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DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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Published by Authority of The Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

MONTHLY ESTIMATES

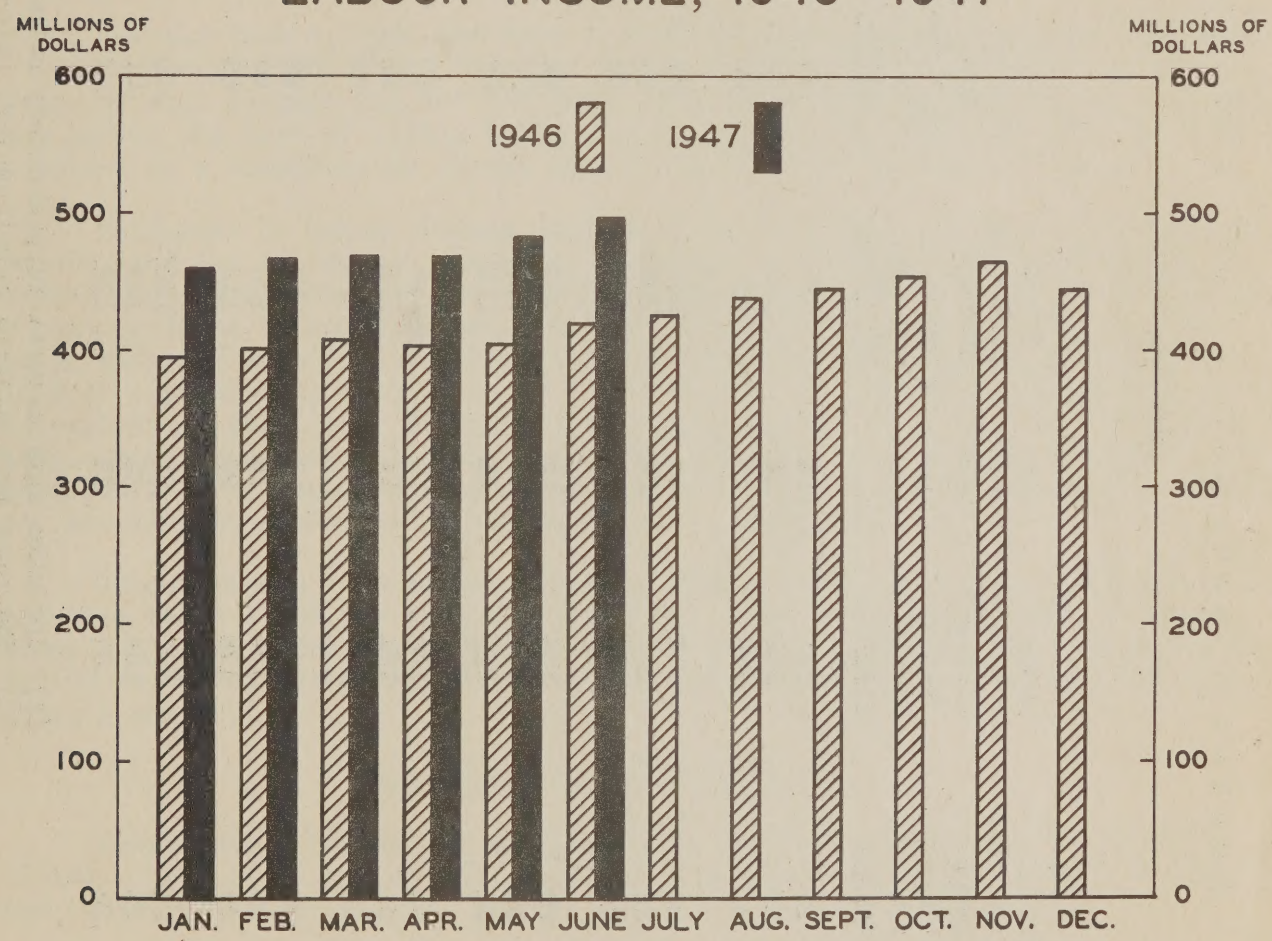
OF

LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to June 1947

BAROMETRICS FILE "11"

LABOUR INCOME, 1946-1947



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

OTTAWA, CANADA
September, 1947

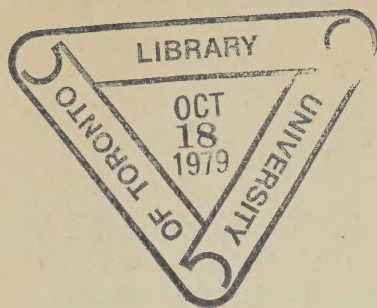
MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agri- culture(1) Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manu- facturing Mining and Electric Power	Con- struc- tion	Trans- portation Storage Communi- cations, and Trade	Finance and Services (incl.) Gov't.)	Supple- mentary(2) Labour Income	TOTAL
1946	January	25	14	97	87	21	395
	February	27	14	100	89	20	402
	March	26	15	101	90	21	408
	April	22	16	102	89	20	404
	May	22	19	103	91	20	405
	June	26	21	105	93	21	421
	July	29	22	107	94	21	427
	August	33	23	109	96	22	439
	September	31	23	112	97	22	446
	October	31	23	114	97	23	454
	November	31	22	118	99	24	465
	December	32	17	117	99	23	446
1947	January	28	18	116	99	24	460
	February	30	19	118	99	24	467
	March	29	20	119	99	24	469
	April	24	22	120 ^x	100	23 ^x	469 ^x
	May	25	25	123	101	24	483
	June	28	27	126	104	24	497

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income

(2) Excludes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income

(x) Revised since last publication



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - JUNE 1947

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by residents of Canada in June is estimated at \$ 497 million. This is \$ 14 million more than the estimate for May and \$ 76 million or 18 per cent above the estimate for June 1946.

Between June 1, 1946 and June 1, 1947 the number of paid workers employed in Canada increased by about four per cent. This indicates that the average income of wage earners has not increased as much as total labour income. In the same period the cost of living index rose by about 9 per cent, so that the rise in prices to a considerable extent offset the increase in workers' incomes.

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

Labour Income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to about 56 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between Labour Income and other items in the National Accounts in the years 1938 to 1946 can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946", Tables I and III.

Comparison of Six Month Totals

Total labour income for the first half of 1947 is estimated at \$2,845 million. This is 17 per cent or \$ 410 million more than labour income in the same period of last year.

More than half the increase occurred in manufacturing and trade, the two groups accounting for \$219 million of the difference of \$ 410 million. On a relative basis the greatest increases occurred in logging, water transport and construction, where labour income in the first half of 1947 was from 30 to 40 per cent higher than in the first half of 1946. Agriculture showed a decrease of almost 30 per cent which was due entirely to a reduction in the number of workers. Wage rates of male farm help, as reported to the Bureau, increased from \$96.27 on May 15, 1946 to \$103.96 on May 15, 1947.

Methods

Based on preliminary annual estimates for 1946, the monthly estimates are obtained by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the monthly D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. Some adjustments are made for the difference between the industrial classification employed by the annual and decennial censuses on which the annual estimates are based and that used for monthly payroll indexes. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

Revisions and Adjustments

The monthly payroll and employment indexes on which the estimates of Labour Income are largely based are usually revised slightly after their first publication, the revised "last month" figure being published in the subsequent bulletin. Accordingly, the estimate of Labour Income is revised from month to month though the revision in the total is very slight.

Those sectors of the estimates that are dependent on projections of Labour Force Survey data will be revised on a quarterly basis, as the results of new Surveys become available.

The monthly estimates will be adjusted as annual estimates are revised, or new annual estimates become available, without however, destroying the continuity of the monthly series.

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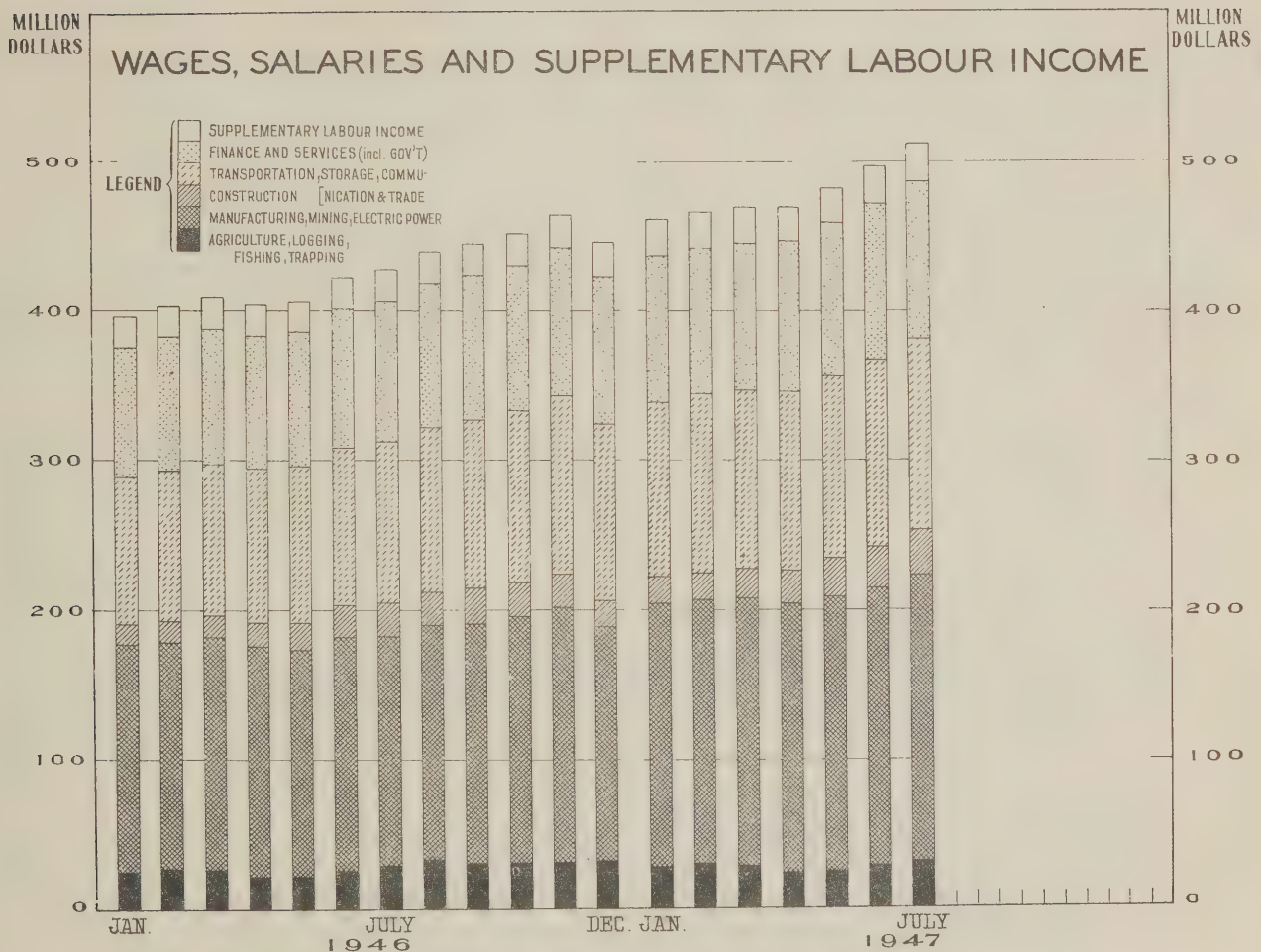
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DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January, 1946 to July 1947



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
October, 1947

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agri- culture(1) Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manu- facturing, Mining, and Electric Power	Con- struc- tion	Trans- portation, Storage, Communi- cations, and Trade	Finance, and Services (incl., Gov't.)	Supple- mentary(2) Labour Income	TOTAL (3)
1946	January	152	14	97	87	21	395
	February	152	14	100	89	20	402
	March	156	15	101	90	21	408
	April	154	16	102	89	20	404
	May	151	19	103	91	20	405
	June	156	21	105	93	21	421
	July	154	22	107	94	21	427
	August	157	23	109	96	22	439
	September	160	23	112	97	22	446
	October	165	23	114	97	23	454
	November	171	22	118	99	24	465
	December	157	17	117	99	23	446
1947	January	176	18	116	99	24	460
	February	176	19	118	99	24	467
	March	178	20	119	99	24	469
	April	180	22	120	100	23	469
	May	184	25	123	101	24	483
	June	187	27	126	104	24	497
	July	192	30	128	105	25	512

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income
(2) Excludes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income

(3) All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H. F. Greenway
Statistician:	G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - JULY 1947

The total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by residents of Canada in July, 1947, was \$512 million. This is \$15 million more than was paid out in June and \$85 million, or about 20 per cent more than in July, 1946.

Labour income has been increasing steadily since January of this year. The estimate for July is 11 per cent greater than that for January when labour income amounted to \$460 million.

During the same period, the index of employment in nine leading industries has shown an increase of six per cent. This indicates that the labour income has been distributed over a larger number of wage earners. The cost-of-living index which stood at 127.0 on January 2 rose to 136.6 by August 1, an increase of about seven per cent. Thus it is apparent that the increase in workers' incomes has been offset to a considerable extent by rising prices.

The \$52 million increase in the monthly payments of labour income was distributed through almost all industries. Wages and salaries paid by manufacturing industries were \$14 million higher in July than in January. The agricultural, fishing, construction, and water transport industries showed large relative gains in total labour income paid out. The total of wages and salaries in these industries was \$23 million higher in July than in January. Some of this increase was undoubtedly due to the extremely seasonal nature of these industries. Forestry was the only industry in which wage and salary payments were lower in July than in January. The drop reflected seasonal factors and labour income in this industry was still \$5 million higher in July of this year than in the same month of 1946.

Evidence that seasonal factors were not wholly responsible for the overall increase in the period is shown by a comparison of the total of labour income this year with that of the same period in 1946. During the first seven months of 1947, the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income paid in all industries was \$3,357 million, almost 17 per cent greater than total labour income of \$2,862 million in the first seven months of 1946. In July, 1946, the total of labour income was eight per cent higher than in January of that year as compared with an 11 per cent increase over the same period in 1947.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social

security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to about 56 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between Labour Income and other items in the National Accounts in the years 1938 to 1946 can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946", Tables I and III.

Methods

Based on preliminary annual estimates for 1946, the monthly estimates are obtained by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the monthly D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. Some adjustments are made for the difference between the industrial classification employed by the annual and decennial censuses on which the annual estimates are based and that used for monthly payroll indexes. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

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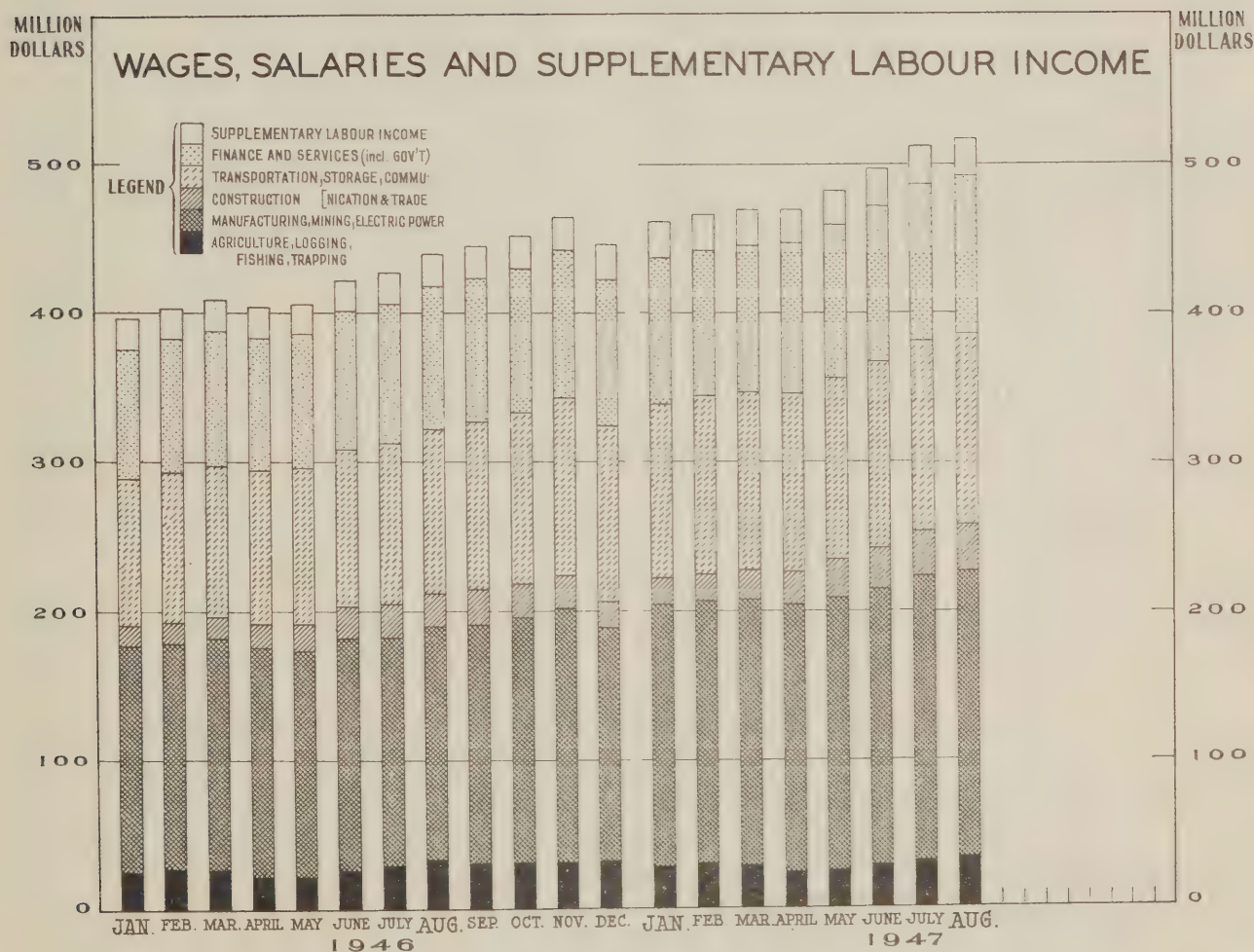
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to August 1947



MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\\$ Millions)

		Agri- culture(1) Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manu- facturing, Mining, and Electric Power	Con- struc- tion	Trans- portation, Storage, Communi- cations, and Trade	Finance and Services (incl. Gov't.)	Supple- mentary(2) Labour Income	TOTAL(3)
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	October	31	165	23	114	97	23	454
	November	31	171	22	118	99	24	465
	December	32	157	17	117	99	23	446
1947	January	28	176	18	116	99	24	460
	February	30	176	19	118	99	24	467
	March	29	178	20	119	99	24	469
	April	24	180	22	120	100	23	469
	May	25	184	25	123	101	24	483
	June	28	187	27	126	104	24	497
	July	31	192	30	128	105	25	512
	August	34	194	31	128	106	25	517

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

(2) Excludes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H. F. Greenway
Statistician:	G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - AUGUST 1947

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by residents of Canada in August, 1947, was \$517 million. Continuing an almost unbroken series of increases since January of this year, the August total was five million dollars higher than the corresponding July figure, and \$78 million more than in August of 1946.

A comparison of this total with other statistics for the months of July and August reveals that the index of employment in nine leading industries showed a percentage increase between August 1 and September 1 almost as great as that for labour income. This indicates that while there were more people employed, there was probably little change in workers' remuneration. There was a two per cent rise in the cost of living index from August 1, to September 2. In the months of July and August, the total of "take-home" pay presumably was increased to some extent by lower personal income tax rates which came into effect on July 1.

Greater payments of labour income in the manufacturing, agricultural and construction industries accounted for most of the increase in the August total over that for July. There was little change in the wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned in other Canadian industries.

The total of labour income in the first eight months of 1947 was \$3,874 million as compared with \$3,301 million in the same period of 1946.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

Relation to the National Accounts

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Methods

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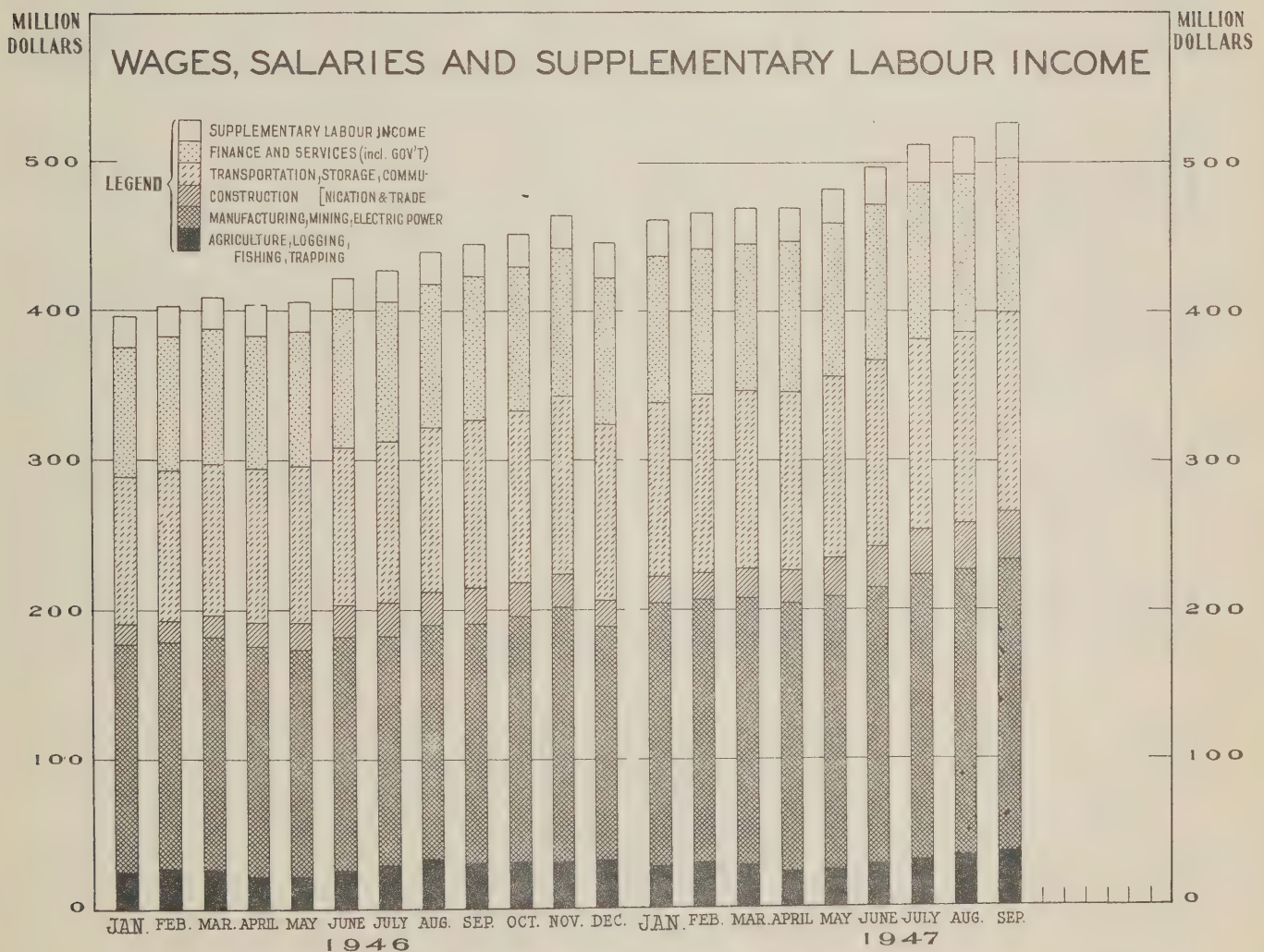
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to September 1947



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OTTAWA, CANADA
December, 1947

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(£ Millions)

	Agri- culture, (1) Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manu- facturing, Mining, and Electric Power	Con- struc- tion	Trans- portation, Storage, Communi- cations and Trade	Finance and Services (incl. Gov't.)	Supple- mentary (2) Labour Income	TOTAL (3)
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March	29	178	20	119	99	24	469
April	24	180	22	120	100	23	469
May	25	184	25	123	101	24	483
June	28	187	27	126	104	24	497
July	31	192	30	128	105	25	512
August	34	194	31	128	106	25	517
September	36	198	32	130	107	26	530

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

(2) Excludes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

(3) All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - SEPTEMBER 1947

A total of \$530 million was received by residents of Canada in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in September, 1947. The figure was \$13 million higher than the corresponding total for August, and \$84 million, or 19 per cent higher, than in September, 1946.

For the first nine months of 1947, labour income amounted to \$4,404 million. This is about 18 per cent more than the corresponding total for the same period of last year.

A comparison of the 9-month totals shows that larger payments of wages and salaries were made in almost all industries. Labour income to the end of September in the construction and logging industries was almost 40 per cent higher this year than in 1946. The manufacturing, electric power, trade and transportation industries paid out between 15 and 20 per cent more in wages and salaries. Somewhat smaller gains were registered in all other industries, except agriculture and fishing. In these industries labour income payments have so far been considerably lower than last year. However, the monthly wage rates for farm help are almost 9 per cent higher this year than last.

A decrease in the domestic purchasing power of the Canadian dollar is indicated by a 10 per cent rise in the average cost-of-living index for the months from January to September, 1947, over the comparable average for 1946. At the same time, the average index of employment in nine leading industries for the two periods, rose nine per cent, reflecting distribution of aggregate earnings among larger numbers of workers. It would appear, therefore, that there was little change in the average workers' total income to the end of September, 1947 compared with the first nine months of 1946.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

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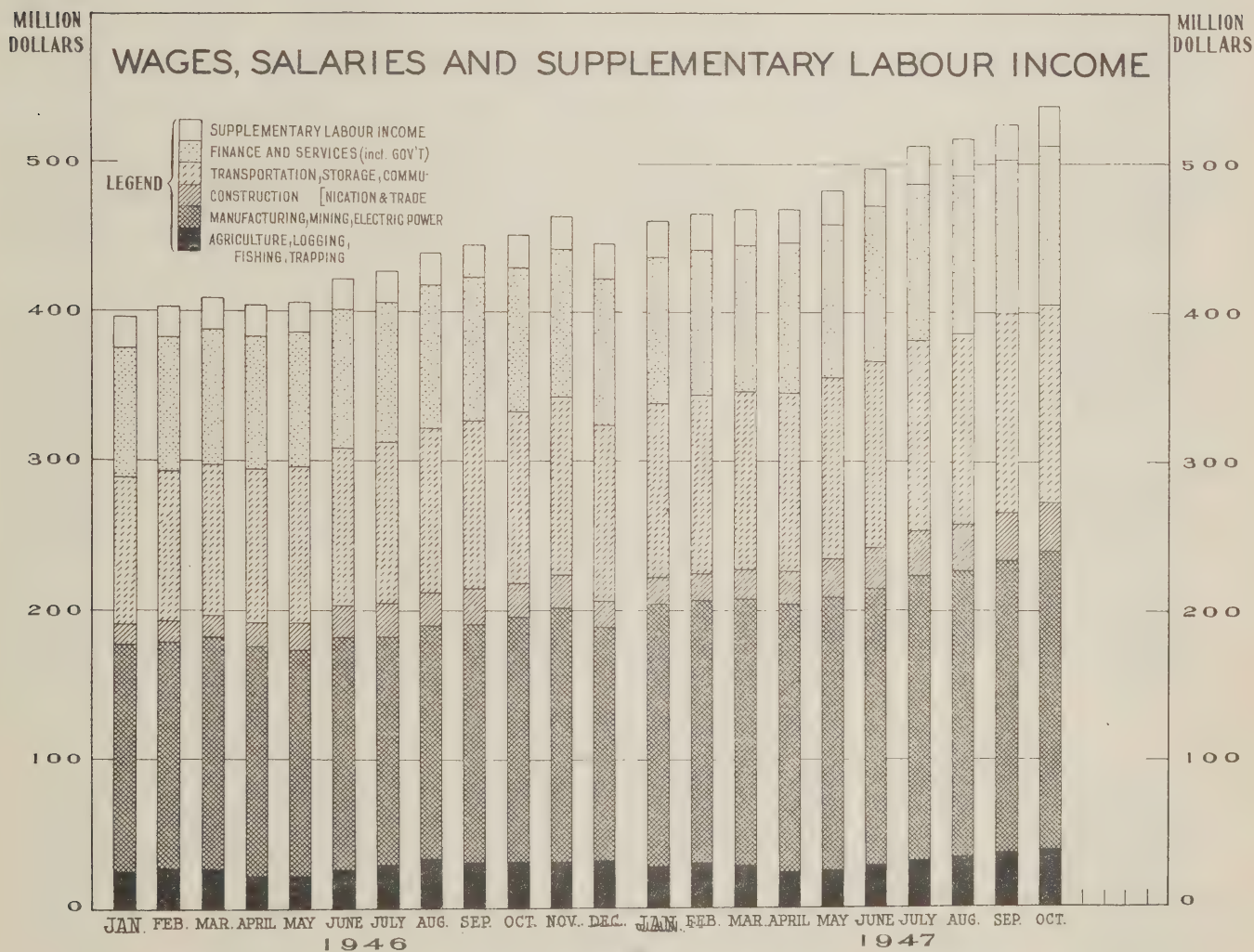
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BAROMETRICS FILE 32

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to October 1947



Price - \$1 a year,
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OTTAWA, CANADA
January, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, ⁽¹⁾ Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manufacturing, Mining, and Electric Power	Construction	Transportation, Storage, Communications, and Trade	Finance and Services (incl. Gov't.)	Supplementary ⁽²⁾ Labour Income	TOTAL (3)
1946 January	25	152	14	97	87	21	395
February	27	152	14	100	89	20	402
March	26	156	15	101	90	21	408
April	22	154	16	102	89	20	404
May	22	151	19	103	91	20	405
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April	24	180	22	120	100	23	469
May	25	184	25	123	101	24	483
June	28	187	27	126	104	24	497
July	31	192	30	128	105	25	512
August	34	194	31	128	106	25	517
September	36	198	32	130	107	26	530
October	38	202	33	132	107	27	538

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - OCTOBER 1947

Receipts of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by Canadian residents totalled \$538 million in October, 1947. This total was eight million dollars higher than that for September, and \$84 million or about 19 per cent higher than the corresponding total in October, 1946.

The largest increases in total wages and salaries from September to October took place in the manufacturing and logging industries. Labour income payments in these industries were three and four million dollars higher respectively. Although the estimate of labour income for agriculture showed a seasonal drop of almost three million dollars, total salaries and wages in almost all other industries were slightly higher in October than in September.

Although increases in employment and in the cost of living probably decreased the purchasing power of the average Canadian wage earner in October, as compared with September, it would seem that there was little overall change in consumer purchasing power in the first ten months of this year compared with 1946. To the end of October, monthly labour income payments have averaged about 18 per cent higher than those for 1946. The indexes of employment in nine leading industries from January 1 to November 1, have averaged about seven per cent higher than the annual 1946 figure, and the average of the cost of living index stood about nine per cent higher than that for 1946. Reductions in income tax charges which became effective on July 1, added somewhat more money to the take home pay of the Canadian wage earner, to some extent counterbalancing sharply rising prices toward the end of the period.

Components of Labour Income

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Labour Income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to about 56 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between Labour Income and other items in the National Accounts in the years 1938 to 1946 can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946", Tables I and III.

Methods

Based on preliminary annual estimates for 1946, the monthly estimates are obtained by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the monthly D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. Some adjustments are made for the difference between the industrial classifications employed by the annual and decennial censuses on which the annual estimates are based and that used for monthly payroll indexes. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

Revisions and Adjustments

The monthly estimates will be adjusted as annual estimates are revised, or new annual estimates become available, without however, destroying the continuity of the monthly series.

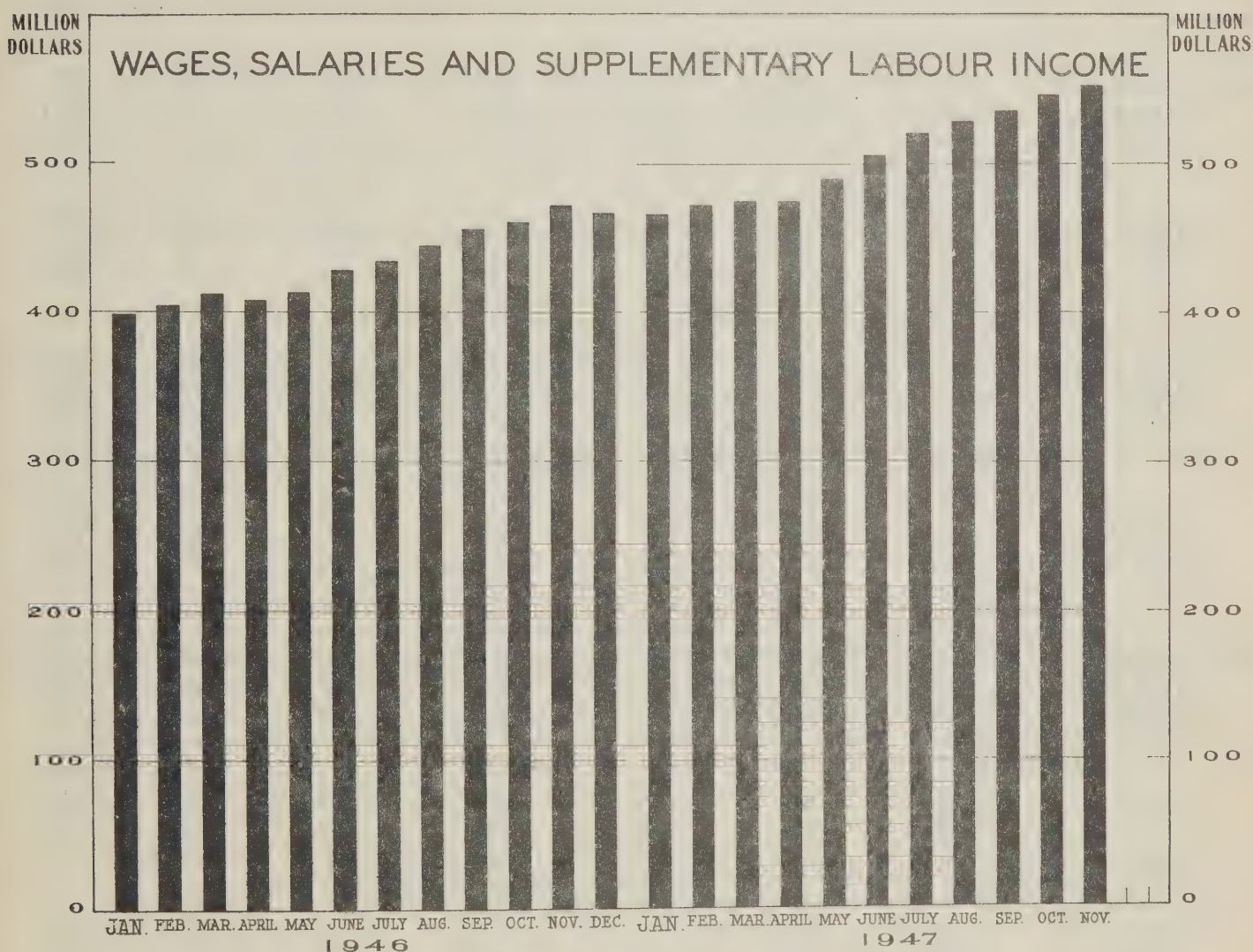
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BAROMETRICS FILE 'L'

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to November 1947



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
February, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

($\$$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946 January	34	139	18	102	85	20	398
February	36	138	18	105	87	19	403
March	35	142	19	106	90	20	412
April	32	140	21	106	89	20	408
May	33	137	24	107	92	20	413
June	36	141	26	110	94	21	428
July	38	140	28	112	95	21	434
August	39	143	29	114	97	22	444
September	41	146	30	116	100	22	455
October	40	151	30	119	99	22	461
November	40	157	29	123	100	23	472
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Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall,
H. F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - NOVEMBER 1947

Canadian labour income for the month of November, 1947, is estimated at \$553 million. This is \$6 million higher than the corresponding total for October, 1947, and \$81 million higher than the estimate of labour income for November, 1946.

Wage and salary payments were somewhat higher in the forestry, mining, trade and manufacturing industries. In manufacturing and mining, the increase of about \$4 million was principally a result of higher average weekly earnings. Considerable increases in both employment and earnings accounted for a \$3 million increase in forestry labour income, while an upswing in employment raised the total of wages and salaries in trade about \$2 million. A decline in labour income payments to agricultural and construction workers was brought about by seasonal influences on employment.

In this issue of Monthly Estimates of Labour Income, the industrial groupings of the salaries, wages and supplementary labour income have been changed. They now conform to a Standard Classification of Industries which is being adopted for the compilation of a wide range of statistical data issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These records include the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces, the quarterly Labour Force Survey, and certain statistics of unemployment insurance.

In re-grouping estimates of labour income for this industrial breakdown, the salaries and wages of government-controlled crown companies were placed in the industry to which the operations of the companies relate. The salaries and wages paid by railway shops, photography and shoe repair services were included with manufacturing, having been deducted from the transportation and services industries. Board and living allowances in agriculture are now estimated separately from salaries and wages and appear together with living allowances of other industries in supplementary labour income. Other changes take place within groups and do not affect figures in the published table.

An upward adjustment in the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in the calendar year, 1946, has been necessary after new records of annual industrial earnings became available. The monthly estimates for 1947 are now projected forward from these annual totals. Since a revision in the basic annual figures involves an adjustment of the monthly figures, if the latter are to be comparable, the totals for each month of 1946 have been related to the revised annual figures. Further adjustments of the 1946 and 1947 monthly estimates may be necessary as final data on annual wages and salaries in industry become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 64 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". The preliminary 1947 figure for wages, salaries and supplementary labour income appearing in that publication is based on a comparison of the totals for the first ten months of 1946 with the same period of 1947.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the monthly D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. Some adjustments are made for the difference between the industrial classifications employed by the annual and decennial censuses on which the annual estimates are based and that used for monthly payroll indexes. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

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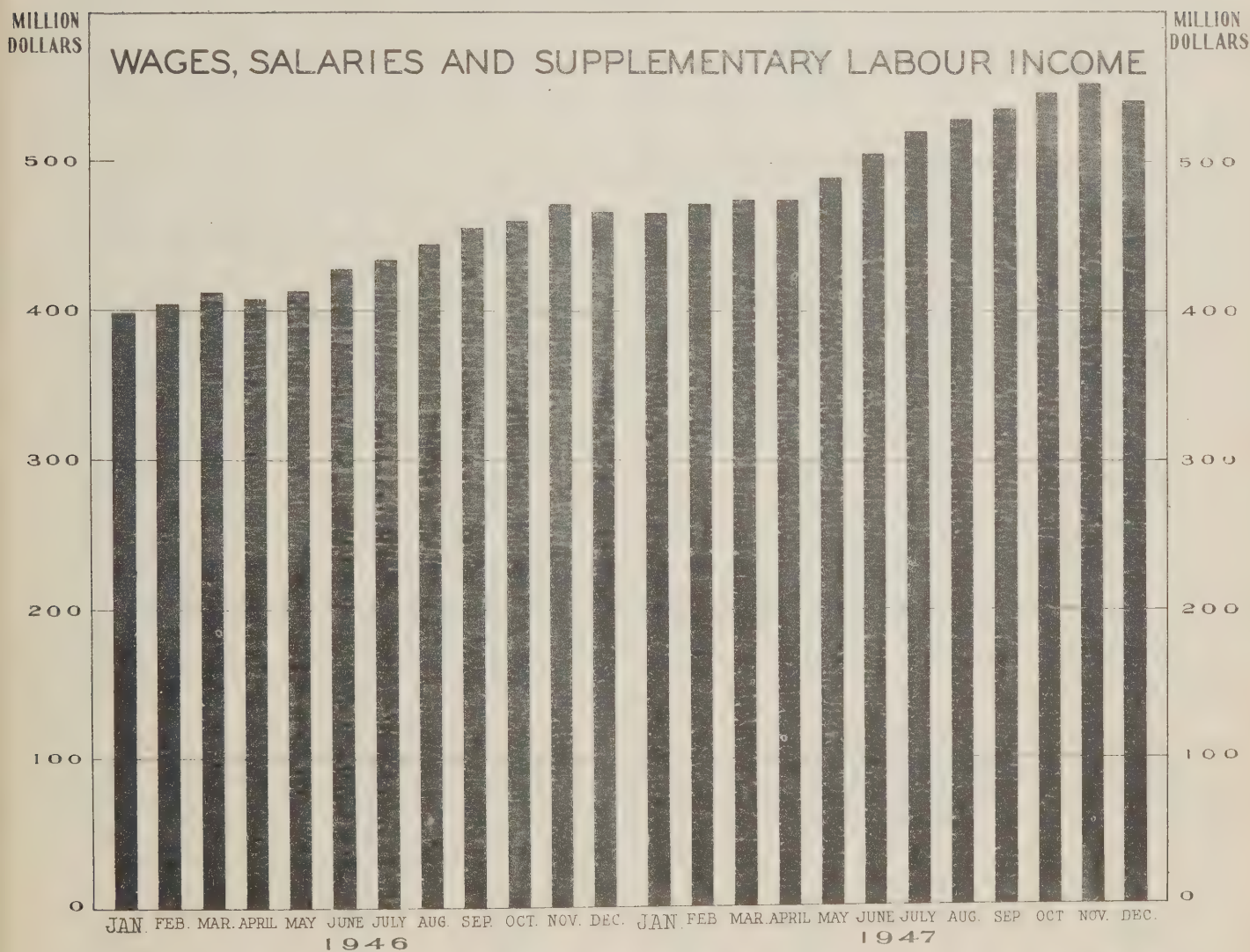
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to December 1947



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
March, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	TOTAL
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November	50	188	40	139	110	26	553
December	48	187	32	140	109	25	541

Dominion Statisticians
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - DECEMBER 1947

Canadian labour income for the month of December, 1947, is estimated at \$541 million. The figure is \$12 million lower than the corresponding total for November, but \$74 million or 16 per cent higher than that for December, 1946. The influence of winter weather, particularly upon construction and agriculture, and a general slackening of industrial activity for the holiday season, affected the drop in labour income estimates from November to December.

The first estimate of the 1947 total of labour income is placed at \$6,111 million, about 18 per cent higher than the revised preliminary estimate of \$5,195 million for 1946. Larger sums were paid out in wages and salaries in all but the agriculture and fishing industries. Employment and average earnings were higher generally, in 1947 than in 1946. The index of employment in nine leading industries during 1947 averaged about nine per cent higher than in 1946, while average weekly earnings were about 11 per cent higher. The fact that less working time was lost in strikes in 1947 also contributed to higher totals of labour income. Preliminary figures compiled by the Department of Labour show that in 1947 the time loss in strikes was 2,000,000 days less than in 1946 and that 60,000 fewer workers were involved.

However, agricultural employment was lower in the past year than in 1946. In spite of generally higher farm wage rates, labour income in this industry is estimated to be about \$21 million less in 1947 than in 1946. There were slightly lower payments of wages and salaries in the fishing industry as well. The lower levels of labour income in these extractive industries were affected by unfavourable spring weather conditions in 1947.

The percentage increases in total labour income during the year was greater than the rise of the cost-of-living index. But this apparent increase in aggregate purchasing power was in contrast to evidence regarding individual earnings. Weekly average earnings in nine leading industries failed to keep pace with the percentage advance recorded for living costs.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 54 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". The preliminary 1947 figure for wages, salaries and supplementary labour income appearing in that publication is based on a comparison of the totals for the first ten months of 1946 with the same period of 1947.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.

Methods

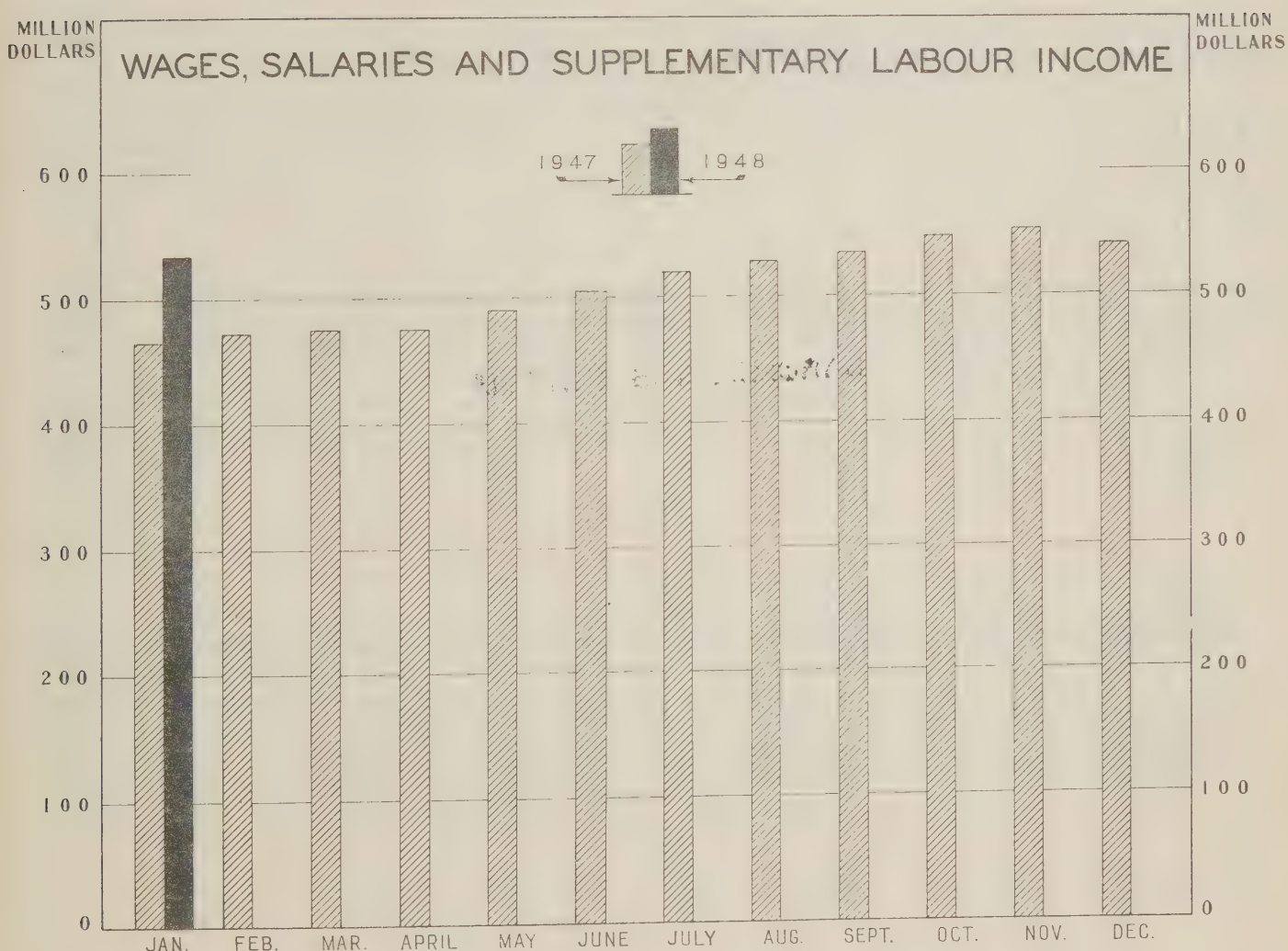
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72-005

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
April, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

Year	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946 Average	37	144	25	112	94	21	433
1947 Average	42	174	34	131	106	24	509
1946 January	34	139	18	102	85	20	398
1947 January	39	161	23	121	100	22	466
February	38	163	25	123	101	22	472
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October	48	185	42	137	109	26	547
November	50	188	40	139	110	26	553
December	48	187	32	140	109	25	541
1948 January	48	185	30	138	108	25	534

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in the month of January, 1948, is estimated at \$534 million. This figure is \$7 million lower than the corresponding total for December, 1947, but \$68 million or 15 per cent higher than that for January, 1947.

In almost all industries the January labour income was slightly less than that paid out in December. Curtailment of activity for the winter season influenced the extractive and construction industries, while shortages of gas and power in highly industrialized areas brought about contraction of employment and labour income in the manufacturing and utilities industries.

Employment as a whole showed less buoyancy than usual in recovering from the holiday season slump at the year's end, but average weekly earnings remained at high levels, compared with previous years. Industrial disputes contributed to the lack of buoyancy. According to the Department of Labour, there were about 136,000 man-working days lost in January as a result of strikes and lockouts compared with a loss of about 19,000 working days in December. Records of the previous year show that the time-loss showed almost no change from December, 1946 to January, 1947, remaining at about 28,000 days.

The cost-of-living index rose 1.8 points from 148.3 on January 2 to 150.1 on February 2. This factor combined with lower levels of employment and labour income contributed to the moderate downward movement of the total purchasing power of the Canadian labour force.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 54 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". The preliminary 1947 figure for wages, salaries and supplementary labour income appearing in that publication is based on a comparison of the totals for the first ten months of 1946 with the same period of 1947.

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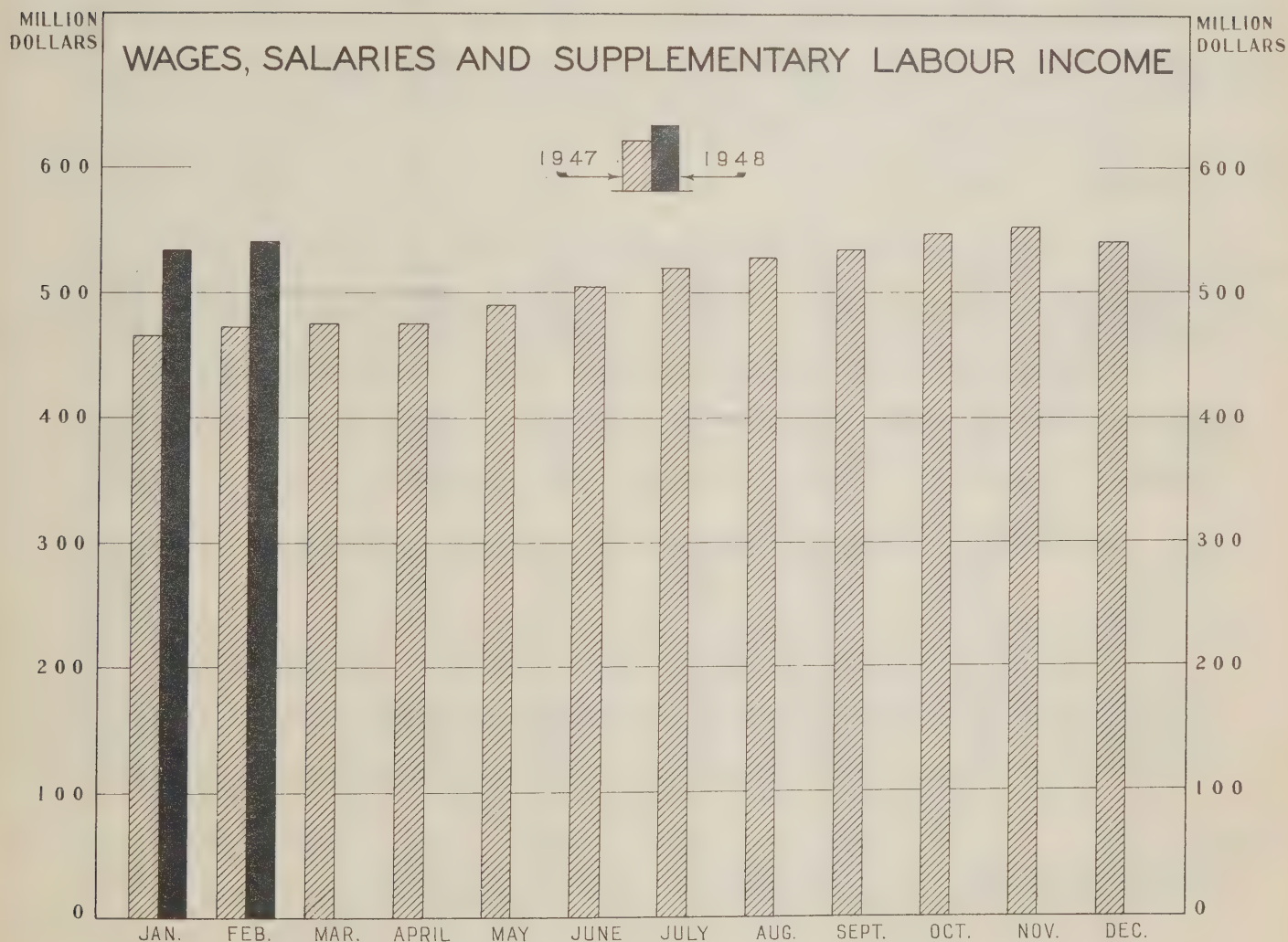
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade & Commerce

DEPT. OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

February 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
May, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

Year	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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December	48	187	32	140	109	25	541
1948 January	48	185	30	138	108	25	534
February	48	190	30	138	108	26	540

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H. F. Greenway
Statistician:	G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

Canadian labour income in the month of February, 1948 is estimated at \$540 million. This total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income is \$6 million higher than the corresponding total for January, 1948, and \$68 million or 14 per cent greater than that estimated for February, 1947.

The increase in labour income payments from January to February was almost all due to manufacturing. Higher averages of weekly earnings and a slight gain in employment caused a \$5 million rise in the gross income of employees in this group. Average weekly earnings rose two per cent from \$39.38 on February 1 to \$40.19 on March 1. There was also a rise of 1.0 in the index of employment of manufacturing over the same period.

Although increases in average weekly earnings were recorded in construction and logging, the gains were counterbalanced by slightly lower employment in these industries with the result that no change resulted in the labour income.

Indicators of total domestic purchasing power which had been showing a moderate decline since November, 1947, tended to level off in February. The increase in labour income was relatively larger than that of the Dominion cost-of-living index. This index rose only one-half of one per cent from 150.1 on February 2 to 150.8 on March 1, this year.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 54 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". The preliminary 1947 figure for wages, salaries and supplementary labour income appearing in that publication is based on a comparison of the totals for the first ten months of 1946 with the same period of 1947.

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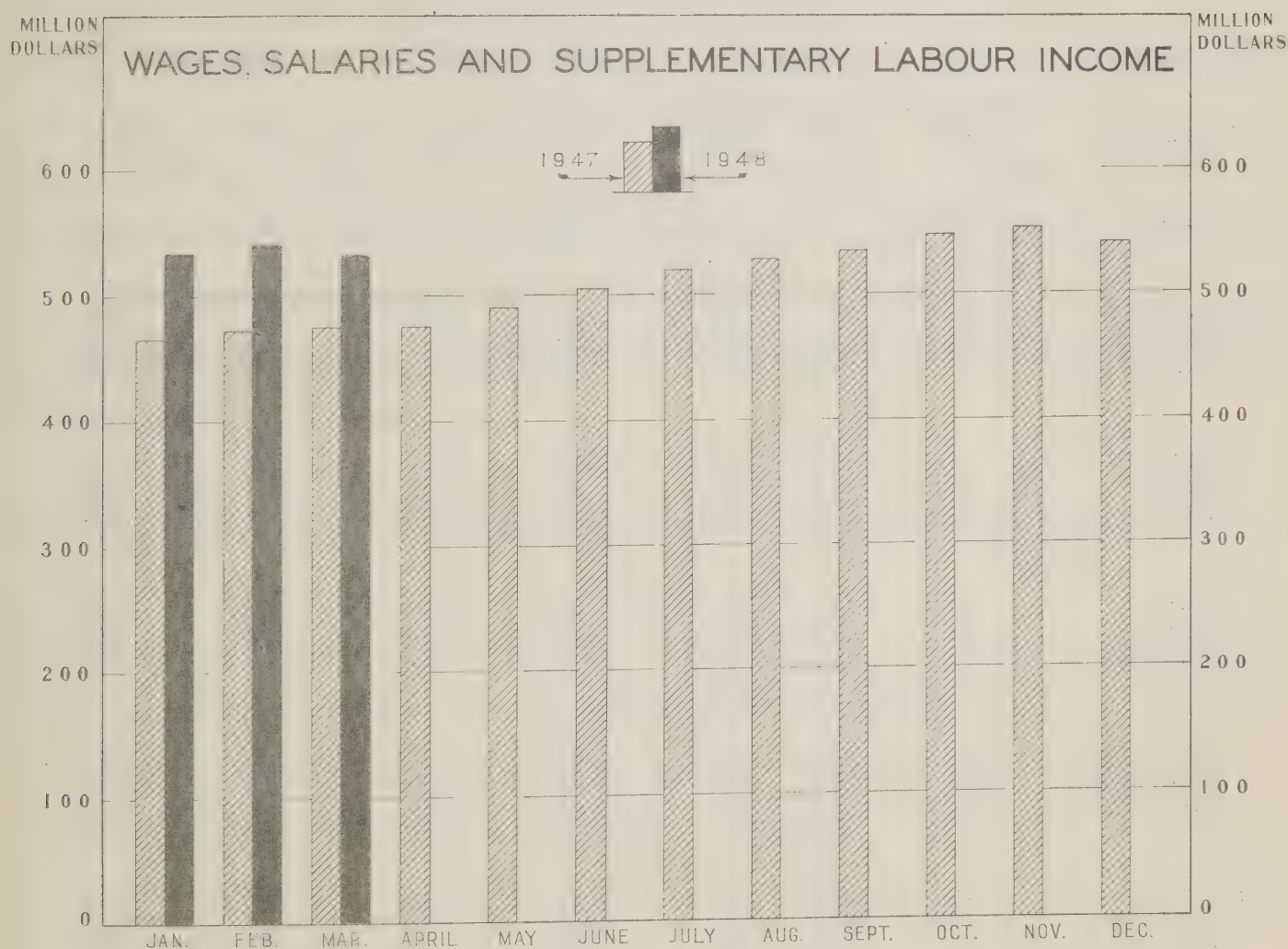
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

**MONTHLY ESTIMATES
OF
CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME**

March, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
June, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H. F. Greenway
Statistician:	G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

Labour income in Canada is estimated at \$533 million for the month of March, 1948. This total is \$7 million lower than the corresponding figure for February but \$58 million higher than that for March, 1947.

Although increases were registered in the wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned in agriculture, mining, transportation and services, the gains were not sufficient to counterbalance the drop in the total payments of the logging, manufacturing and construction industries. During March there was a seasonal contraction of operations in the woods and a minor slump in employment, generally accompanied by slightly lower levels of average weekly earnings in these industries.

For the first quarter of 1948, the total of labour income was \$194 million greater than that in 1947. A larger working force and considerably higher levels of average weekly earnings, raised the 1948 quarterly total to \$1,607 million as compared with \$1,413 million in the same period last year. Over the three month period average weekly earnings in the nine leading industries were about 13 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. The quarterly Labour Survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows estimates of 3,245,000 paid workers in the labour force on February 23, 1948 as compared with a similar total of 3,154,000 on March 1, 1947. The number of paid workers in agriculture showed the largest increase from 69,000 in March, 1947 to 107,000 in February, 1948. While the total of labour income in the first quarter of 1948 was about 13 per cent higher than in the same period of 1947 the average of the cost of living index was 17 per cent higher.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 54 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". A revision of the 1947 National Accounts appears in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

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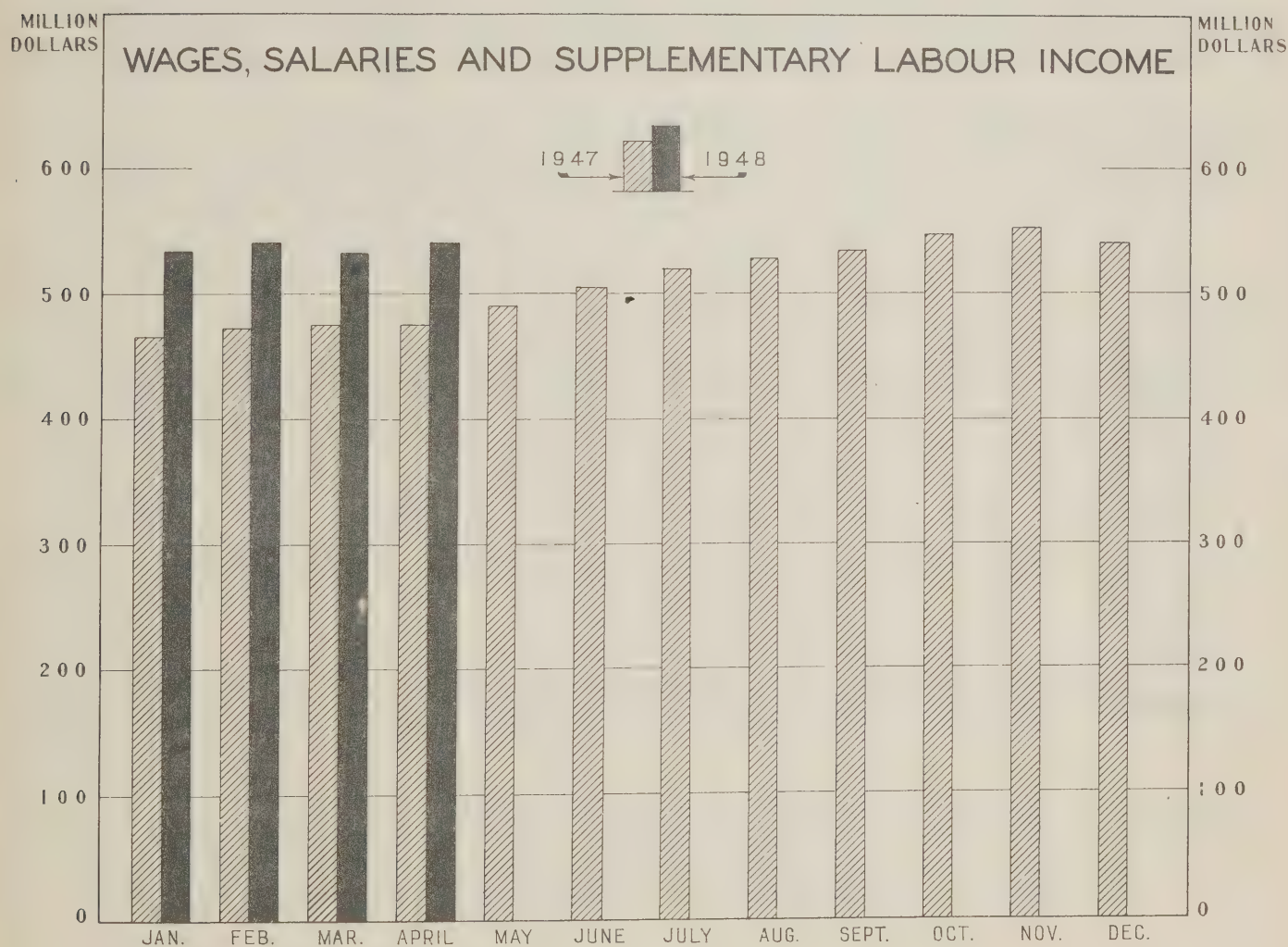
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

April, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
July, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\\$ Millions)

Year	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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March	43	187	29	139	110	25	533
April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

April, 1948

Although there was no appreciable change in employment, the estimated labour income for Canada rose to \$540 million in April from \$533 million in March, 1948. The total is \$65 million larger than the corresponding figure for April, 1947, and about 32 per cent or \$132 million greater than in April, 1946.

Higher levels of average weekly earnings were responsible for the increase from March, which paralleled a one per cent rise in the cost-of-living index over the two months. The increase from April, 1947 reflects increased employment as well as higher average earnings. Moreover, time loss through labour disputes was 49,000 working days in April, 1948 as compared with 366,000 days in April, 1947.

Only in logging did labour income payments show a sharp decline from March to April. This was the result of seasonally lower employment in the industry; the index of employment showed a 36 per cent drop. The slack in the total of wages and salaries here was, however, somewhat taken up by an increase in total compensation to paid workers in agriculture. In this industry, average earnings had by May 15, reached higher levels than at any time since the inception of farm wage-rate records in 1914. With board provided, the average daily wage rate for farm workers in Canada was \$3.93 on May 15, ranging from \$2.86 in Prince Edward Island to \$4.58 in British Columbia.

A gain of \$5 million in labour income occurred in manufacturing. Although the overall index of employment in manufacturing was slightly lower at the end of April, average weekly earnings which stood at \$39.60 on April 1, had risen to \$40.75 by May 1.

With the beginning of summer activity in the construction industry, labour income showed a \$4 million gain. The value of contracts awarded rose from \$43.0 million in February to \$51.3 million in March to \$80.8 million in April, giving impetus to higher levels of employment and earnings.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946". Figures for 1947 appear in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

Methods

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72-005

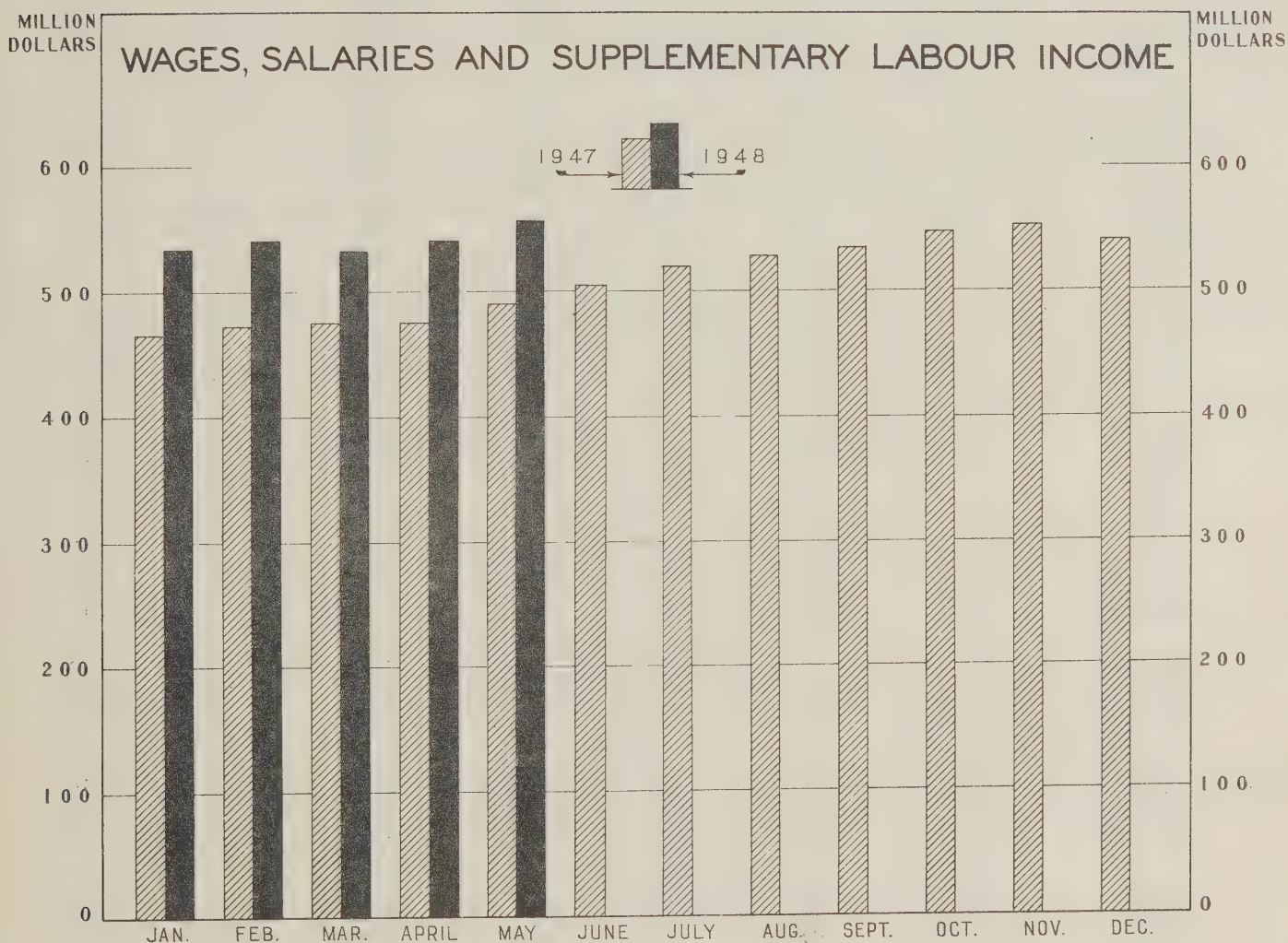
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

DEPT. OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY

May, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
August, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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1948 January	48	185	30	138	108	25	534
February	48	190	30	138	108	26	540
March	43	187	29	139	110	25	533
April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540
May	43	191	37	145	115	26	557

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

May, 1948

Seasonal increases in employment raised the estimated total of Canadian labour income to \$557 million in May, 1948 compared with \$540 million in April. Average earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industry groups declined very slightly, while there were seasonal increases in agricultural employment and wage rates. In the same period the cost-of-living continued to rise, increasing by about two thirds of one percent between May 1 and June 1.

The total of labour income for May was \$67 million or 14 percent higher than the corresponding figure for May 1947. About one third of the increase may be ascribed to higher employment, and about two thirds to higher average earnings, which rose about 9 percent in the period. This contrasts with a 14 percent rise in the cost-of-living index.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946". Figures for 1947 appear in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from the latest annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

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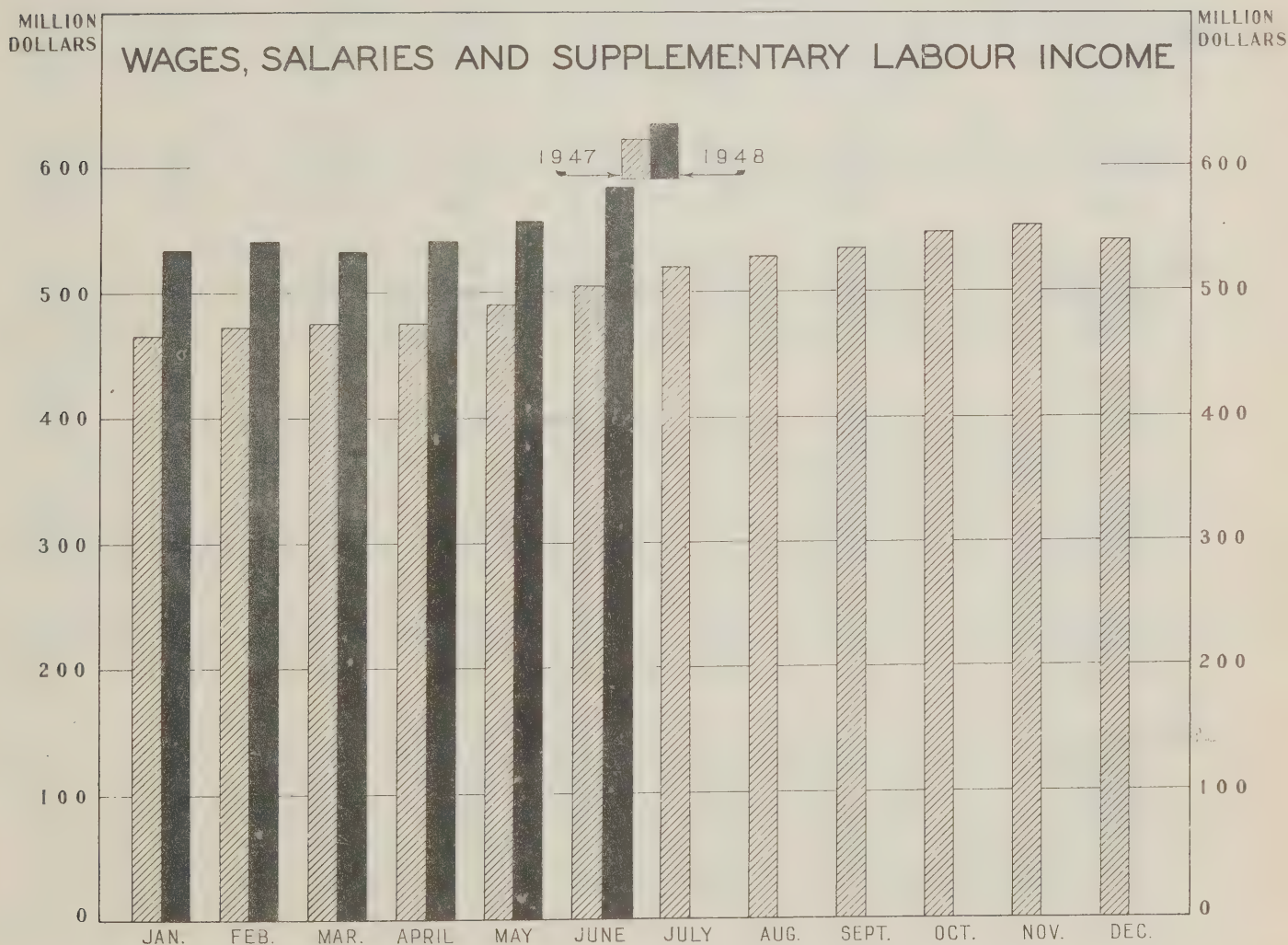
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

DEPT. OF ECONOMY

PC

June, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
September, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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June	36	141	26	110	94	21	428
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December	48	187	32	140	109	25	541
1948 January	48	185	30	138	108	25	534
February	48	190	30	138	108	26	540
March	43	187	29	139	110	25	533
April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540
May (revised)	43	193	38	145	115	27	561
June (preliminary)	45	199	41	148	121	28	583

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

June, 1948

With substantial increases in both employment and earnings, the estimated total of labour income rose to \$583 million in the month of June, 1948. This figure is \$22 million higher than the corresponding total for May and \$77 million or about 15 per cent greater than in June, 1947.

The increases in total payments of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income were general throughout the economy, with the largest increases appearing in the manufacturing and services industries.

Labour income in the first six months of 1948 is estimated at \$3,291 million, a total of \$407 million more than in the same period last year. Of this 14 per cent increase, roughly 10 per cent can be attributed to higher averages of earnings and the rest to larger numbers of workers in the labour force.

Although in the early months of the year, employment appeared to be somewhat sluggish, conditions showed considerable improvement by June. The number of paid workers in the labour force at June 5 was 3,364,000; an increase of 119,000 over February 21. Between the end of January and the end of June, average weekly earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industries rose between four and five per cent. These two factors combined to raise the estimated monthly total to a level about nine per cent higher in June than in January. The Dominion cost-of-living index rose almost six per cent from January 1 to July 1.

The relative increase in labour income from May to June will not appear to be so large as the increase in the index of aggregate payrolls in nine leading industries from June 1 to July 1, appearing in the bulletin on "The Employment Situation" for July 1. This is because retroactive increases in the pay of railroad employees will not be taken into account in the estimates of total labour income until the month in which payments are made, while the payroll indexes in "The Employment Situation" are adjusted to take account of retroactive pay in the month to which it applies.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946". Figures for 1947 appear in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

Components of Labour Income

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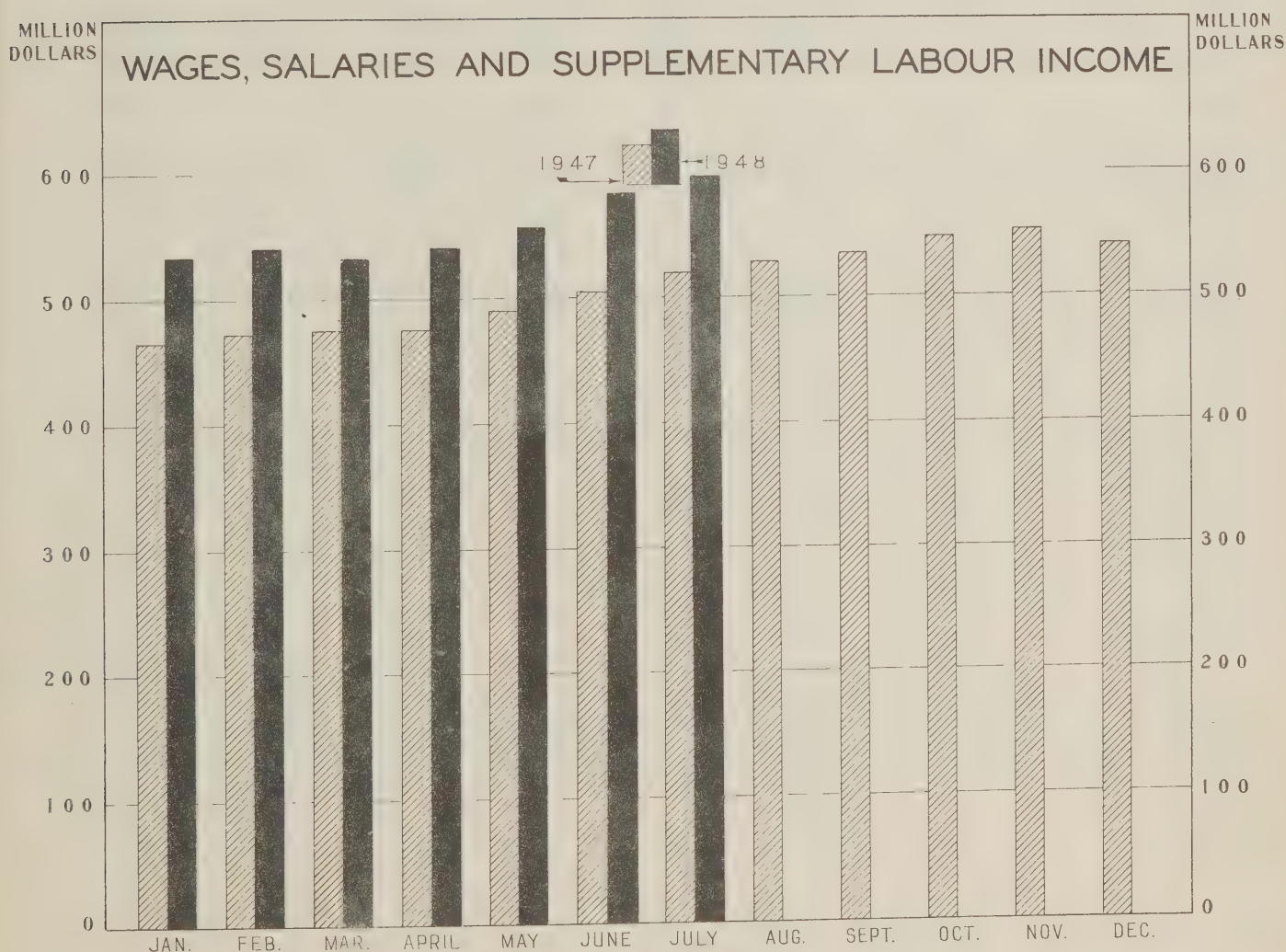
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

DEPT. OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

July, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
October, 1948

- 2 -

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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June	45	199	41	148	121	28	583
July	47	199	48	152	121	28	596

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JULY, 1948

Canadian labour income in the month of July, 1948 is estimated at \$596 million. This figure is \$11 million higher than the corresponding total for June and \$64 million or 12 per cent higher than in July, 1947.

The increased total reflected greater aggregates of earnings in construction, transportation and agriculture. Although average weekly earnings in construction were slightly lower, large increases in the number of workers employed on highway construction and, to a lesser extent, on building construction raised the total of wages and salaries \$7 million. Agricultural employment was seasonally higher and average income of farm labour rose from \$83.26 per month, including board, at May 15 to a corresponding \$86.79 at August 15. In transportation, there was also an increase in employment due to seasonal influences. Larger totals of salaries and wages in this industry for July do not reflect the 17 cents per hour increase granted to employees of steam railroads. Payments of increased rates on a current basis were put into effect on August 1, and no cheques covering the retroactive pay were distributed until September.

There was virtually no change in labour income payments in other industries.

The estimated two per cent rise in the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income from June to July was paralleled by a two per cent increase in the Dominion cost-of-living index between June 1 and August 1.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 57 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947".

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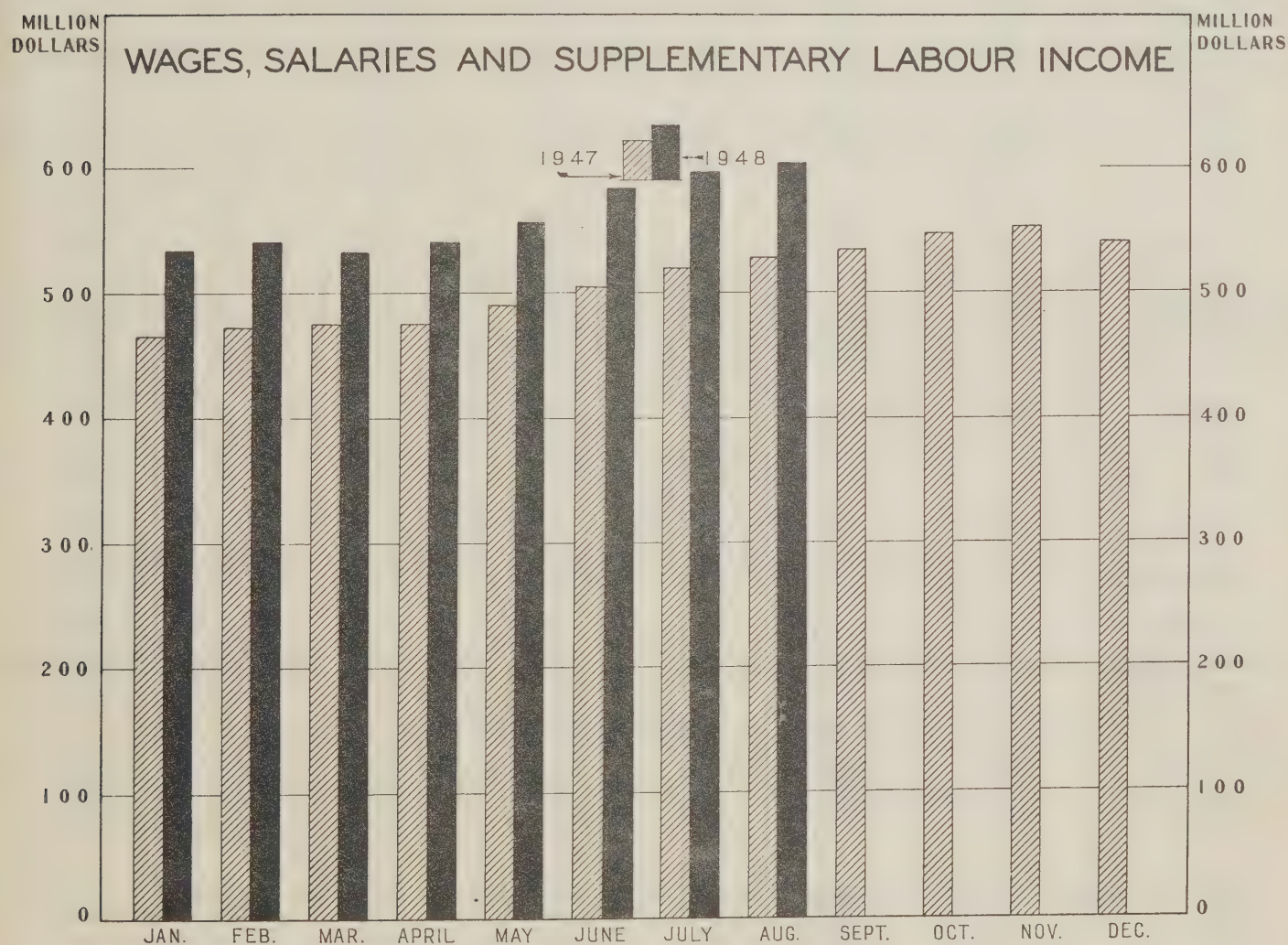
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

August, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA
November, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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May	33	137	24	107	92	20	413
June	36	141	26	110	94	21	428
July	38	140	28	112	95	21	435
August	39	143	29	114	97	22	444
1947 January	39	161	23	121	100	22	466
February	38	163	25	123	101	22	472
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March	43	187	29	139	110	25	533
April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540
May	43	193	38	145	115	27	561
June	45	199	41	148	121	28	583
July	47	199	48	152	121	28	596
August	49	202	48	155	121	29	604

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST, 1948

An \$8 million gain over July placed the Canadian labour income estimate for August, 1948, at \$604 million. This total is \$75 million or 14 per cent higher than the corresponding one for August, 1947 and brings the eight-month total for Canada to \$4,491 million.

Almost all of the August increase was paid in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. Seasonal influence stepped up both employment and earnings in agriculture. Higher total payments in manufacturing were a direct result of increased autumn activity with accompanying higher employment. The index of employment in establishments with more than 15 employees rose from 206.5 at August 1 to 209.1 at September 1. Average weekly earnings showed a two-cent gain here during the month.

Total earnings of transportation employees reflected the 17 cent per hour increase to railway workers which became effective August 1.

A .9 per cent increase in the Dominion cost-of-living index from 157.5 at August 2 to 158.9 at September 1 would indicate that overall domestic purchasing power remained almost unchanged for August.

Relation to the National Accounts

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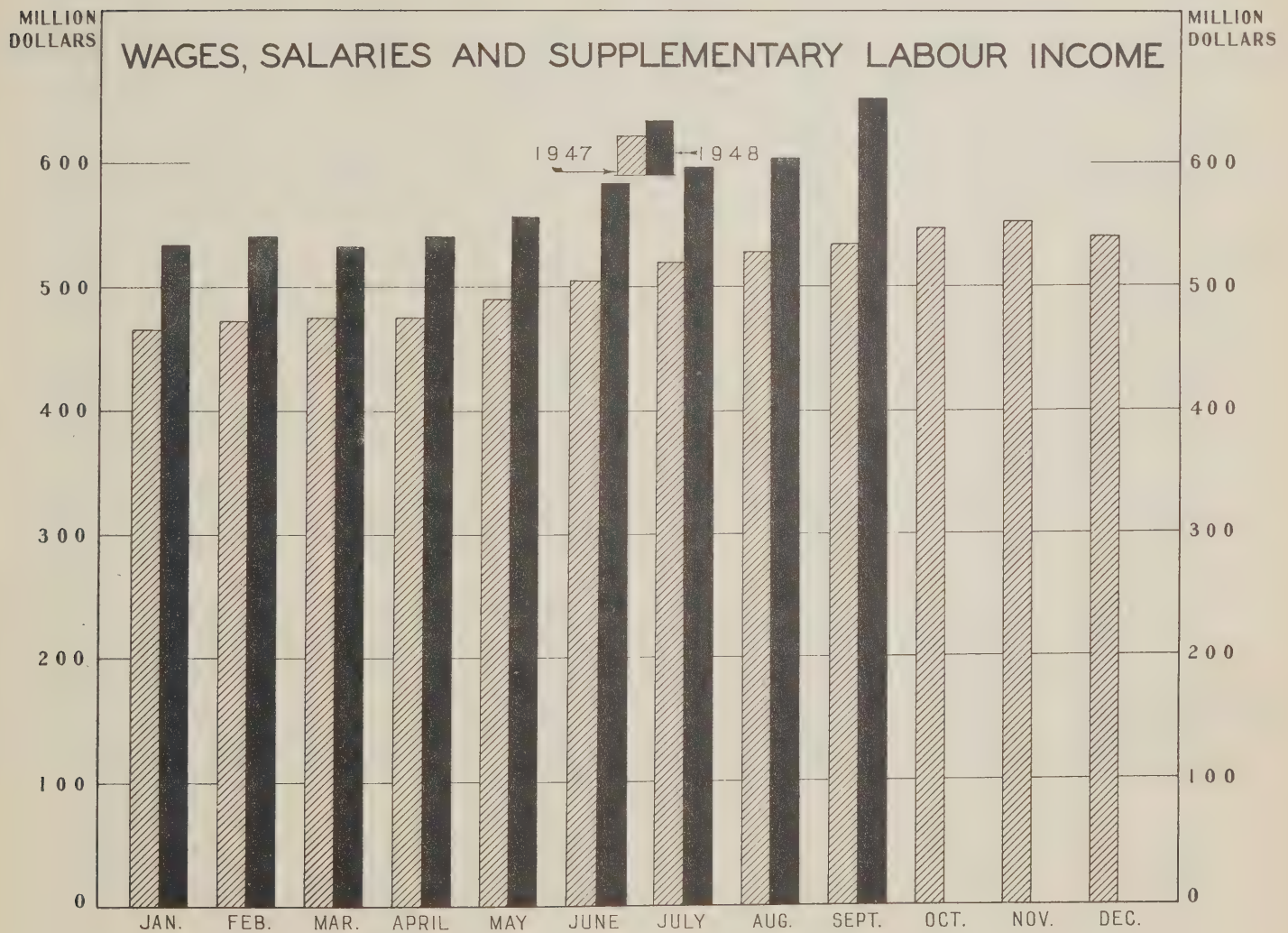
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72-005

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

September, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA
December, 1948

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(\$ Millions)

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July	38	140	28	112	95	21	435
August	39	143	29	114	97	22	444
September	41	146	30	116	100	22	455
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February	38	163	25	123	101	22	472
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April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540
May	43	193	38	145	115	27	561
June	45	199	41	148	121	28	583
July	47	199	48	152	121	28	596
August	49	202	48	155	121	29	604
September	52	217	48	183	121	31	651*

* Includes retroactive payment to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician: _____
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics: _____

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER, 1948

Increases in employment and average earnings together with the payment of retroactive increases to employees of Canada's two main railway systems raised Canadian labour income to an estimated \$651 million in the month of September, 1948. The figure is \$47 million higher than the corresponding one for August, and the nine-month total for Canada is now \$5,142 million; 15 per cent greater than the total of \$4,470 million paid out in the same period of 1947.

Lump-sum payment of the 17 cent per hour wage increase for the period from March 1, to July 31, by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. was the largest contributing factor to the \$47 million increase. The effect of the retroactive increases was felt throughout the large network of enterprises owned and operated by the railway systems. Of the total of \$31 million employees of steam railways and shipping with their attendant services received \$22 million. Railway employees classified to the iron and steel manufacturing industry received \$8 million, while employees of hotels and a number of small establishments also benefitted.

Other increases were noted throughout as a result of higher levels of employment and average earnings. The index of employment in the nine leading non-agricultural industries rose .4 per cent from 132.5 at September 1 to 133.1 at the end of the month. Over the same period average weekly earnings in these industries went up 86 cents to \$41.67 at October 1. These increases caused substantial relative gains in total salaries and wages in manufacturing, trade and forestry. Seasonal harvesting operations raised labour income in agriculture.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 57 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary Labour Income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contribution to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

Methods

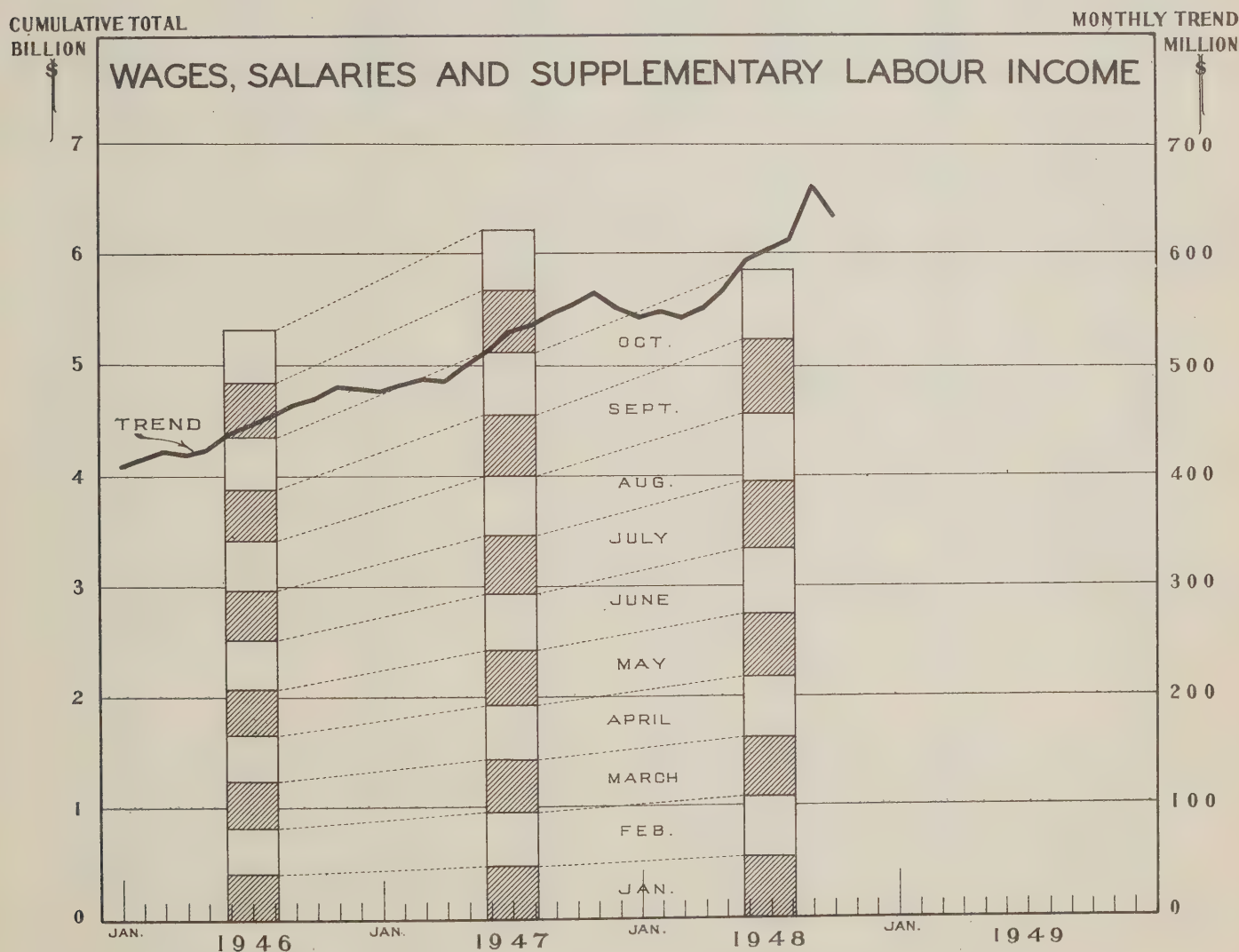
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

DEPT. OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY

October, 1948



MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

		Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946	January	39	140	17	104	95	13	409
	February	41	140	17	107	97	13	415
	March	40	144	18	108	98	14	422
	April	37	142	20	109	98	13	419
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	June	41	143	26	113	102	14	439
	July	43	142	28	114	103	14	445
	August	45	145	29	116	105	15	454
	September	46	148	29	119	108	15	464
	October	45	153	29	121	108	15	471
	November	45	159	28	125	109	16	481
	December	46	161	24	124	110	15	479
1947	January	46	163	23	122	108	15	477
	February	45	165	24	125	109	15	483
	March	44	167	25	125	110	16	487
	April	39	168	28	126	111	15	486
	May	41	172	31	129	112	16	500
	June	45	173	35	133	113	16	515
	July	49	177	38	134	115	16	530
	August	51	179	39	135	116	17	536
	September	54	183	40	137	117	17	548
	October	55	187	41	138	117	17	555
	November	58	191	39	145	116	17	567
	December	57	189	31	141	116	17	551
1948	January	53	187	30	140	118	17	545
	February	54	193	29	140	116	17	549
	March	49	189	28	140	120	17	544
	April	44	195	33	142	120	17	552
	May	49	195	37	148	124	17	570
	June	53	201	42	151	130	18	596
	July	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
	August	56	205	47	158	130	19	615
	September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664*
	October	62	213	48	165	129	20	637

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER, 1948

Canadian labour income in the month of October, 1948, is estimated at \$637 million. The total is \$27 million lower than the estimate of \$664 million in the previous month owing to the \$31 million in retroactive wages paid to employees of Canadian railway systems in September. Discounting this lump-sum payment, wages, salaries and supplementary labour income showed a gain of \$4 million. The 10-month total for 1948 is estimated at \$5,879 million, about 15 per cent higher than the corresponding total of \$5,117 million in 1947.

Small increases in both employment and average weekly earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industries contributed to the \$4 million increase. At the same time there were seasonal declines in the aggregate wages and salaries paid in the agriculture and fishing industries. The cost-of-living index remained constant at 159.6 during the month.

An adjustment in the statistics of labour income was made for this publication to bring the totals into agreement with the revised annual totals published in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947." At the same time the policy was adopted of including the living allowances of employees in agriculture, forestry, water transport, religious institutions, miscellaneous professional service and domestic service with the salaries and wages in the industrial group in which they are paid. Sufficient information was not available to break down employers' contributions to pensions, welfare, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance accurately among all industries. These amounts constitute the new total of supplementary labour income.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946 and 1947, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1948. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the

monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Month, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

Method of Adjusting the Estimates to the Annual Totals

In making the adjustment of the monthly estimates to the annual totals, the main problem has been to maintain the trend of month-to-month fluctuations and spread the adjustment over the whole period.

The 1946 monthly estimates were adjusted to the final 1946 total by multiplying each monthly value by the ratio of the 1946 annual total to the sum of the 1946 estimates. This adjustment was carried through the 1947 estimates.

As the sum of these monthly estimates for 1947 did not agree exactly with the annual total, a further adjustment had to be made. A method was devised which would spread this adjustment over the two years rather than putting it all in 1947, because the latter method would carry with it the assumption that the whole of the bias in the indexes developed in the second of the two years.

A third-degree correction curve was integrated for each month of 1946 and 1947. The curve had the following qualifications governing its construction: the correction for January 1, 1946 was zero; the sum of the correction values for 1946 was zero; the sum of the correction factors in 1947 equalled the ratio between the annual totals and the sum of the partially-adjusted estimates, and the slope of the correction curve at the end of December, 1947 was zero.

The remaining amount to be adjusted in 1947 was then multiplied by the value of the integrated curve for each month in the two years. These monthly values were divided by twelve and the quotient was added to or subtracted from the partially-adjusted monthly estimates of labour income.

When the revised monthly estimates were plotted on squared paper against the unadjusted totals, there were no apparent differences in the month-to-month fluctuations of the two series.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 57 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947".

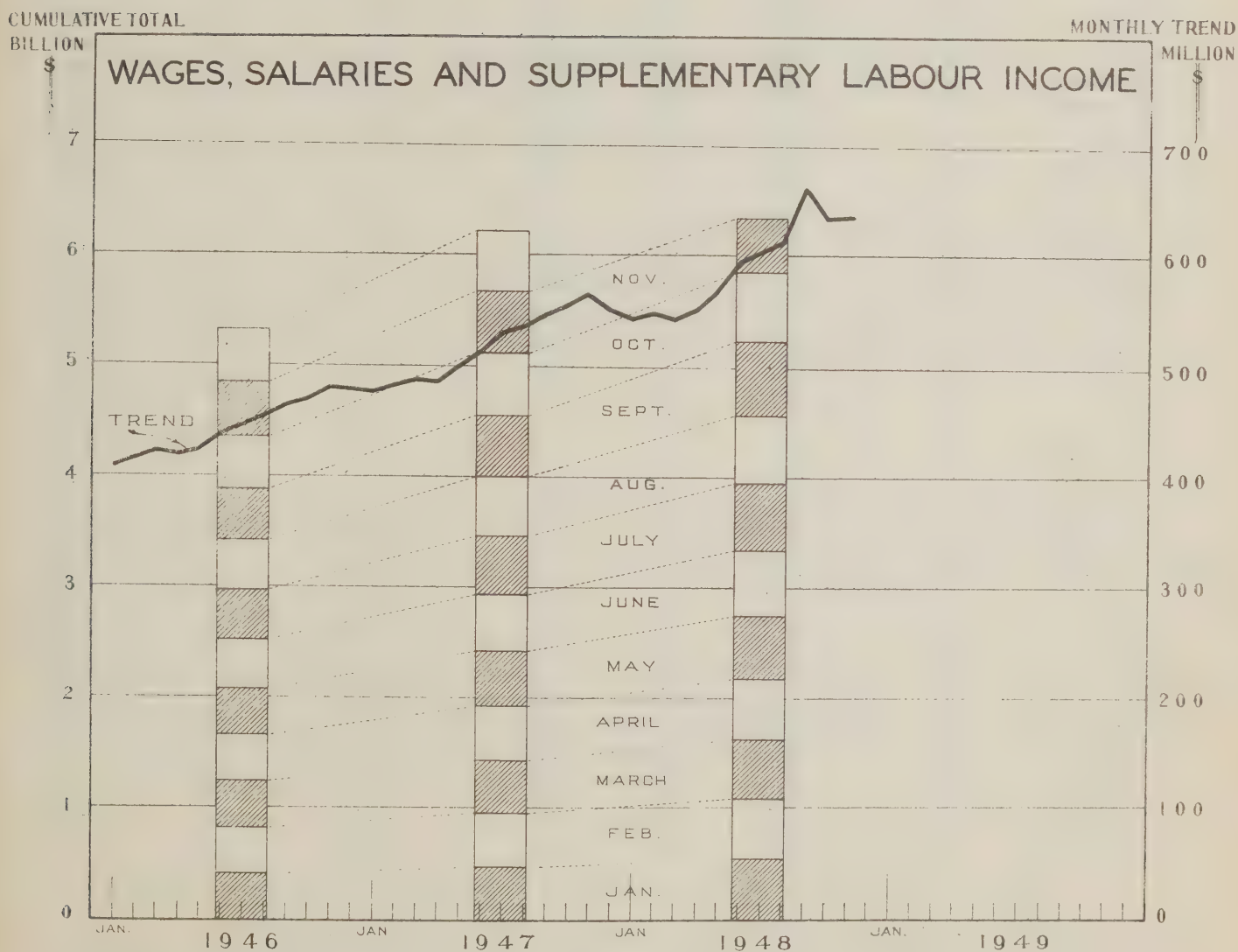
Components of Labour Income

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

November, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA
February, 1949

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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March	44	167	25	125	110	16	487
April	39	168	28	126	111	15	486
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June	53	201	42	151	130	18	596
July	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
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September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664 x
October	62	213	48	165	129	20	637
November	57	214	46	166	130	20	633

x Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.
All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER, 1948

Canadian labour income in the month of November, 1948, is estimated at \$633 million. The decrease of \$4 million from the corresponding total in October was chiefly due to seasonal contraction of employment in agriculture and construction. The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in Canada for the first 11 months of 1948 stands at \$6,512 million or 15 per cent higher than the estimate of \$5,684 million during the same period of 1947.

The commencement of winter operations in the woods caused a considerable rise in employment in logging in November, while small increases in both employment and earnings raised the total compensation to employees in manufacturing and trade slightly. Little change was evident in the total income of paid workers in the remainder of Canadian industry over the month.

Along with the slight drop in labour income, the cost of living index declined seven-tenths of a point from 159.6 at November 1, to 158.9 at December 1. This would indicate that there was little change in overall domestic purchasing power during the month of November.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946 and 1947, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1948. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Month, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 57 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947".

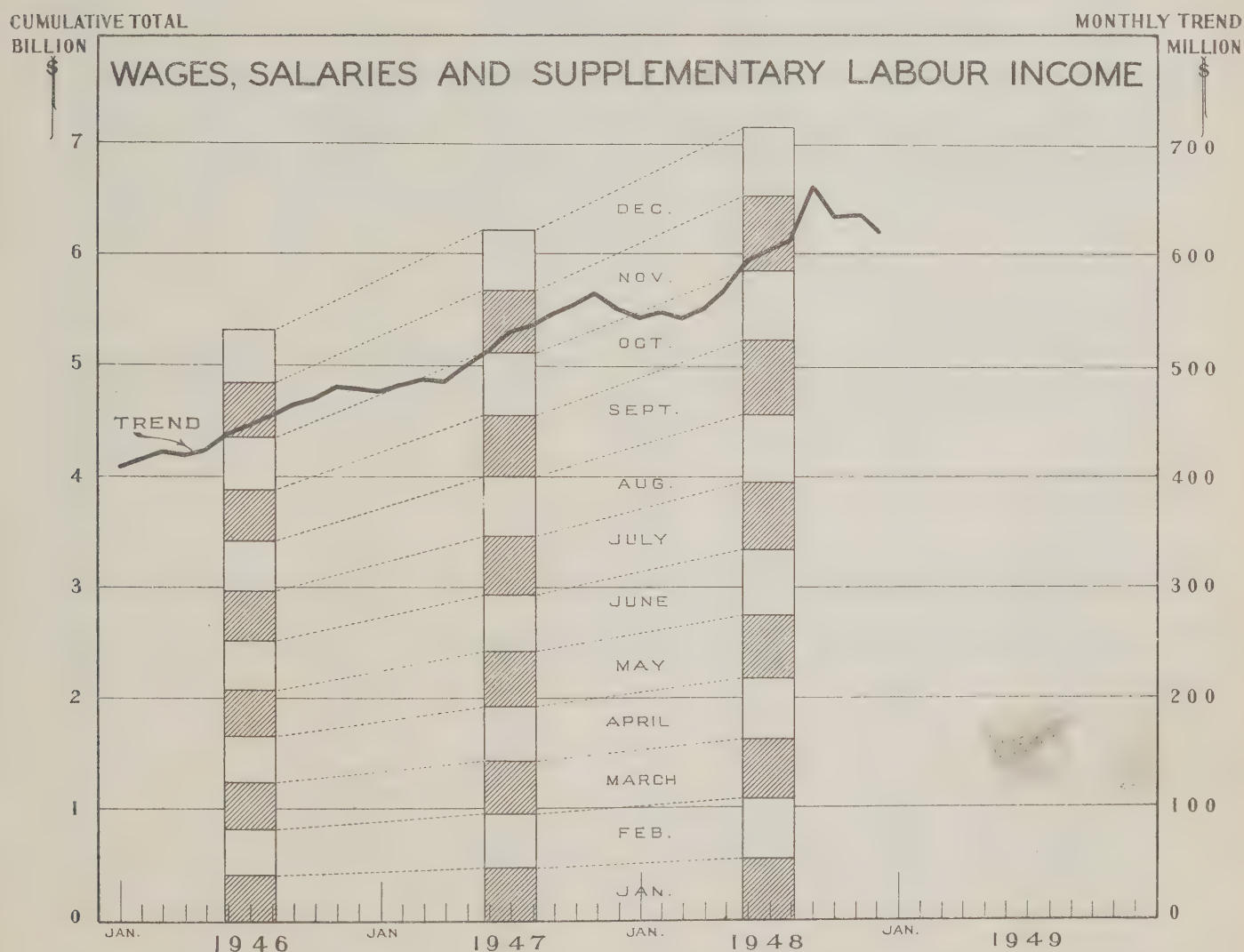
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

December, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA
March, 1949

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (including Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946 - January	39	140	17	104	95	13	409
February	41	140	17	107	97	13	415
March	40	144	18	108	98	14	422
April	37	142	20	109	98	13	419
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July	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
August	56	205	47	158	130	19	615
September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664 x
October	62	213	48	165	129	20	637
November	57	214	46	166	130	20	633
December	53	212	40	164	130	20	618

x Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:

Herbert Marshall
H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER, 1948

Canadian labour income for the month of December 1948 is estimated at \$618 million. This is \$15 million lower than the corresponding figure for November and \$67 million or 12 per cent higher than for December 1947. The drop from November to December reflects the influence of winter weather on employment in agriculture, construction, water transportation, and fishing together with lower levels of employment in other industries during the holiday season.

The preliminary cumulative total of Canadian labour income for the year 1948 is \$7,130 million. This is \$895 million or 14 per cent higher than the revised preliminary estimate for the year 1947. Larger sums of money were paid out in salaries and wages in all industries except forestry where there was a drop of 4 per cent.

The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries averaged about 4 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947, while average weekly earnings were 11 per cent higher. Preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour show that there were 1,500,000 days less lost in strikes in 1948 than in 1947.

The cost-of-living index averaged 14 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. This is the same increase as recorded for total labour income. It would appear from these figures that purchasing power of labour income in the aggregate was fairly well maintained, although average weekly earnings tended to lag slightly behind rising consumer price levels.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946 and 1947, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1948. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

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Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938 - 1947" and for the year 1948 in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1948". The 1948 total labour income of \$7,134 million appearing in this latter bulletin is a preliminary total based on eleven months, whereas the total of \$7,130 million appearing in this issue is based on the twelve months of 1948.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary Labour income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contribution to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

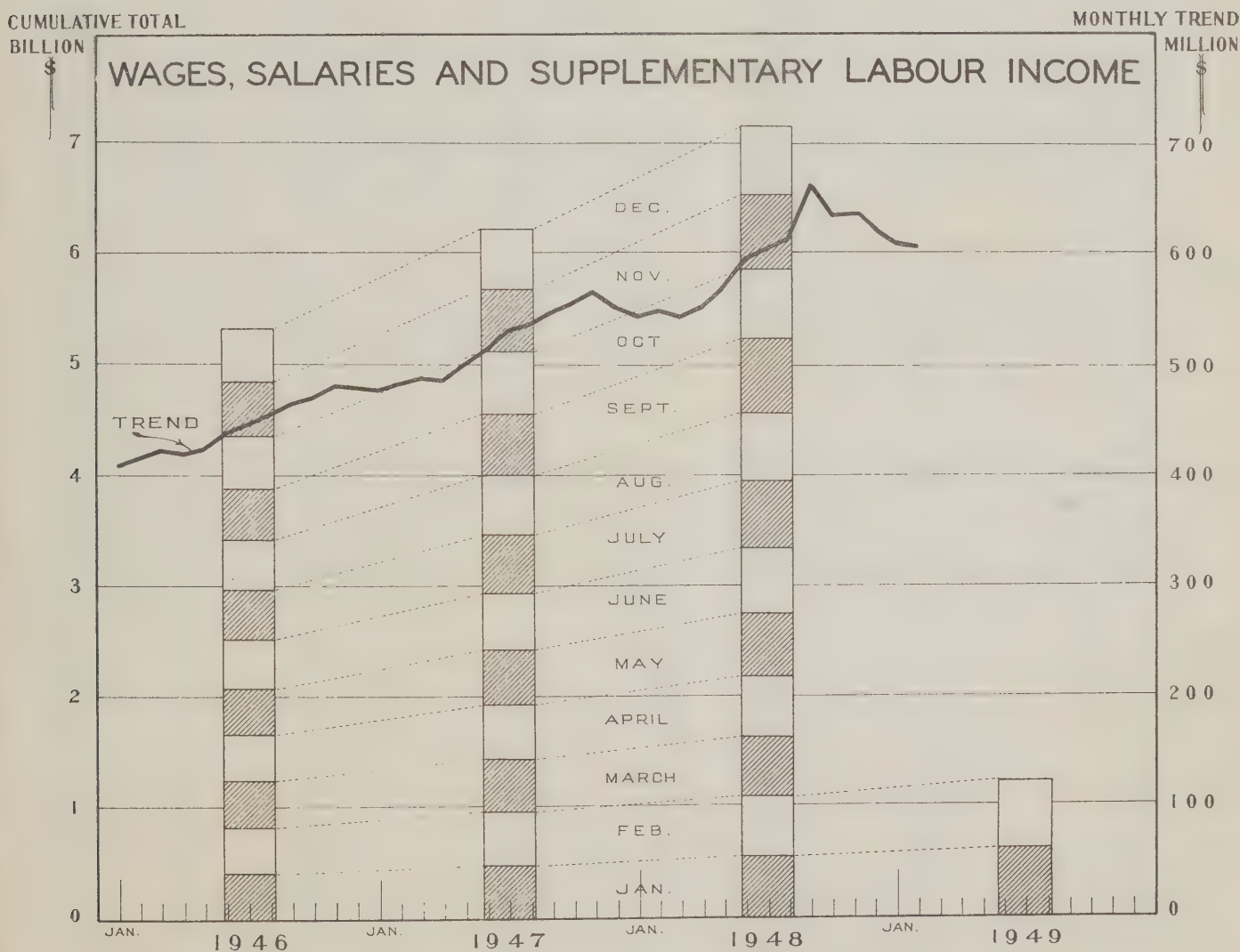
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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

February, 1949



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA
May, 1949

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

FEBRUARY, 1949

Canadian labour income in the month of February, 1949 is estimated at \$605 million. This total is \$3 million lower than the corresponding total for January, 1949, and \$56 million or 11 per cent greater than that estimated for February, 1948.

Increases in labour income from January to February occurred in manufacturing, transportation, communication and storage, finance and fishing. These increases, however, were overbalanced by decreases in all other industries.

Average weekly earnings for the nine leading non-agricultural industries increased from \$42.77 on February 1 to \$43.05 on March 1. Over the same period, however, employment in these industries showed a decrease which overbalanced the effect of higher average earnings upon labour income. The Dominion cost-of-living index dropped one-fifth of one per cent from 159.5 on February 1 to 159.2 on March 1.

The Chart

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Relation to the National Accounts

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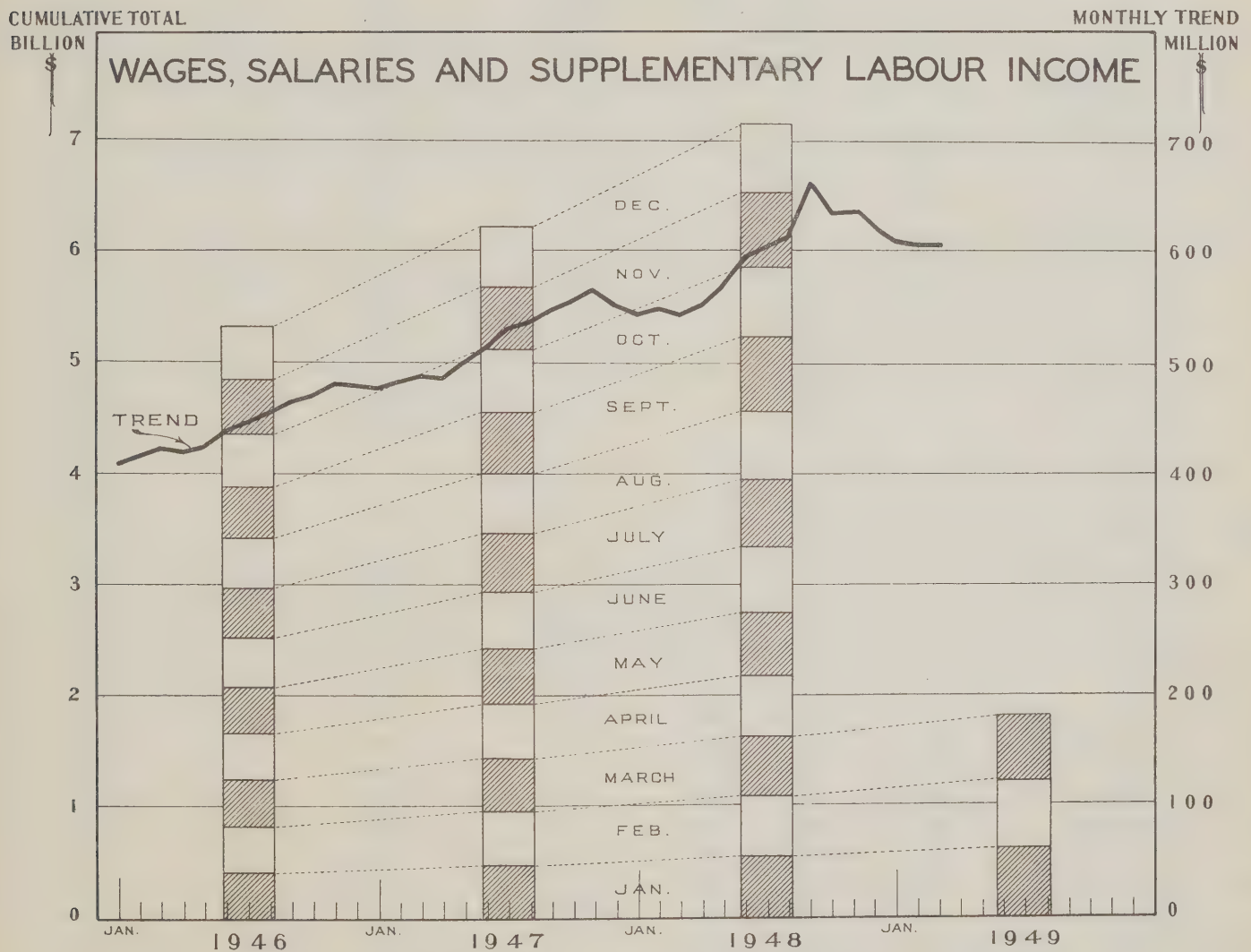
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

March, 1949



MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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March	44	167	25	125	110	16	487
April	39	168	28	126	111	15	486
May	41	172	31	129	112	16	500
June	45	173	35	133	113	16	515
July	49	177	38	134	115	16	530
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April	44	195	33	142	120	17	552
May	49	195	37	148	124	17	570
June	53	201	42	151	130	18	596
July	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
August	56	205	47	158	130	19	615
September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664x
October	62	213	48	165	129	20	637
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x Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

MARCH, 1949

Canadian labour income for the month of March, 1949 is estimated at \$605 million. This is the same total as that estimated for February, 1949, but \$61 million or 11 per cent higher than the March, 1948 figure.

Slight gains were recorded in the secondary industries, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and the services, but these gains were counter-balanced by losses which occurred in the primary industries forestry, fishing and mining. The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries decreased from 188.1 on March 1 to 186.6 on April 1, while average weekly earnings for the same industries showed an increase from \$43.15 on March 1 to \$43.22 on April 1.

Total labour income for the first quarter of 1949 is estimated at \$1,818 million, which is \$180 million higher than the 1948 first-quarter total. Somewhat higher levels of employment and considerably higher levels of average weekly earnings were responsible for this increase. Over the three-month period average weekly earnings were 10 per cent higher in 1949 than in 1948, while the index of employment in the nine leading non-agricultural industries averaged less than one per cent higher.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947 and 1948, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1949. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months January, 1946, to April, 1947."

Relation to the National Accounts

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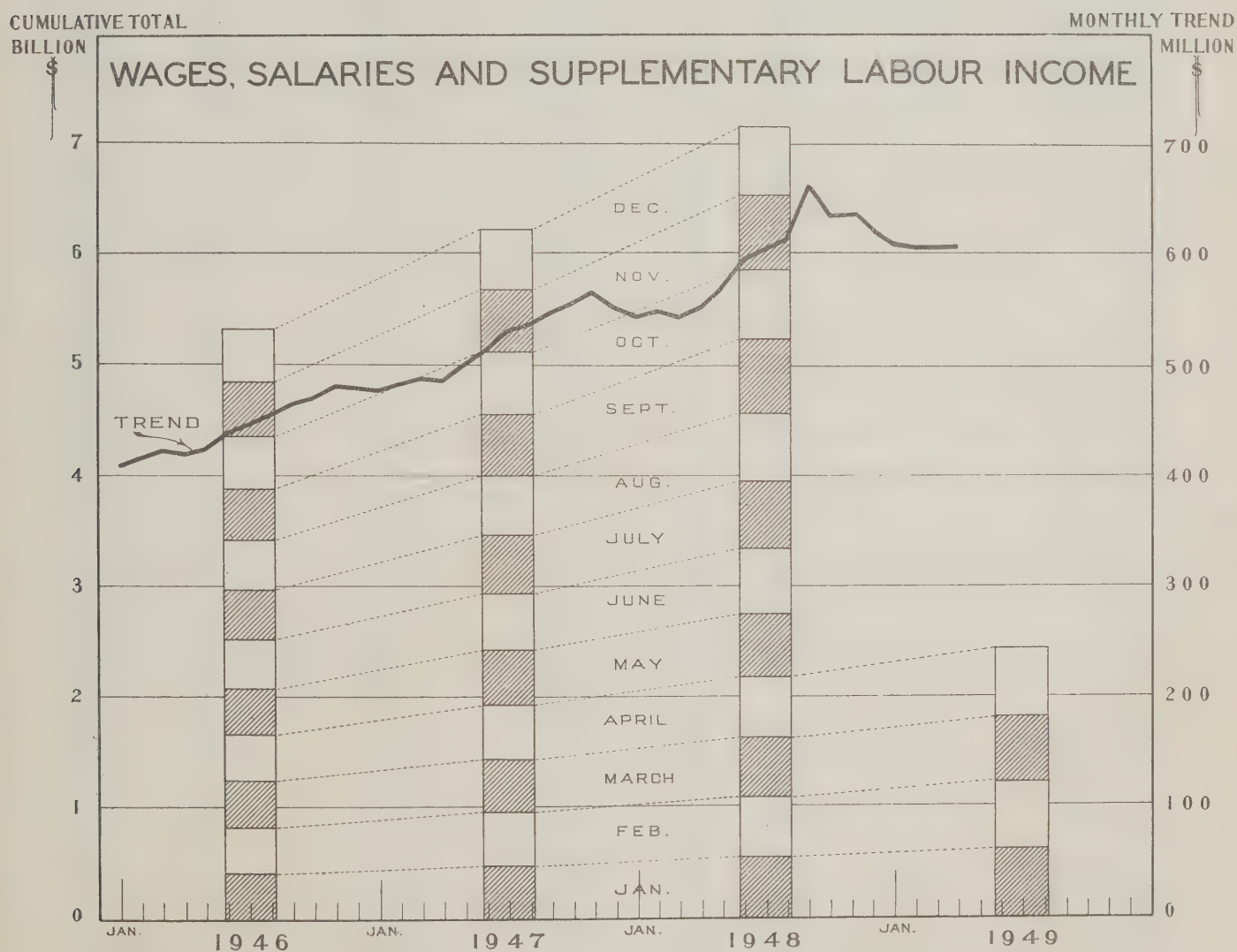
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72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE 1
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMYDominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & CommerceMONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
IN CANADA

April, 1949



Prepared in the Labour and Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946 - January	39	140	17	104	95	13	409
February	41	140	17	107	97	13	415
March	40	144	18	108	98	14	422
April	37	142	20	109	98	13	419
May	37	139	23	110	101	14	423
June	41	143	26	113	102	14	439
July	43	142	28	114	103	14	445
August	45	145	29	116	105	15	454
September	46	148	29	119	108	15	464
October	45	153	29	121	108	15	471
November	45	159	28	125	109	16	481
December	46	161	24	124	110	15	479
1947 - January	46	163	23	122	108	15	477
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March	43	213	35	159	134	20	605
April	39	213	38	162	134	20	607

x Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

APRIL, 1949

Labour income in Canada is estimated at \$607 million for the month of April, 1949. This total is \$2 million higher than the corresponding figure for March, 1949, and \$55 million or 10 per cent higher than the April, 1948 estimate.

Although the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries advanced from 123.7 on April 1 to 124.3 on May 1, the average weekly earnings for the same industries declined from \$43.25 to \$43.08 for the same period. As a result there was very little net change between the March and April totals of Canadian labour income.

Lower levels of employment in logging were responsible for decreased income payments in this industry. The index of employment in logging dropped from 188.7 on April 1 to 126.3 on May 1. Labour income payments in mining and manufacturing were also lower in April than in March. However, the losses were overbalanced by gains in agriculture, fishing, construction, transportation, communication, storage and trade. Income payments in construction and transportation showed the greatest advances, this being due to accelerated activity with the advent of summer weather.

The Chart

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Methods

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Components of Labour Income

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72-005

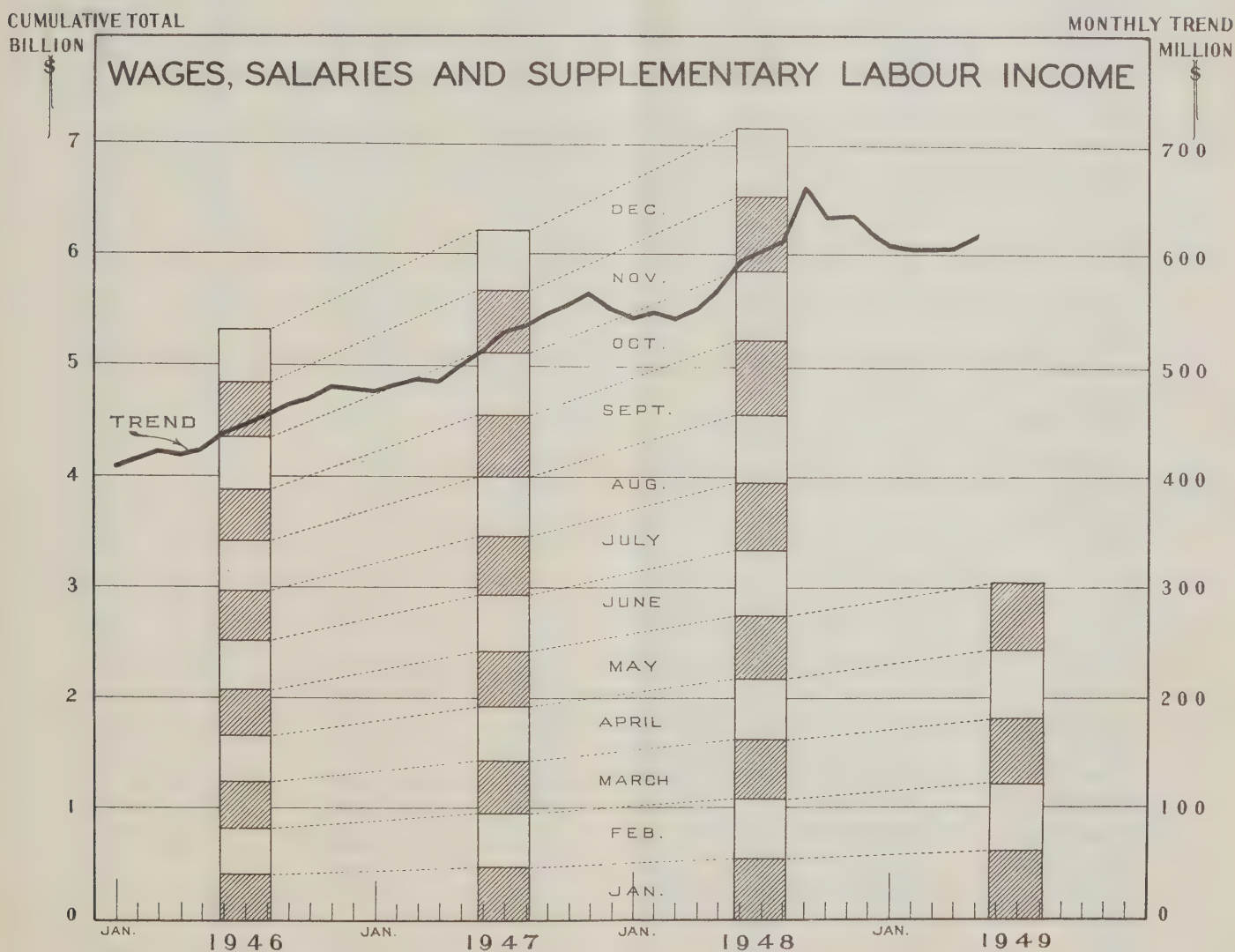
BAROMETRICS FILE L

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

May, 1949

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY



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OTTAWA, CANADA

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(\$ Millions)

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August	45	145	29	116	105	15	454
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1949 - January	50	211	36	158	134	19	608
February	49	212	34	158	131	20	605
March	43	213	35	159	134	20	605
April	39	213	38	162	134	20	607
May	44	209	42	165	139	20	619

x Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

MAY, 1949

Labour income in Canada for the month of May, 1949 is estimated at \$619 million. This figure is \$12 million higher than the April, 1949 total and \$49 million or nine per cent higher than the May, 1948 estimate.

Increases in labour income occurred in all industrial sectors with the exception of manufacturing where a slight decrease took place; this was affected by a comparatively short work-week at the end of May. Most of the increases in industrial totals were related to seasonal influences. Logging, after showing a decrease in April, registered an increase in May, due to a great extent to accelerated forestry activity in the Maritimes. Increased employment in both the building and highway construction fields was responsible for increased labour income in the construction industry.

Employment conditions in the nine leading non-agricultural industries continued to improve, the index of employment advancing from 188.0 on May 1 to 193.1 on June 1. On the other hand, average weekly earnings for the same industries declined from \$43.10 on May 1 to \$42.31 on June 1. This drop, however, over-balanced by the better employment situation, resulted in a higher Canadian labour income figure for the month.

The Chart

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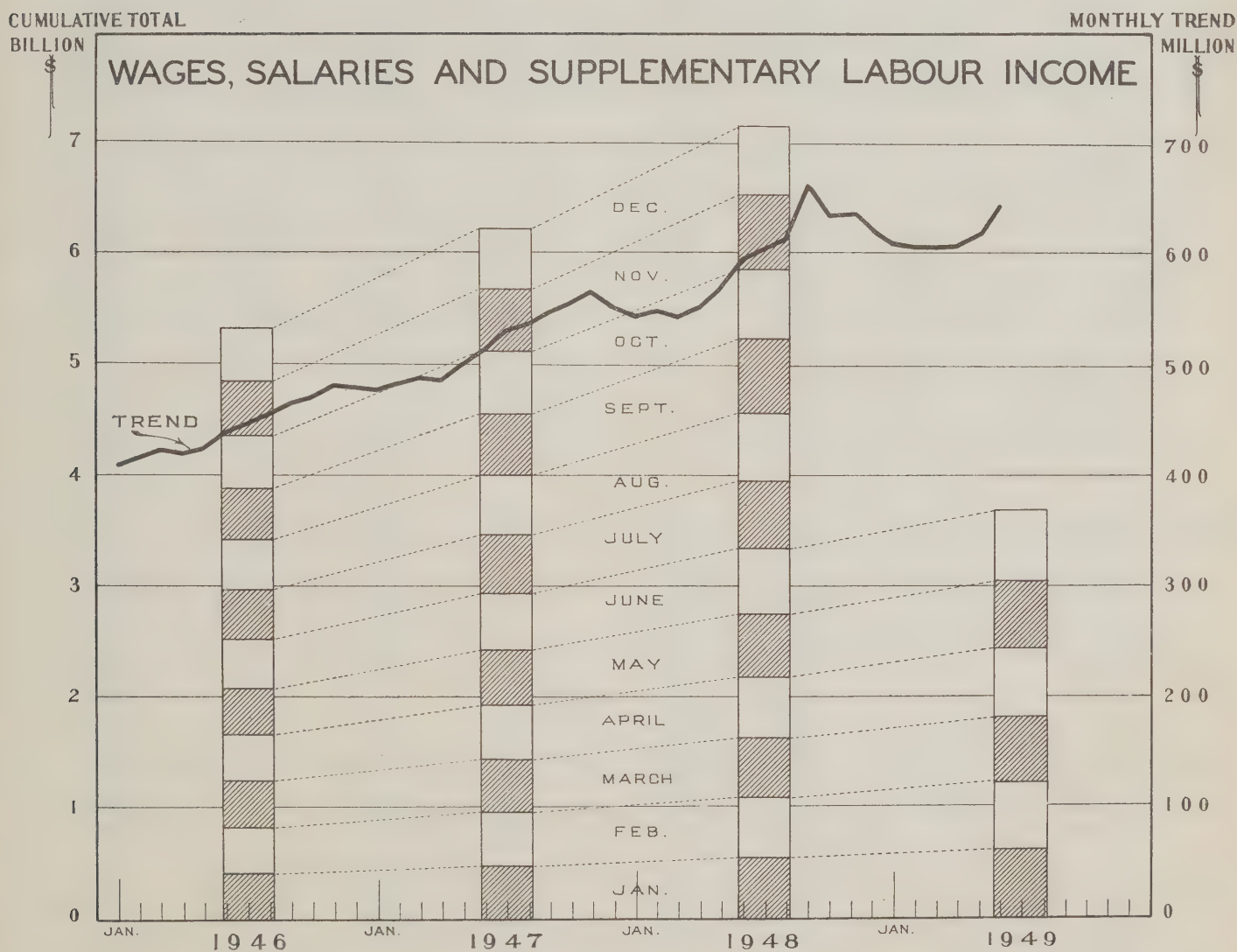
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

June, 1949



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OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

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1938 - Average...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average...	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943 - Average...	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944 - Average...	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945 - Average...	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Average...	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - January...	46	163	23	122	108	15	477
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March.....	43	213	35	159	134	20	605
April.....	39	213	38	162	134	20	607
May.....	44	209	42	165	139	20	619
June.....	52	215	45	169	141	21	643

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JUNE, 1949

Total labour income in Canada for the month of June is estimated to be \$643 million. This figure is \$24 million higher than the corresponding total for May and \$47 million or about 8 per cent greater than the June, 1948 total.

Increases in salaries and wages and supplementary labour income were recorded for all sectors of the economy with the largest advances occurring in manufacturing and agriculture. Seasonal increases in employment in manufacturing, particularly in the non-durable goods lines, contributed greatly to higher labour earnings in this industry. A substantial increase occurred in the industrial section "transportation, communication and storage", chiefly because of greater activity in water transportation. Building construction employment continued on the uptrend, accounting for higher salaries and wages in the construction industry.

Preliminary figures for June showed 141,084 man-working days lost through strikes and lockouts compared to 174,150 for the month of May. The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries advanced from 128.0 on June 1 to 130.5 on July 1. Average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.29 to \$42.88 over the same period. These factors resulted in Canadian labour income showing a substantial increase for the month of June.

For the first six months of 1949 total salaries and wages and supplementary labour income amounted to \$3,687 million. This is \$331 million or 10 per cent greater than for the corresponding six months of 1948. This increase is attributable to a larger labour force and higher average earnings.

The Chart

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72-005

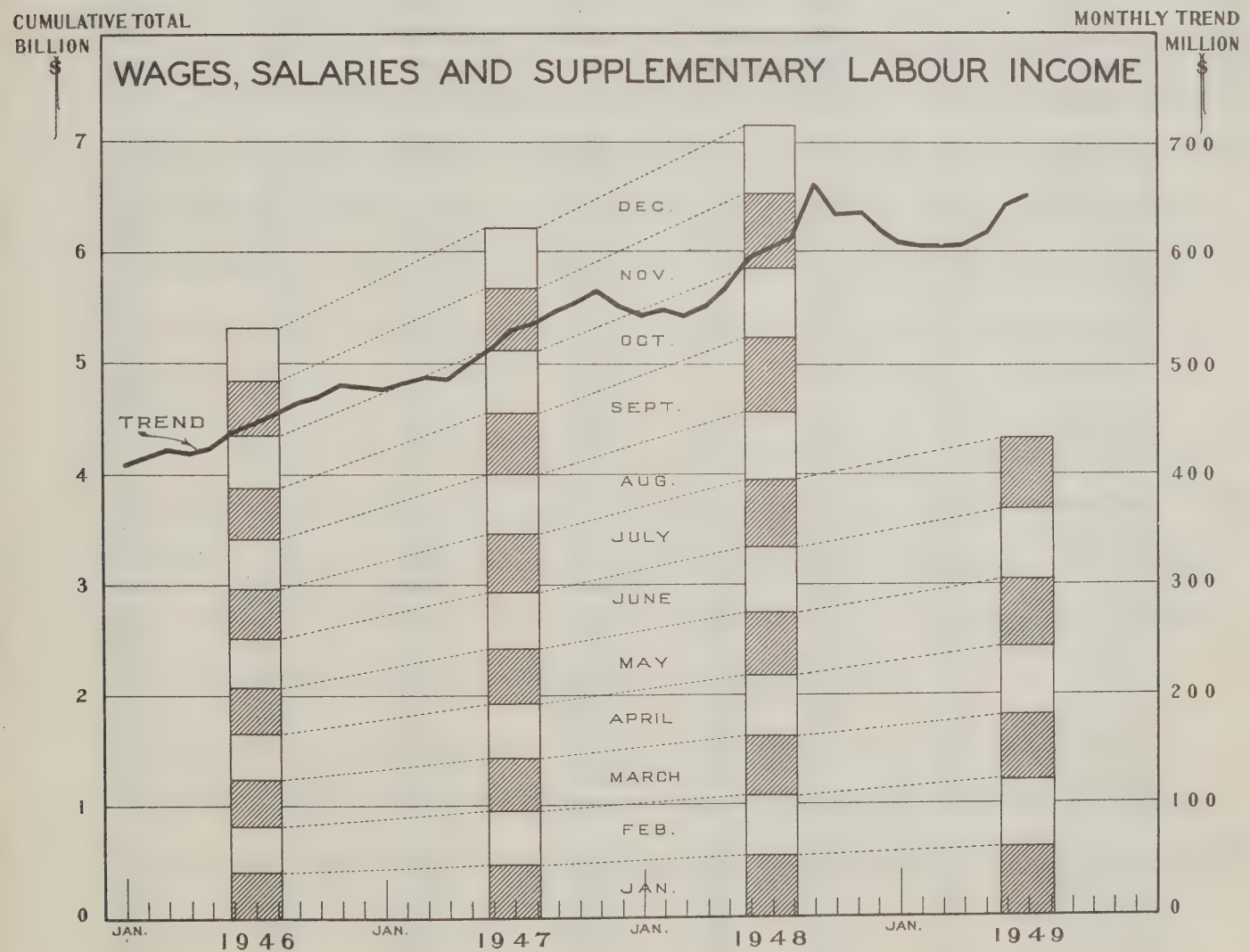
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

July, 1949



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OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

		: : Agriculture, : Logging, : Fishing, : Trapping, : Mining	: : Manu- : fac- : turing	: : Con- : struc- : tion	: : Utilities, : Trans- : portation, : Communi- : cation, : Storage, : Trade	: : Finance : Services : (includ- : ing : Govern- : ment)	: : Supple- : mentary : Labour : Income	: : TOTAL
1938 - Average..	22	59	9	56	59	5	209	
1939 - Average..	23	62	8	57	59	5	215	
1940 - Average..	27	77	11	63	62	5	245	
1941 - Average..	29	107	16	73	67	8	299	
1942 - Average..	30	143	18	80	73	10	354	
1943 - Average..	31	169	18	86	78	13	395	
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March....	43	213	35	159	134	20	605	
April....	39	213	38	162	134	20	607	
May	44	209	42	165	139	20	619	
June.....	52	215	45	169	141	21	643	
July.....	53	213	49	171	144	21	651	

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JULY, 1949

An \$8 million gain over June placed Canadian labour income at \$651 million for the month of July, 1949. This total is \$44 million or 7 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for July, 1948.

Construction showed a \$4 million increase due to continued high employment in the building and highway construction fields. Labour income in agriculture, "transportation, communication and storage" and services was also considerably higher. These advances were of a seasonal nature, particularly in agriculture where both the numbers of hired workers and the rates of pay increased. Partly counterbalancing these gains were losses which occurred in manufacturing and forestry.

Another factor contributing to a higher level of labour income was the decrease in man-days lost through strikes and lockouts. According to preliminary figures of the Department of Labour 57,744 man-days were lost in July as compared to 141,084 in June. A major strike in the asbestos mining industry was settled reflecting increased labour income in mining.

The over-all index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries showed a fractional increase from 130.8 on July 1 to 130.9 on August 1. At the same time average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.92 on July 1 to \$42.99 on August 1.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947 and 1948, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1949. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers on employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947."

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the Bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1947" and for the year 1948 in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1948". The 1948 total labour income of \$7,134 million appearing in this latter bulletin is a preliminary total based on eleven months, whereas the total of \$7,130 million appearing in this issue is based on the twelve months of 1948.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary labour income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

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BAROMETRICS FILE 11



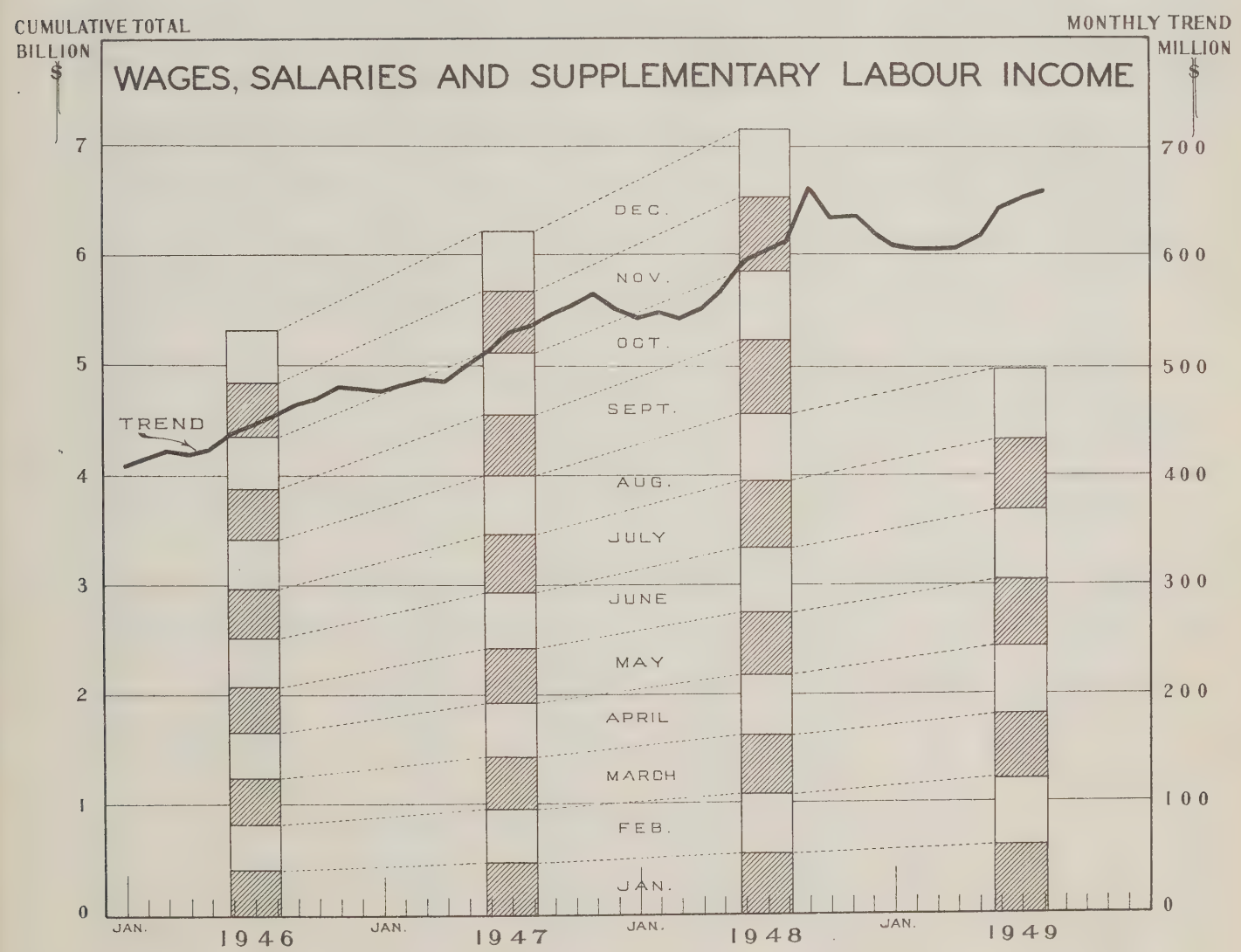
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

August, 1949



Prepared in the Labour and Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents

OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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1940 - Average..	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average..	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average..	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943 - Average..	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944 - Average..	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945 - Average..	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Average..	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - January..	43	161	23	122	108	16	473
February..	41	164	24	124	110	16	479
March....	40	166	25	125	111	15	480
April....	37	167	28	126	111	16	484
May.....	41	170	31	130	112	16	500
June.....	46	172	35	133	114	17	516
July.....	49	176	38	135	115	17	531
August...	52	178	39	135	116	17	538
September	52	182	40	137	116	17	546
October..	54	186	41	139	116	17	554
November.	56	190	38	142	116	18	561
December.	55	189	31	143	116	17	550
1948 - January..	52	187	30	139	119	18	543
February..	52	193	29	139	116	18	548
March....	47	189	28	140	120	19	544
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July	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
August...	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
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October..	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
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June.....	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August...	55	218	51	172	139	23	658

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST, 1949

Canadian labour income in the month of August is estimated to be \$658 million. This total is \$9 million higher than July, 1949 and \$44 million or 7 per cent higher than the August, 1948 estimate.

Considerably higher employment, together with a moderate increase in wage rates, was responsible for higher labour income in agriculture. Manufacturing, after showing a decline for July, increased \$4 million in August. Seasonal increases in the manufacture of edible plant products occur at this time of the year. Construction activity continued high, and this was reflected in increased income payments in this field.

According to preliminary figures issued by the Department of Labour, the number of man-days lost through strikes and lockouts was 35,451 in August as compared to 57,744 in July.

The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries increased from 131.3 on August 1 to 132.1 on September 1, while average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.98 to \$43.20 over the same period.

The monthly totals of labour income for 1947, 1948 and 1949 have been revised in this issue. This was done to bring them into agreement with revised annual totals, \$6,212 for 1947, and \$7,113 million for 1948, appearing in the bulletin "National Accounts Income and Expenditure 1941-48".

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947 and 1948, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1949. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers on employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947."

Method of Adjusting the Estimates to the Annual Totals

Salaries and wages and supplementary labour income are produced on an annual basis and also currently on a monthly basis. As the annual totals are revised, it is necessary to adjust the monthly totals to bring them into agreement with the revisions. This is done for each year separately. The various industrial totals are projected monthly by using suitable indexes of month-to-month changes in income for these industries, e.g., payroll records. The ratio of any monthly index to the sum of the twelve monthly indexes is applied to the annual total for that industry to give the monthly estimate of labour income. By this method of revision the month-to-month trend within the given year is not distorted. It is the method recommended by the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Since the monthly figures for the current year are estimated by projecting the annual totals of the previous year on various monthly indexes, a separate annual estimate for labour income can be obtained by simply adding the figures for twelve months. This total can then be compared with annual revisions produced at a later date. For 1948 the sum of the monthly estimates of total labour income was \$7,130 million and the later annual revision amounted to \$7,113. This represents a discrepancy of less than one-half of one per cent in the two methods of estimation.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1941-48."

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary labour income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

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BAROMETRICS FILE 15

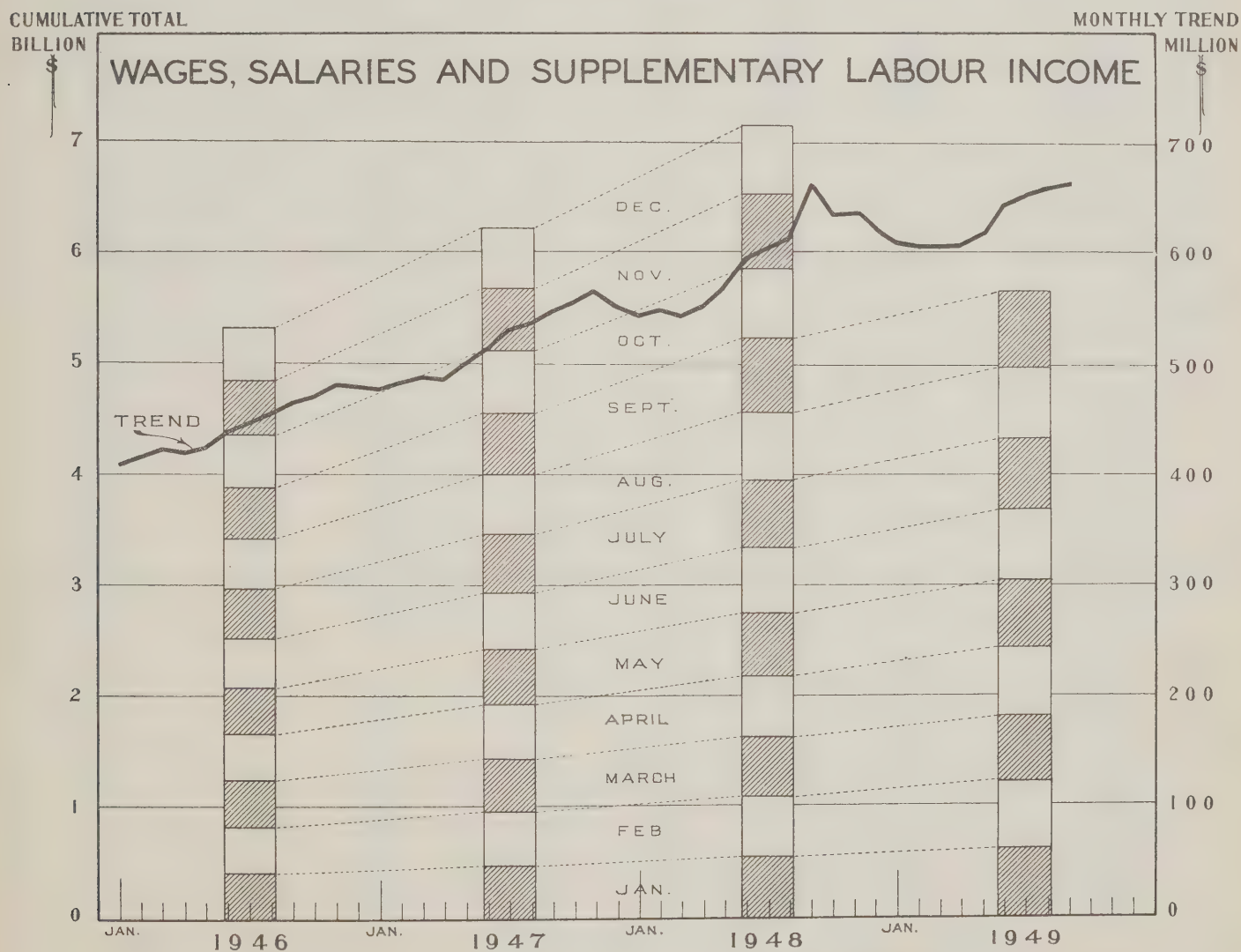
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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

SEPTEMBER 1949



Prepared in the Labour and Prices Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Price - \$1 a year,
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OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

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1946 - Average..	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Average..	50	175	33	133	113	17	518
1947 - September	52	182	40	137	116	17	546
October..	54	186	41	139	116	17	554
November.	56	190	38	142	116	18	561
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April....	40	213	39	163	134	19	610
May.....	46	209	42	166	138	20	622
June.....	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August...	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
September	54	220	53	174	138	22	662

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER, 1949

Total labour income in Canada for the month of September, 1949 is estimated to be \$662 million. This total is \$4 million higher than the August estimate and \$1 million lower than the corresponding September, 1948 figure which was relatively high due to payment of retroactive wages to railway employees.

Increased employment and payrolls in the manufacture of textiles and rubber products contributed to a \$2 million September gain in total manufacturing. Both retail and wholesale trade also recorded increases with retail trade showing the greater advance. Increased labour income in construction was largely due to higher earnings in building construction. Decreases in salaries and wages and supplementary labour income occurred in services. Agriculture and fishing recorded losses of a seasonal nature.

Little change occurred in total industrial employment, the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries advancing from 132.8 on September 1 to 132.9 on October 1, while average weekly earnings for the same group of industries increased from \$43.20 to \$43.50 over the same period.

Total salaries and wages and supplementary labour income for the third-quarter of 1949 is \$1,969 million. This represents an increase of \$92 million over the second-quarter of this year and \$86 million over the corresponding third-quarter total of 1948.

The Chart

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Methods

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Method of Adjusting the Estimates to the Annual Totals

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Relation to the National Accounts

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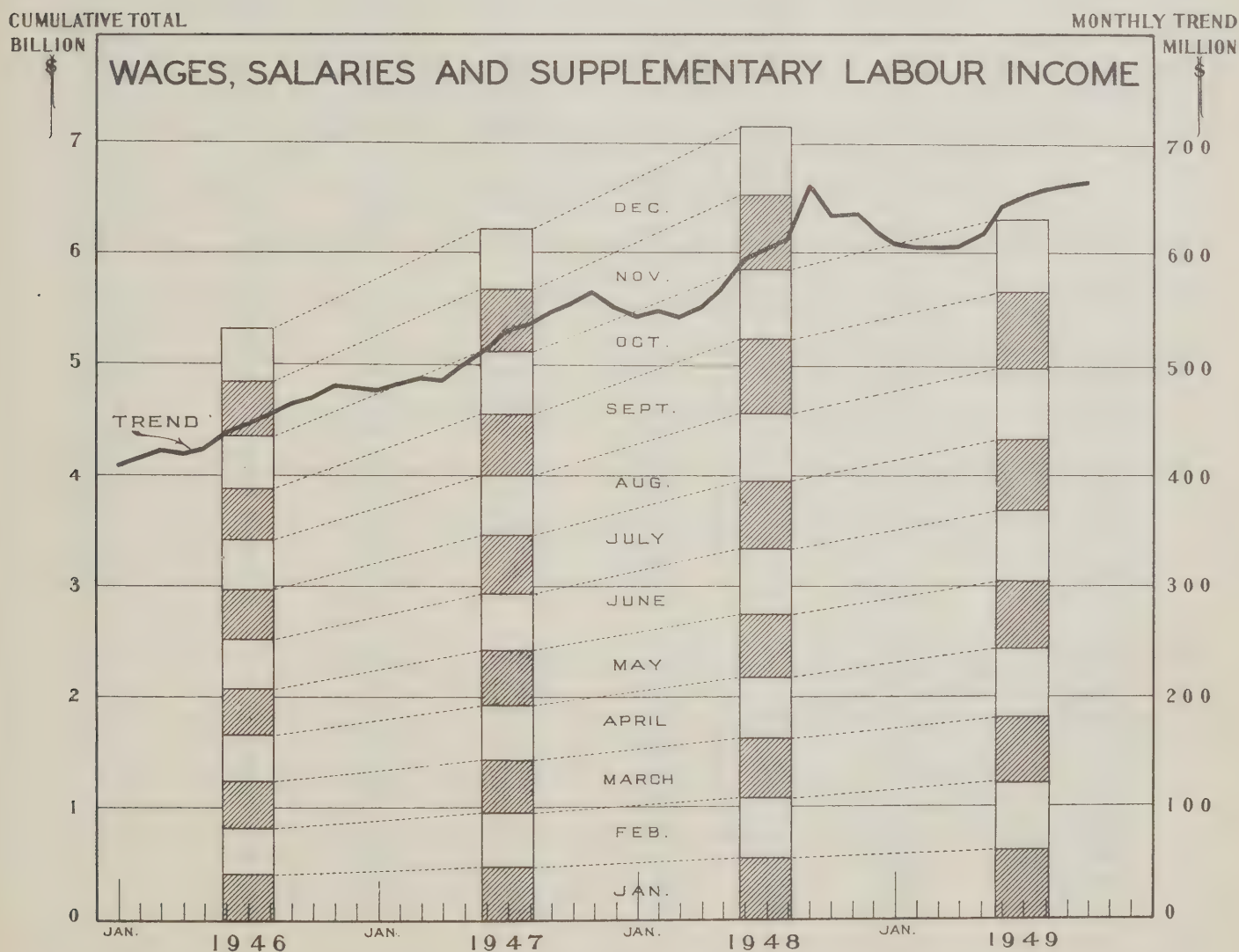
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Vol. 3 No. 10

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1949



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER, 1949

The total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in Canada for the month of October is estimated to be \$663 million. This figure is \$1 million higher than the September estimate and \$30 million or about 5 per cent higher than the October, 1948 total.

Seasonal declines occurred in agriculture and fishing, while logging, due to the commencement of winter operations, showed an increase. Manufacturing and construction were each \$1 million less. The manufacturing decline is partly attributable to a decrease in both employment and payrolls in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Lower employment in both building and highway construction was responsible for the construction decrease. Increased consumer purchasing and higher recorded employment are reflected in greater income payments in wholesale and retail trade. Finance showed no change while services (including government service) recorded a gain.

The employment situation remained relatively unchanged, the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries showed a slight decline from 133.0 on October 1 to 132.8 on November 1. Average weekly earnings for the same group of industries advanced from \$43.46 to \$43.67 over the same period.

The Chart

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Relation to the National Accounts

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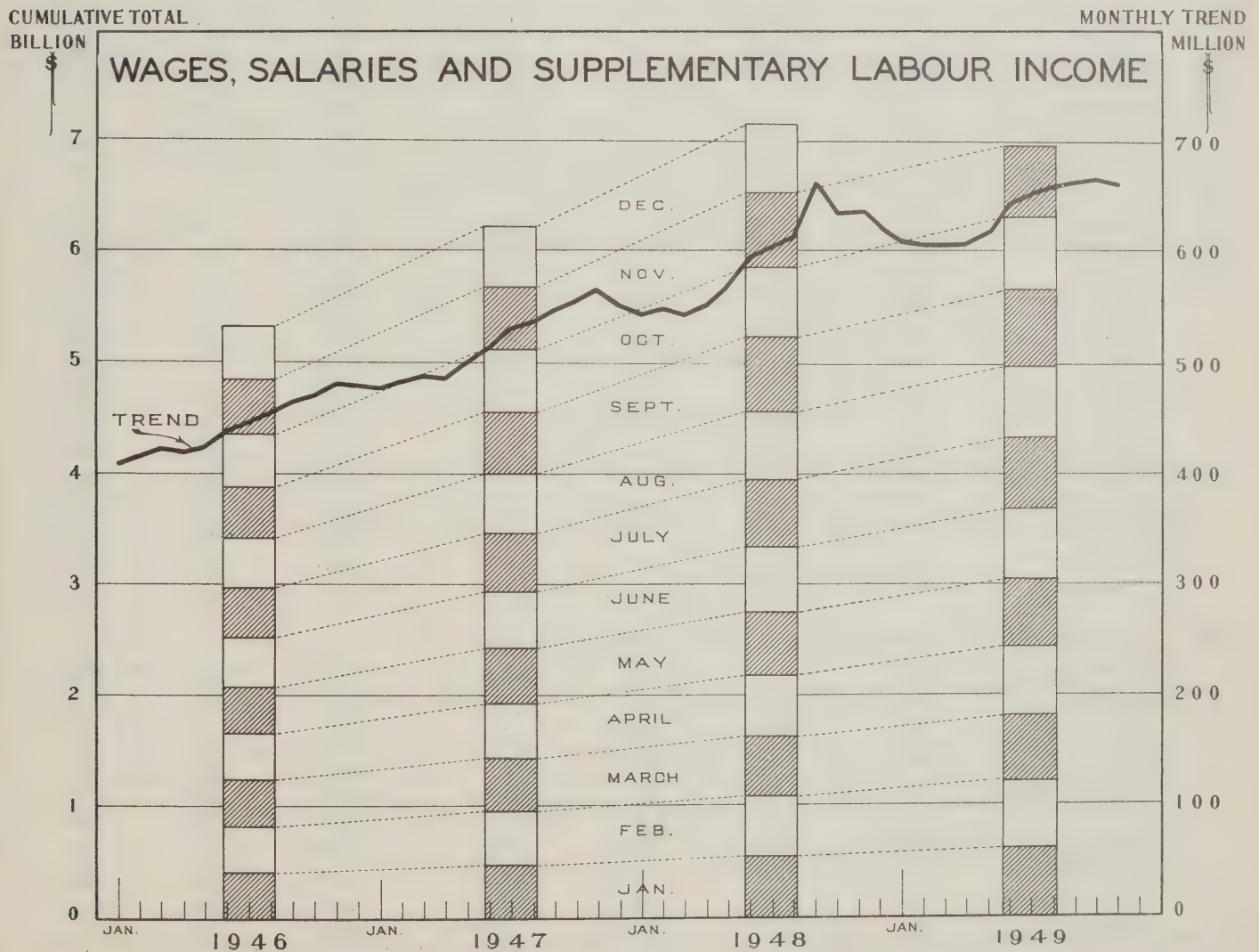
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Vol. 3 No. 11

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1949



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	: : Agriculture, : Logging, : Fishing, : Trapping, : Mining	: : Manu- : fac- : turing	: : Con- : struc- : tion	: : Utilities, : Trans- : portation, : Communi- : cation, : Storage, : Trade	: : Finance, : Services: : (includ- : ing Govern- : ment)	: : Supple- : mentary: : Labour : Income	: : TOTAL
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER, 1949

Labour income for the month of November is estimated to be \$661 million. This figure is \$2 million lower than last month but higher by \$29 million or about 5 per cent than the November, 1948 estimate.

Lower employment in agriculture and construction was responsible for smaller labour income totals in these industries. Practically all the industries within the group "transportation, communication, and storage" recorded decreases and manufacturing was also lower by \$1 million. Partly counterbalancing these losses were gains in trade and forestry. Although forestry showed a normal seasonal increase, it was considerably below the corresponding monthly total for 1948. Increased retail trade activity was chiefly responsible for larger income payments in the trade industry. The total service group recorded a gain of over \$1 million above the October figure.

A slight decrease from 132.9 on November 1 to 132.6 on December 1 took place in the index of employment in the nine leading non-agricultural industries. Average weekly earnings for the same group of industries advanced from \$43.69 to \$43.72 over the same period. At the same time a small decline of 0.5 to 161.7 occurred in the Dominion cost-of-living index.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947 and 1948, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1949. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

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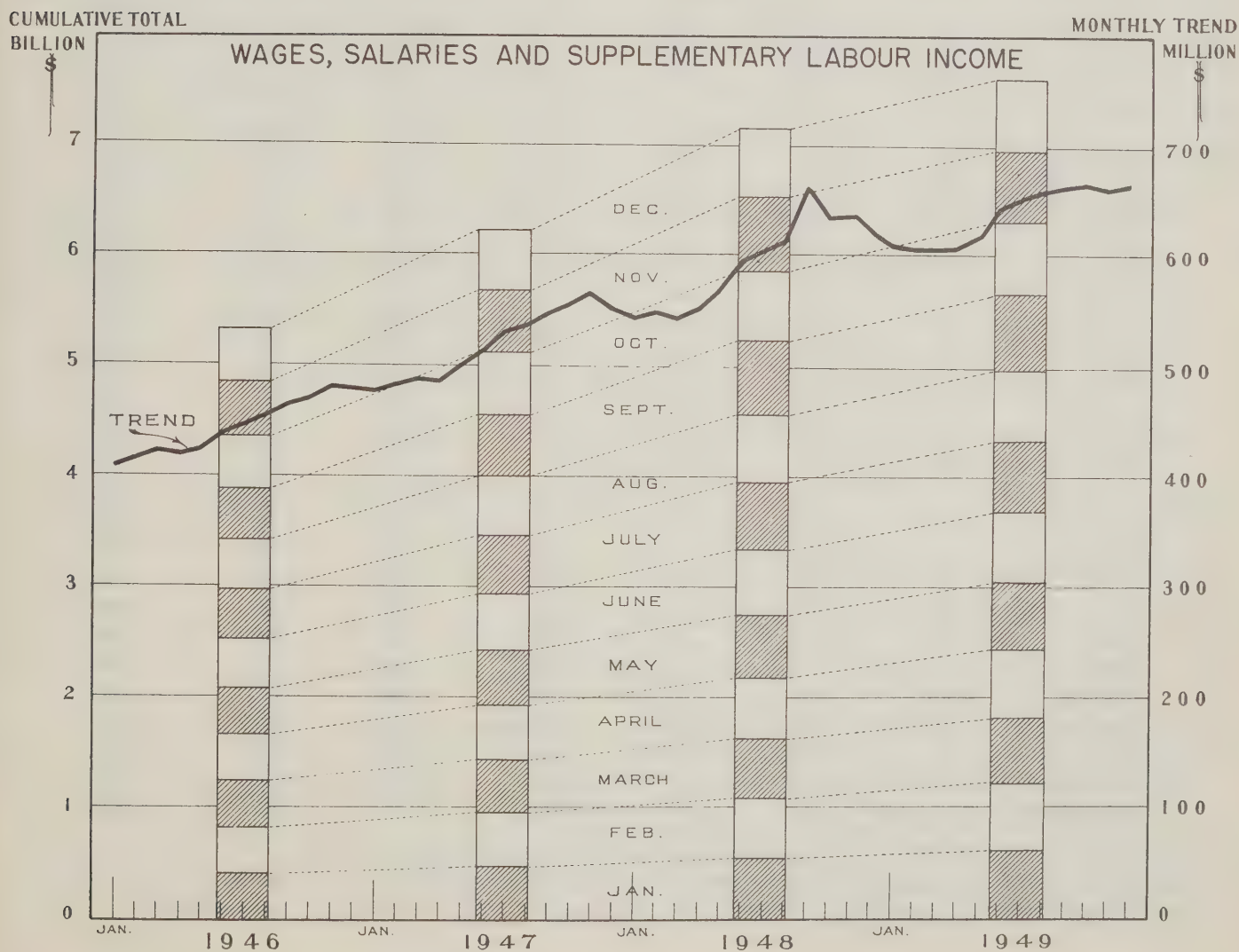
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER 1949



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
1938 - Average..	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average..	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average..	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average..	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average..	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943 - Average..	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944 - Average..	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945 - Average..	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Average..	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Average..	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1947 - December.	55	189	31	143	116	17	550
1948 - January..	52	187	30	139	119	18	543
February.	52	193	29	139	116	18	548
March....	47	189	28	140	120	19	544
April....	43	194	34	142	121	18	551
May.....	47	195	37	147	125	18	570
June.....	51	201	43	150	130	20	595
July.....	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
August...	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
September	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*
October..	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
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July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August...	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
September	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
October..	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November.	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December.	47	217	41	174	141	22	642

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER, 1949

Labour income for the month of December, 1949 is estimated to be \$642 million. This total is \$19 million lower than the November total and \$28 million or about 5 per cent higher than the December, 1948 figure. The influence of winter weather on outside industrial activity, together with a shorter work-month produced by the holiday season, were major factors contributing to the smaller total.

The first estimate of labour income for 1949 is \$7,630 million. This total is \$517 million or about 7 per cent higher than the revised preliminary estimate of \$7,113 million for 1948. Increases were posted in all industries with the exception of forestry and fishing. While substantially less in salaries and wages was paid out in forestry, the decrease in fishing was small.

Little change took place in the average level of employment; an index for the nine leading non-agricultural industries averaged less than one per cent higher in 1949 than 1948. Average weekly earnings for the same group of industries were about 7 per cent higher. The Dominion cost-of-living index during 1949 averaged about 4 per cent higher than for 1948.

The Chart

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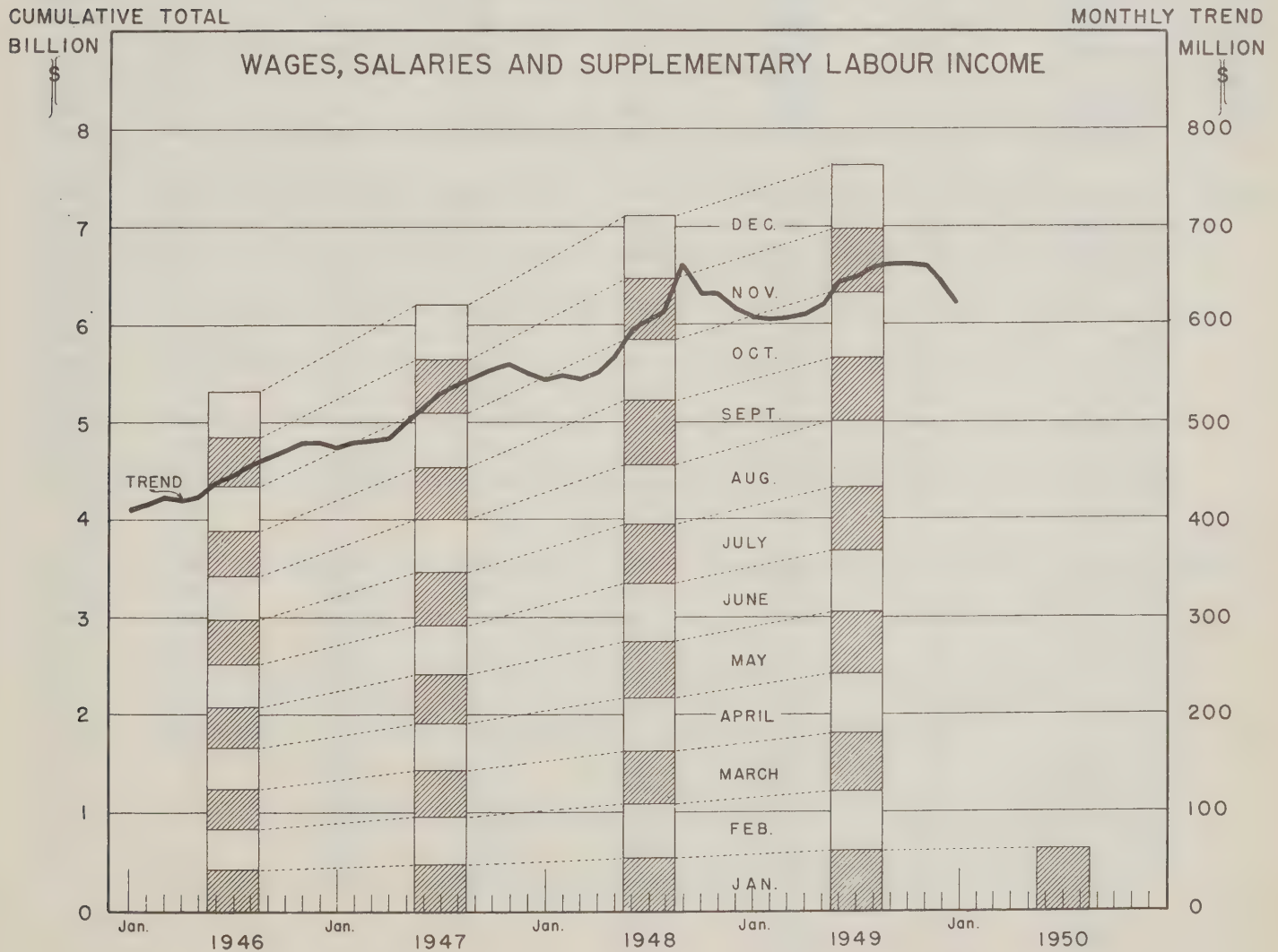
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	TOTAL
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October..	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November.	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December.	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
1950 - January..	43	213	37	166	140	22	620

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOMEJANUARY, 1950

The January, 1950 total of labour income is estimated to be \$620 million. This figure is \$22 million lower than the December, 1949 total and \$13 million or 2 per cent higher than the corresponding January, 1949 estimate.

Adverse weather conditions in the month of January contributed substantially to a lower level of employment which was reflected in decreased wage and salary payments. The primary industrial group "agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining" declined 9 per cent while construction dropped 10 per cent. Activity in both these industrial groups is greatly affected by climatic conditions. Trade also registered a decrease, chiefly attributable to diminished retail buying and selling.

The index of employment for 9 leading non-agricultural industries declined from 127.8 on January 1 to 123.7 on February 1, a drop of 3 per cent. Average weekly earnings for the same group of industries registered an increase from \$42.33 on January 1 to \$43.79 on February 1.

The Dominion cost-of-living index showed a slight decrease from 161.5 on December 1 to 161.0 on January 3.

The Chart

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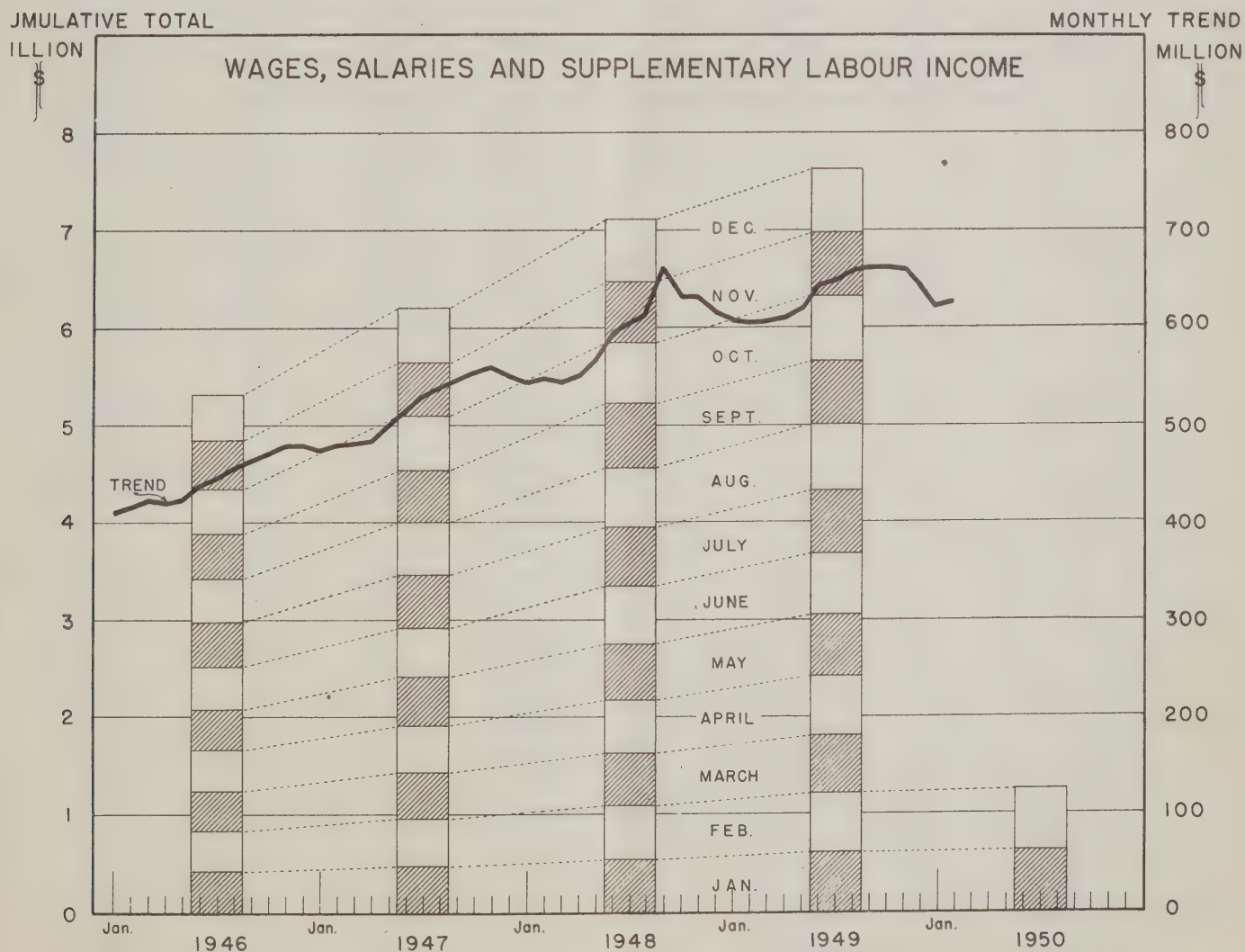
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Vol. 4 No. 2

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

FEBRUARY 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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October..	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November.	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December.	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
1950 - January..	43	213	37	166	140	22	620
February.	43	216	37	166	141	21	625

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOMEFEBRUARY, 1950

The February total of labour income is estimated to be \$625 million. This estimate is \$5 million higher than the January figure and \$20 million or 3 per cent higher than the corresponding February, 1949 total.

Most of the increase was concentrated in manufacturing where a \$3 million gain was recorded. Both employment and average weekly earnings were higher in this industry. The industrial group "finance and services (including government)" posted a \$1 million increase. Relatively little change took place in the remaining industrial sectors.

The slight decrease of less than one per cent from 123.6 on February 1 to 123.3 on March 1 occurring in employment in the 9 leading non-agriculture industries was over-balanced by an increase from \$43.87 on February 1 to \$44.55 on March 1 in average weekly earnings for the same group of industries. Preliminary figures issued by the Department of Labour show 26,300 man-days lost through strikes and lockouts in February as compared to 39,488 in the month of January. The Dominion cost-of-living index increased from 161.0 on January 3 to 161.6 on February 1.

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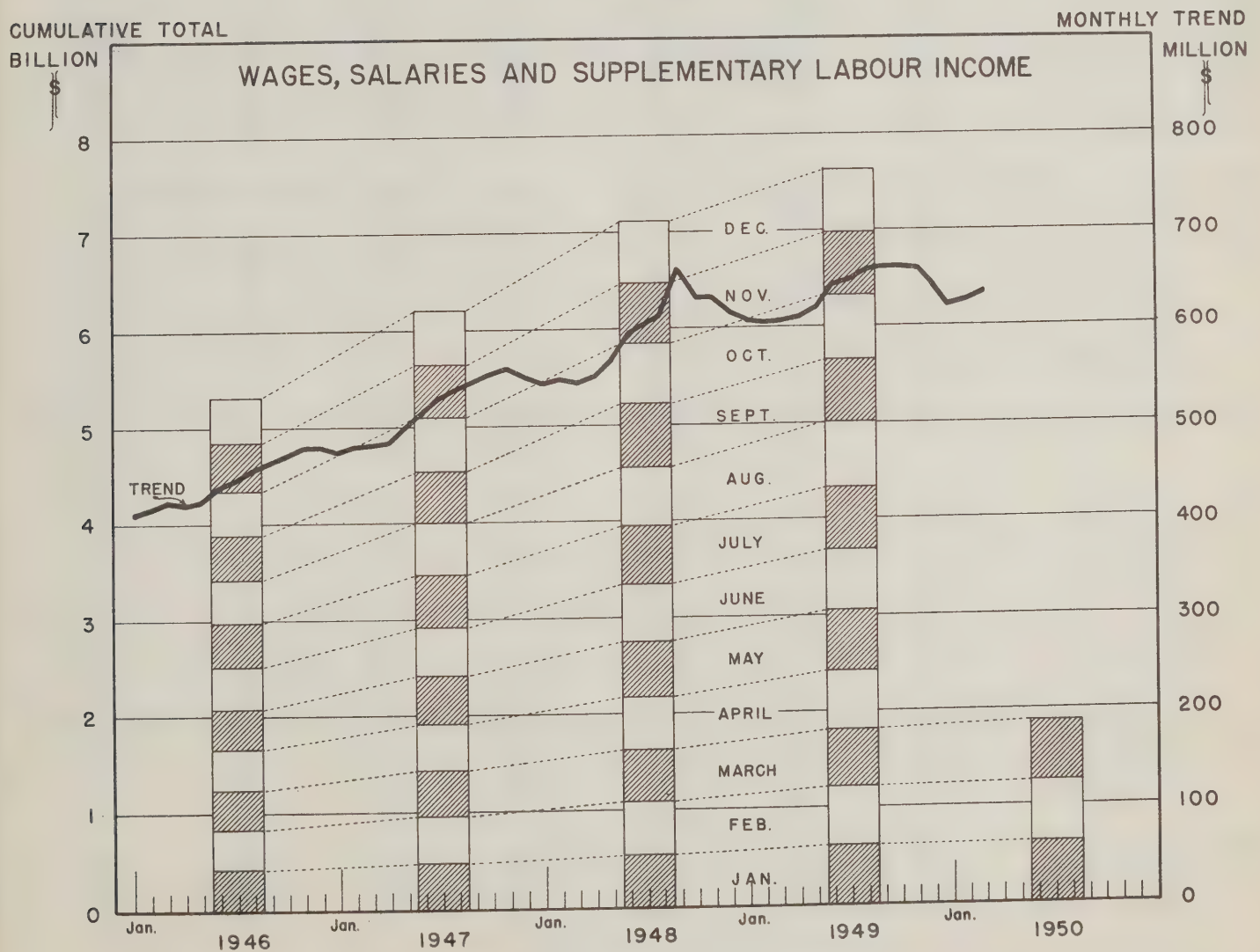
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MARCH 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOMEMARCH, 1950

Total labour income for the month of March is estimated to be \$63¹/₂ million. This represents an increase of \$8 million over the February total and is \$27 million or 4 per cent higher than the March, 1949 estimate. ..

Manufacturing recorded another small gain of \$2 million. The \$2 million increase in construction was chiefly attributable to increased activity in the building construction field. Increases were also posted in transportation, communication and storage and trade. The primary industrial group "agriculture, logging, fishing, trapping and mining" registered a decline with agriculture and logging showing the greatest decreases.

Employment in the 9 leading non-agricultural industries moved slightly higher. The index of employment increased from 123.2 on March 1 to 124.0 on April 1. Average weekly earnings advanced from \$44.61 on March 1 to \$44.76 on April 1. The Dominion cost-of-living index rose from 161.6 on February 1 to 163.7 on March 1.

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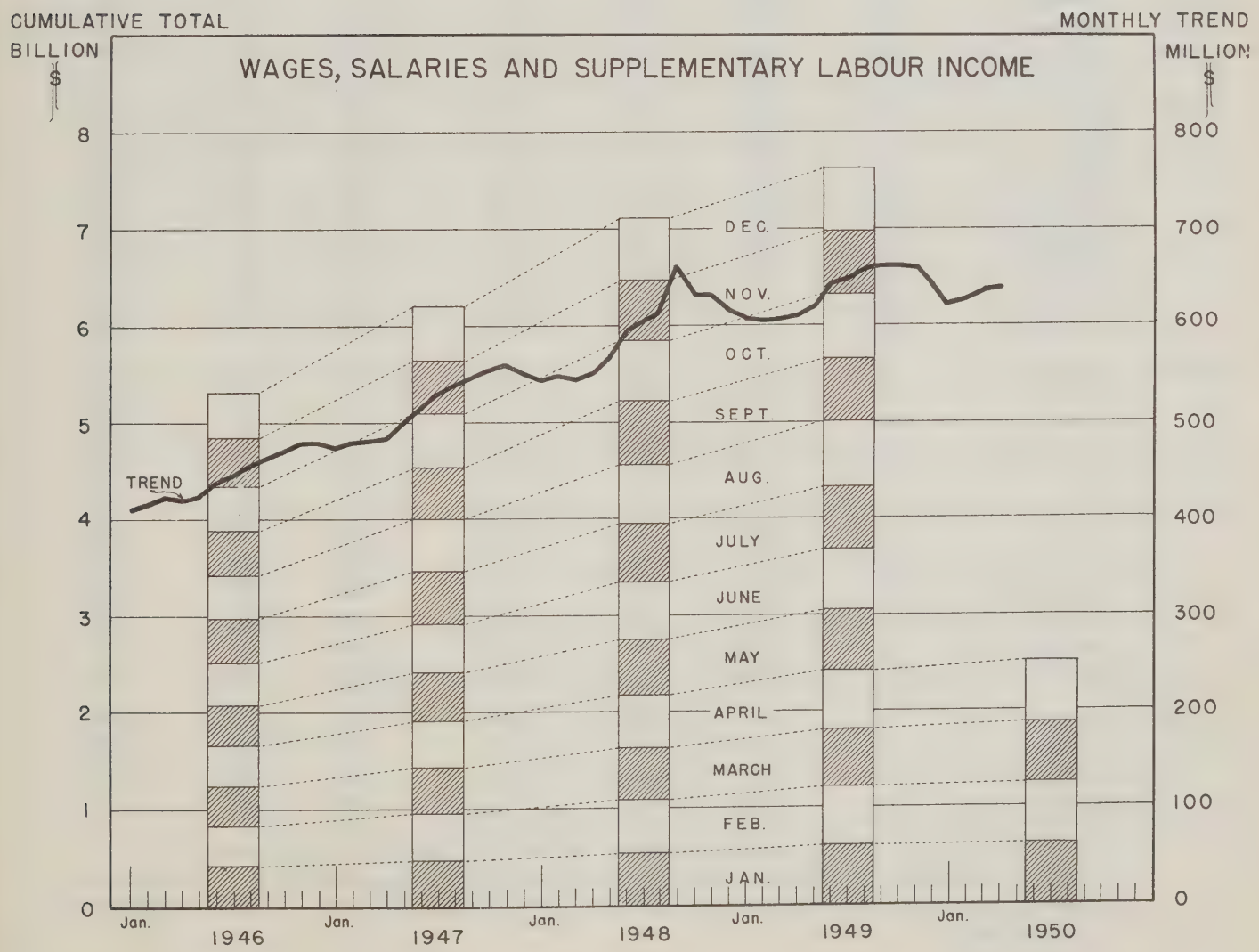
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Vol. 4 No. 4

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

APRIL 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing, fac- turing	Construction	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary: Labour: Income	Total
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1946 - Average...	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Average...	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948 - Average...	52	202	40	154	126	20	593
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May.....	47	195	37	147	125	18	570
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September..	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
October...	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November...	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December...	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
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March.....	41	218	39	168	145	22	633
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* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.
All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore,
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estimates.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOMEAPRIL, 1950

The April total of labour income is estimated to be \$642 million. This figure is \$9 million higher than the March estimate and \$32 million or 5 per cent higher than the April, 1949 total.

Seasonal influences affected the rise between March and April. With the commencement of the navigation season, employment in water transportation showed a rise which was reflected in a larger labour income total in this industry. Construction was higher by \$2 million, indicating increased industrial activity. A sharp seasonal decline in logging employment was chiefly responsible for decreased labour income in this field.

Total industrial employment was moderately higher; the index of employment in 9 leading non-agricultural industries advanced from 124.1 on April 1 to 124.7 on May 1. Average weekly earnings increased from \$44.77 on April 1 to \$44.88 on May 1. A fractional change from 163.7 on March 1 to 164.0 on April 1 occurred in the Dominion cost-of-living index.

The Chart

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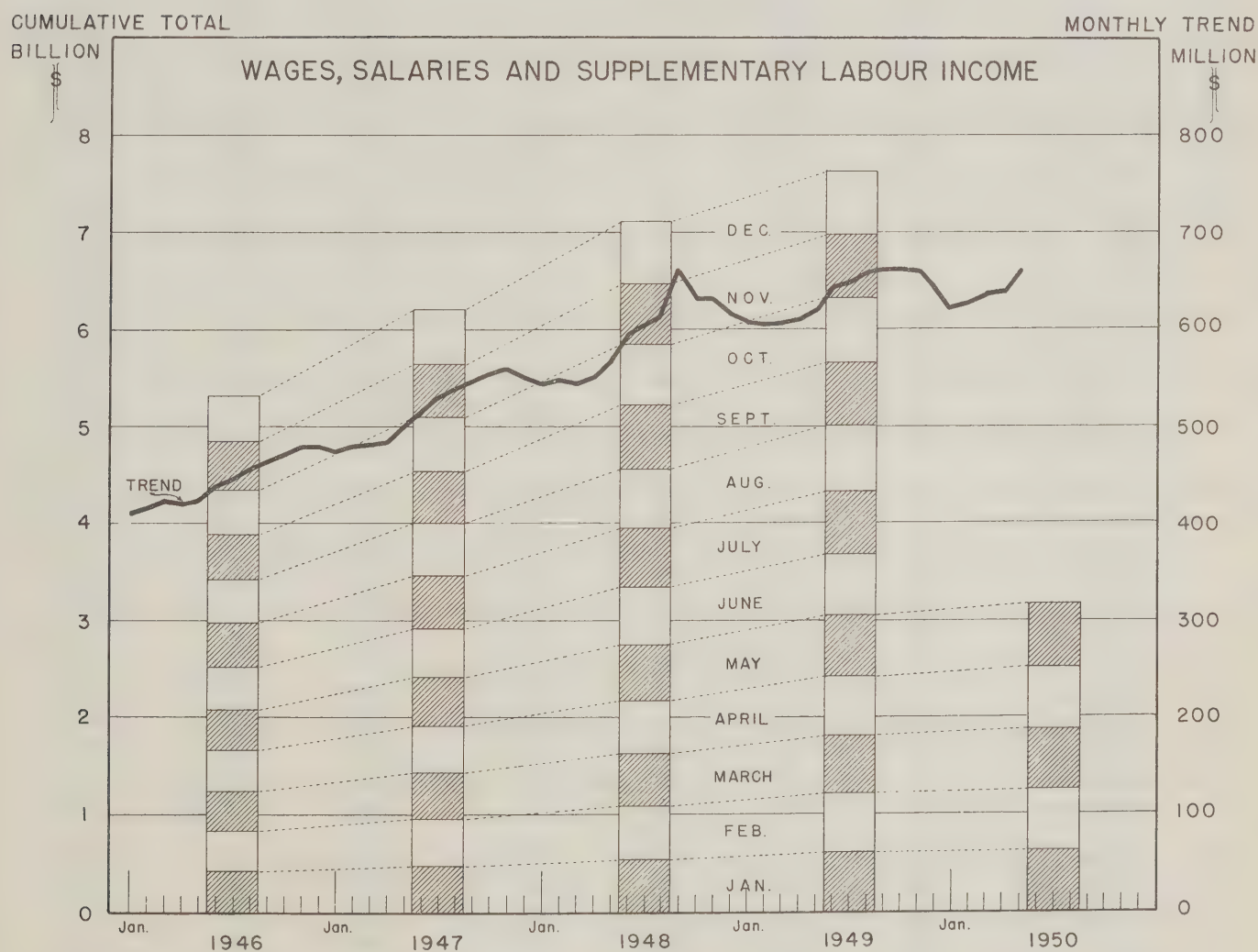
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MAY 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	: Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	: Manufacture, Facturing	: Construction	: Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	: Finance, Services (including Government)	: Supplementary Labour Income	: Total
1938 - Average...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average...	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
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April.....	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May.....	45	221	48	175	148	22	659

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.
 All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently.
 Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOMEMAY, 1950

Total labour income for the month of May is estimated at \$659 millions, an increase of \$37 millions or 6 per cent over May, 1949 and \$17 millions (2.7 per cent) over April, 1950. The major part of the increase took place in the "Construction," "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining", and "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade" groups.

The increase in labour income is mainly attributable to the increase in the level of employment: the index of employment in 9 leading non-agricultural industries in Canada rose from 124.7 at May 1 to 129.3 at June 1 (1926=100). The rise in employment was general and is reflected in higher figures for labour income in all industrial groups except "Finance, Services (including government)". Labour income in the construction industry rose by \$7 millions, and in manufacturing by \$2 millions. The Finance and Services group remained unchanged at \$148 millions.

From May 1 to June 1, 1950, the period covered by the latest estimate of labour income, the Dominion cost-of-living index moved upward 1.4 points to 165.4.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1950. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

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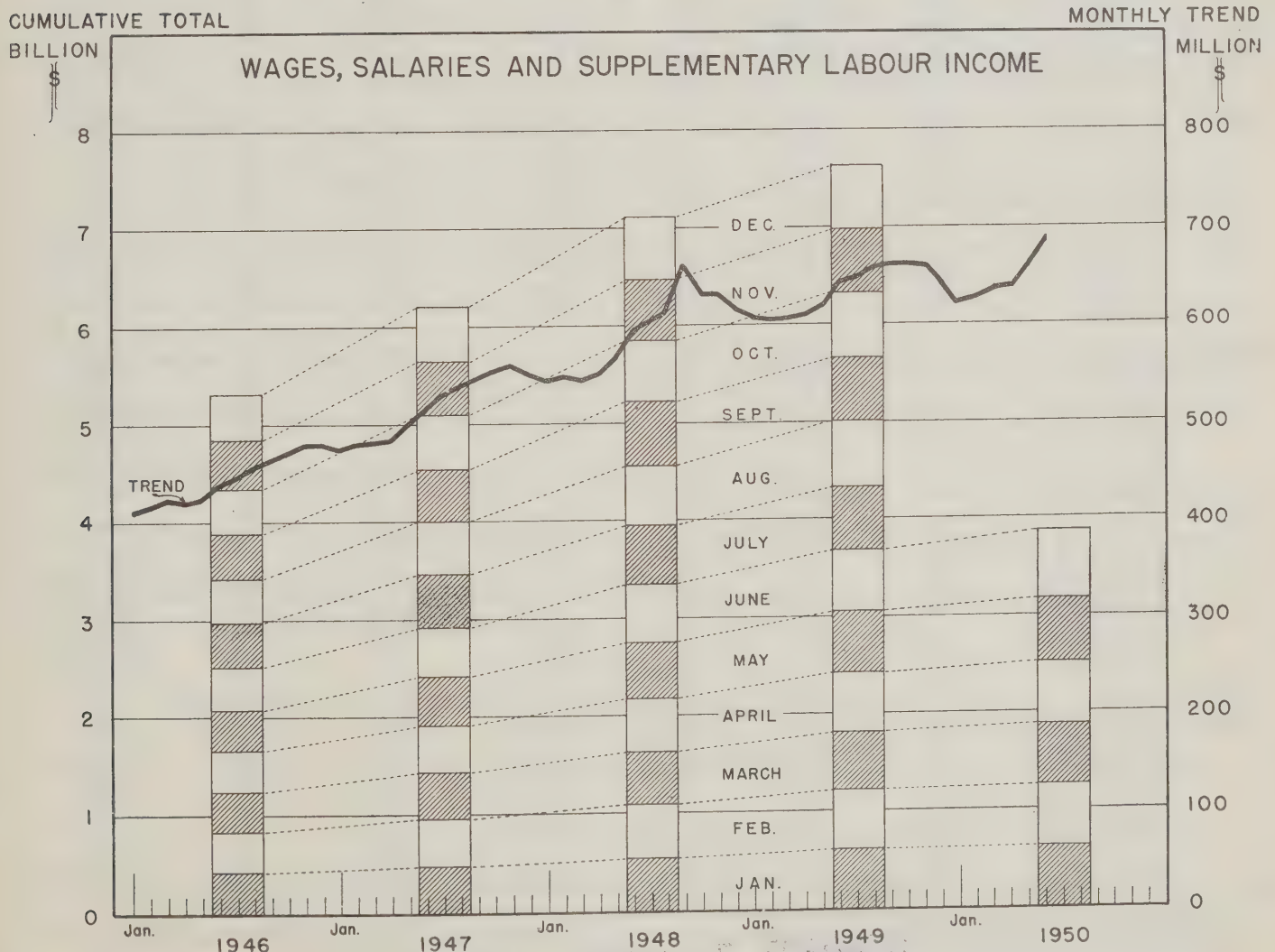
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE 1950



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average...	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
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1950 - January...	43	213	37	166	140	22	620
February..	43	216	37	166	141	21	625
March.....	41	218	39	168	145	22	633
April.....	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May.....	45	221	48	175	148	22	659
June.....	50	229	52	180	149	23	683

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees. All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE, 1950

A further rise in the monthly estimate of labour income occurred in June; at \$683 millions, the latest figure is 3.6 p.c. higher than May and 5.9 p.c. over the same month of 1949.

Although labour income in each of the groups of industries increased in the month under review, the two particularly seasonal groups "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining", and "Construction" were subject to the greatest percentage increases, being 11.1 p.c. and 8.3 p.c. greater than May, respectively. The same industries rose by 10.9 p.c. and 9.5 p.c. between May and June of last year. "Finance" showed the smallest absolute increase (\$1 million) and the smallest per cent increase (.7 p.c.) over May.

The June estimate marks the end of the half year, during which period the cumulative total was \$3,862 millions compared with \$3,695 millions in the first half in 1949. In 1949 the estimates decreased from January to February but showed a rapid increase thereafter. Although the 1950 estimates increased at a slower rate, in no month was there recorded a decrease from the previous month, with the result that June 1950 showed a 10.2 p.c. increase over January 1950, while June 1949 showed a lower increase of 6.3 p.c. over January of that year. The absolute gain of June, 1950 over January was \$63 millions; that of June, 1949, over January was \$38 millions.

The principal cause of the latest increase in labour income was the upward movement in employment as reflected in the employment index which moved from 129.3 for June to 133.0 at July 1; it was also due, partly, to a slight rise in average weekly earnings. At 167.5, the Dominion cost of living index for July was 2.1 points higher than in June.

The Chart

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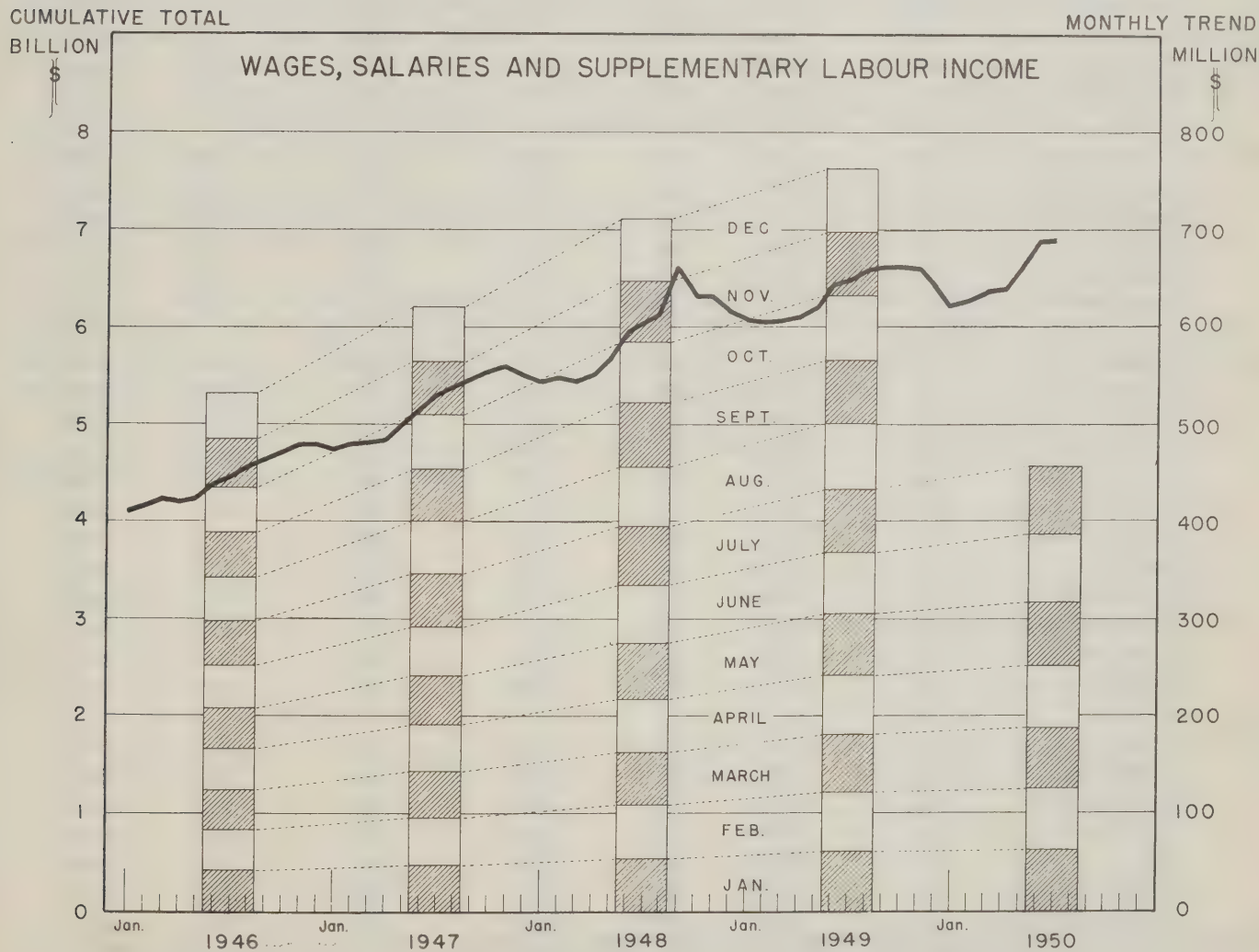
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JULY 1950



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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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April	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May	45	221	48	175	148	22	659
June	50	229	52	180	149	23	683
July	52	231	54	182	148	24	691

*Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees. All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

Estimates of Labour Income

July, 1950.

A 1.2 p.c. increase from June, 1950, brought the July total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income to \$691 millions. This is \$42 millions, or 6.5 p.c. higher than July, 1949, and represents an all-time high.

The average improvement between June and July for all years since 1946, when the monthly estimates were inaugurated, is 1.6 p.c., a gain of 2.9 p.c. being recorded in 1947, and a gain of 0.6 p.c. in 1949.

In July all industrial groups shared in the upward movement, with the exception of "Finance and Services (including Government)" which showed a 0.7 p.c. decline from June, to \$148 millions.

The cumulative total for 1950 stands at \$4,553 millions, against \$4,344 millions in the first seven months of 1949.

These figures reflect the increased employment and higher earnings prevailing in the major industrial groups in Canada. The employment index* in nine leading industries increased from 133.3 to 134.4, while the average weekly salaries and wages were \$45.04 at July 1 and \$45.15 at August 1, 1950.

The Dominion Cost of Living index for August was 168.5, a full point higher than the July 1 figure.

*"The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1950, Together with Payrolls"
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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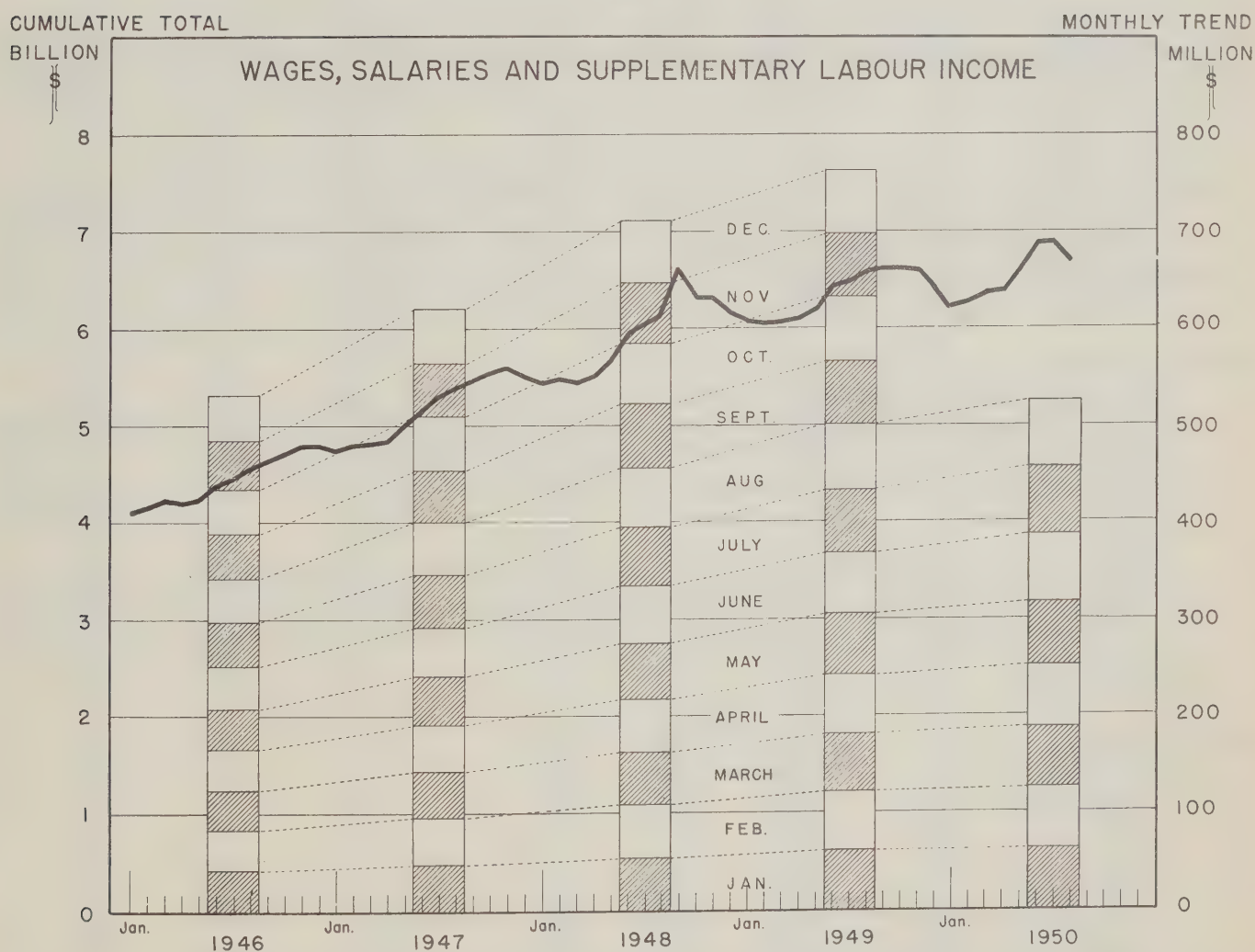
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
AUGUST 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686	

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Estimates of Labour Income

August, 1950

The total of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income paid in all industrial groups decreased 0.7 p.c. to \$686 millions in August. This is the first time that a decrease has occurred between July and August since the monthly series was instituted in 1946.

With the number of paid workers in agriculture near its seasonal peak in August, and with improved employment conditions in other primary industries, the August labour income in "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining" rose \$3 millions to a 1950 peak of \$55 millions. The "Manufacturing" and "Finance, Services (Including Government)" groups, as well as supplementary income, maintained their July levels, while "Construction" continued its gradual increase to an all-time high of \$56 millions.

The only industrial group to decline was "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade": in July this group earned \$182 millions in salaries and wages against \$172 millions in August. This decrease reflected the effect of a strike by non-operating groups of railroad employees from August 22 to 30, inclusive.

The employment index in the nine leading industries* rose 0.9 points to 135.6 at September 1, while the payrolls index was 231.4 (down 3.3 points) on the same date. The Canadian cost of living index was 169.8 in September.

*The Employment Situation at the beginning of September, 1950, together with Payrolls" Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1950. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregated Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947". The method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". Minor revision to the 1947, 1948 and 1949 monthly totals were made in August, 1949. Therefore, when dealing with these years bulletins published prior to August, 1949 should not be used. Since the 1946 monthly figures were not revised at that time, the latest figures for that year will be found in 1949 bulletins prior to the June issue.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1941-48".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary labour income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

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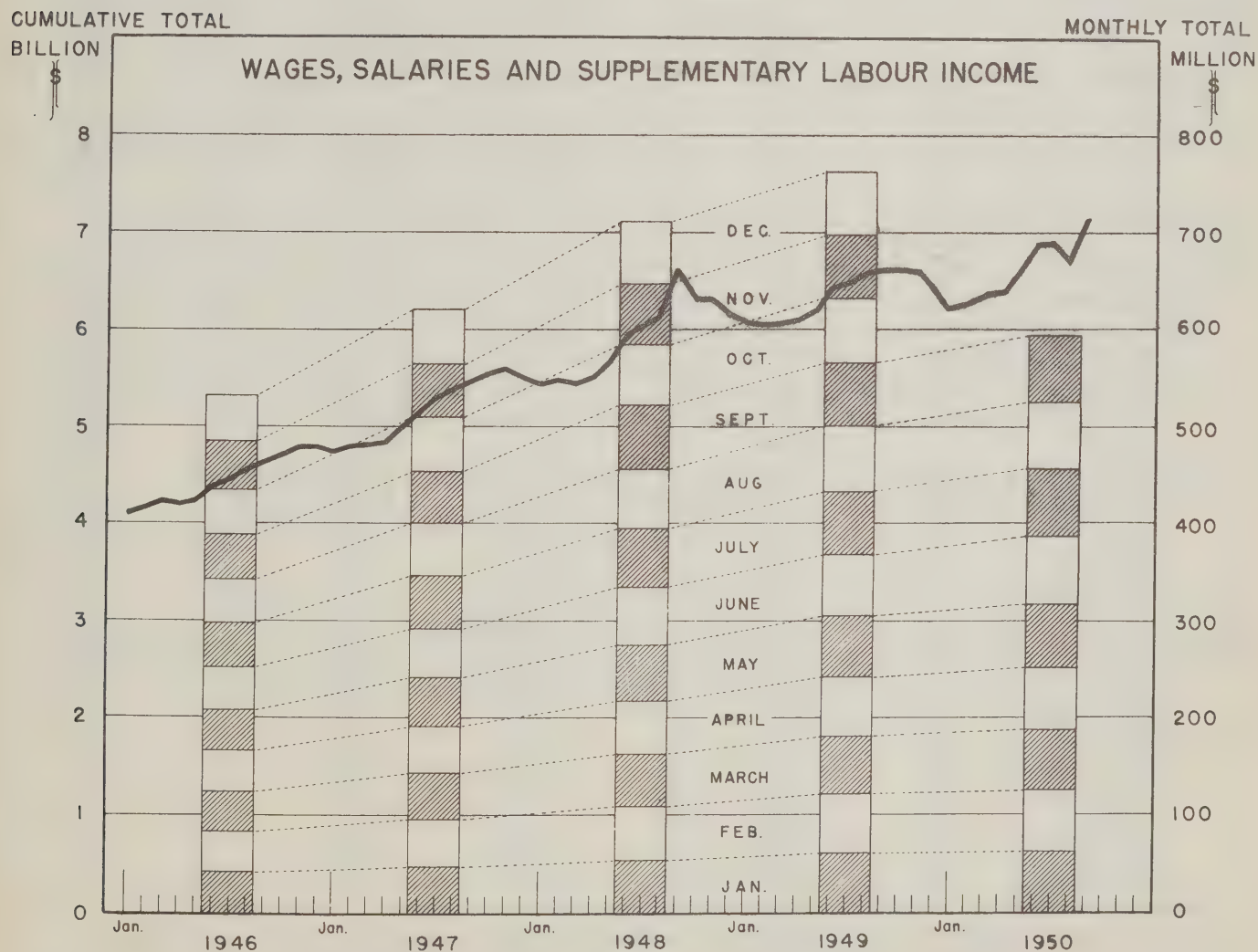
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

		: Agriculture, : Logging, : Fishing, : Trapping, : Mining	: Manu- : fac- : turing	: Con- : struc- : tion	: Utilities, : Trans- : portation, : Communi- : cation, : Storage, : Trade	: Finance : Services: : (includ- : ing Govern- : ment)	: Supple- : mentary: : Labour : Income	: Total
1938 - Average ...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209	
1939 - Average ...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215	
1940 - Average ...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245	
1941 - Average ...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299	
1942 - Average ...	30	143	18	80	73	10	354	
1943 - Average ...	31	169	18	86	78	13	395	
1944 - Average ...	33	172	13	95	83	13	409	
1945 - Average ...	35	156	15	101	90	13	410	
1946 - Average ...	42	146	24	114	103	14	443	
1947 - Average ...	47	175	33	133	113	17	518	
1948 - Average ...	52	202	40	154	126	20	593	
1948 - September ..	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*	
October ...	57	213	48	164	130	21	633	
November ..	56	214	46	166	130	21	632	
December ..	52	211	39	164	129	21	614	
1949 - January ...	49	211	35	159	133	20	607	
February ..	47	213	34	159	131	20	605	
March	42	214	35	161	134	20	606	
April	40	213	39	163	134	19	610	
May	46	209	42	166	138	20	622	
June	51	216	46	170	141	20	645	
July	51	214	49	172	142	21	649	
August	55	218	51	172	139	23	658	
September ..	54	220	53	174	138	22	662	
October ...	53	219	52	175	141	22	663	
November ..	51	218	50	177	143	23	661	
December ..	47	217	41	174	141	22	642	
1950 - January ...	43	213	37	166	140	22	620	
February ..	43	216	37	166	141	21	625	
March	41	218	39	168	145	22	633	
April	41	219	41	171	148	22	642	
May	45	221	48	175	148	22	659	
June	50	229	52	180	149	23	683	
July	52	231	54	182	148	24	691	
August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686	
September ..	57	242	56	186	149	25	716	

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees. All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

Estimates of Labour Income

September, 1950

The monthly estimate of total labour income in September was \$716 millions, a 4.4 p.c. increase over August. This was 8.2 p.c. higher than September 1949, 8.0 p.c. higher than September 1948, and 31.1 p.c. higher than September, 1947.

Industrially, the greatest changes took place in the "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade" group which showed an increase of \$14 million, or 8.1 p.c. over the preceding month. This group was affected by the railroad strike in August, but comparison of September 1950 with the corresponding month of previous years, shows that the most recent figure was an increase of 6.9 p.c., 0.5 p.c., 35.8 p.c. over 1949, 1948 and 1947, respectively.

A gain of 4.8 p.c., or \$11 million, over August, was recorded in "Manufacturing" and a rise of 3.6 p.c. (\$2 million) in the primary industries of "Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining".

Figures for the third quarter of 1950 revealed substantially higher labour income than those of the second quarter, in all industrial groups except "Finance, Services (Including Government)" which remained at \$445 millions in each quarter. The increases ranged from 2.7 p.c. in "Public Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade" to 20.6 p.c. in "Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Mining". Other changes were a rise of 5.2 p.c. in "Manufacturing" and 17.7 p.c. in "Construction". The total labour income of all the industries included changed by 5.5 p.c. between the second and third quarter of 1950.

The cumulative total to the end of the third quarter of 1950 was \$5,955 million, an increase of 5.1 p.c. over the same period of 1949, 13.8 p.c. over 1948 and 31.0 p.c. over the first three quarters of 1947.

Other economic indicators related to labour income are the Employment and Payrolls indexes in nine leading industries, which, at October 1, were 137.9 (September 1, 135.8) and 244.4, (September 1, 231.6), respectively. The Canadian cost-of-living index stood at 169.8 in September and 170.7 in October.

The Chart

The chart on the front of this publication shows the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950, as well as the cumulative totals for each of these years. The cumulative totals are shown as vertical bars whose scale is on the left side of the chart. Monthly totals appear as a line chart, with a scale on the right.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947". The method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". Minor revision to the 1947, 1948 and 1949 monthly totals were made in August, 1949. Therefore, when dealing with these years bulletins published prior to August, 1949 should not be used. Since the 1946 monthly figures were not revised at that time, the latest figures for that year will be found in 1949 bulletins prior to the June issue.

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Labour Income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1941-48".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses, and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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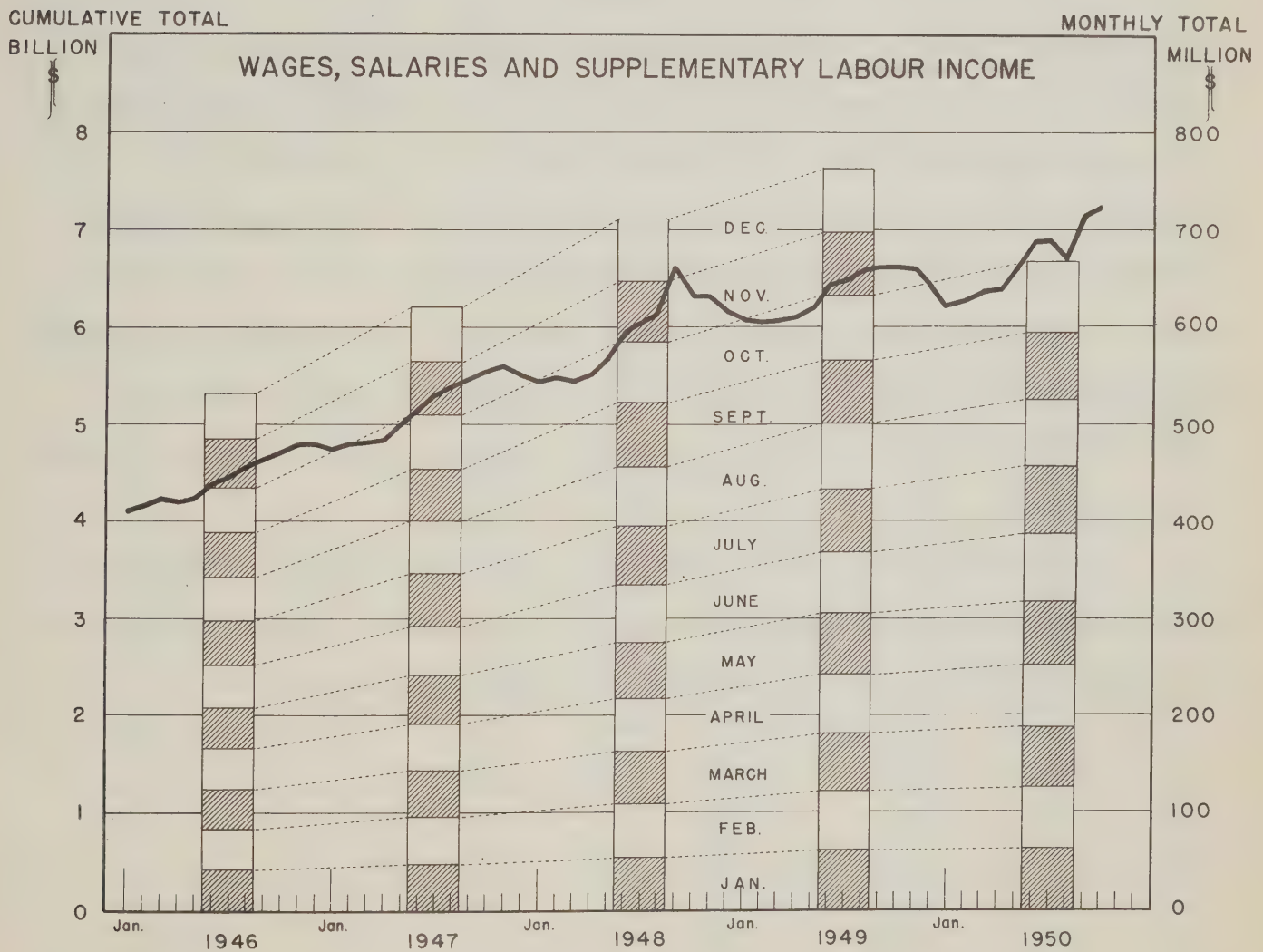
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1950



Estimates of Labour Income

October, 1950.

The estimate of total labour income for October is \$723 millions, a 1.0 p.c. increase over last month. The cumulative total for the first ten months of 1950, \$6,678 millions, is 5.5 p.c. higher than for the same period of 1949.

The only decline in October wages and salaries (1.8 p.c.) occurred in the Construction industry, with \$55 millions being reported in October and \$56 millions in September. This was brought about mainly by a drop in the volume of employment in Highway Construction: the employment index in this industry was 222.4 on October 1 and 213.1 on November 1. Although all other industrial groups showed increases, the increments were small, ranging from 0.8 p.c. in Manufacturing to 3.5 p.c. in "Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining", the seasonal movement of workers to the logging camps being the principal factor contributing to the increase in the latter group. Other increases were: 1.1 p.c. in "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade", and 2.0 p.c. in "Finance, Services, (Including Government)". Supplementary Income remained, at \$25 millions, the same as in September.

The general index of employment in nine leading industries (1926=100) moved upward 0.6 points to 209.1 on November 1. On October 2 the Canadian cost of living index was 170.7, and it maintained that figure at November 1.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average ...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average ...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average ...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average ...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
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July	52	231	54	182	148	24	691
August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686
September .	57	242	56	186	149	25	716
October ...	59	244	55	188	152	25	723

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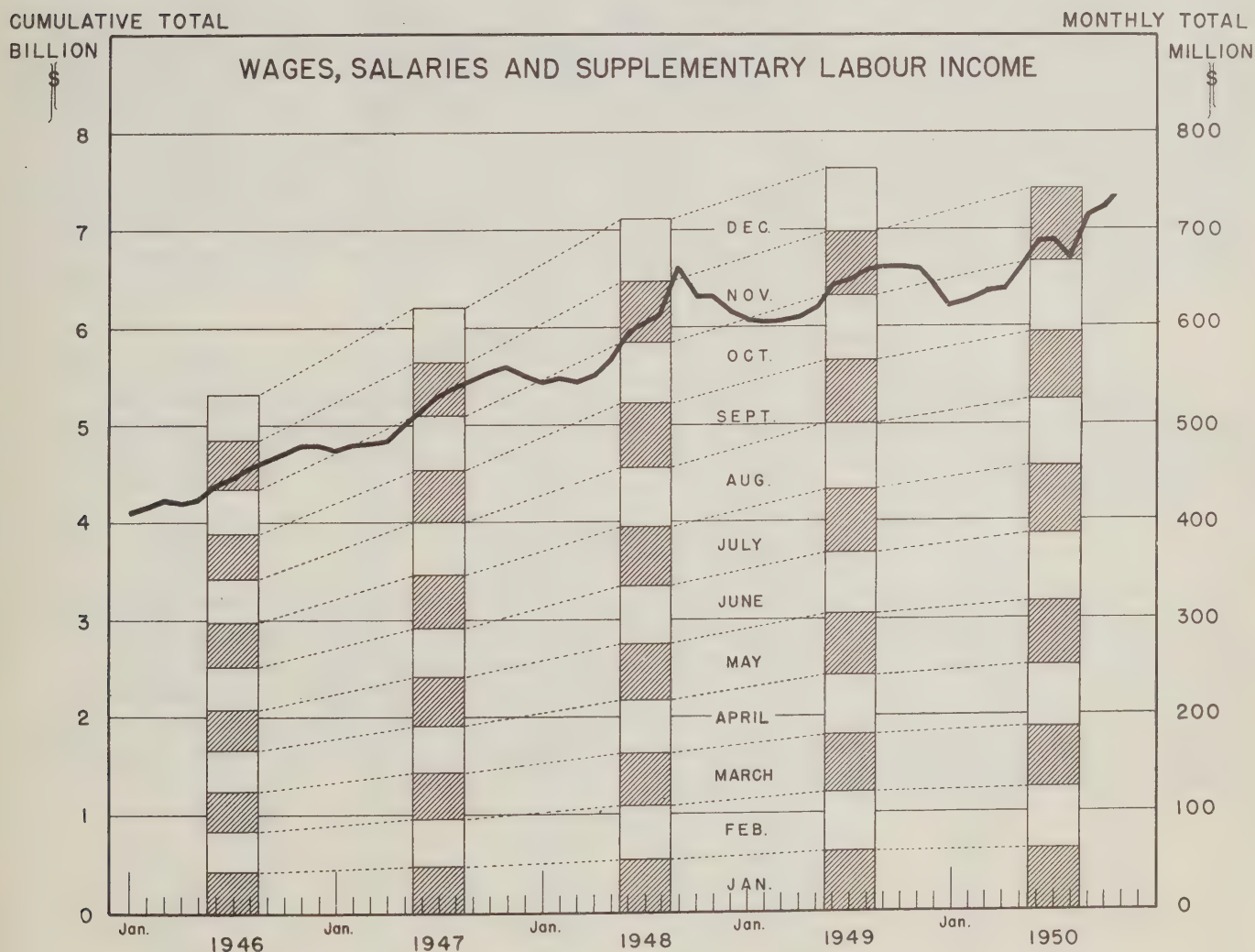
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1950



The Chart

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average ...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average ...	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average ...	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Average ...	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Average ...	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943 - Average ...	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944 - Average ...	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945 - Average ...	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Average ...	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Average ...	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948 - Average ...	52	202	40	154	126	20	593
1948 - November ..	56	214	46	166	130	21	632
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March	41	218	39	168	145	22	633
April	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May	45	221	48	175	148	22	659
June	50	229	52	180	149	23	683
July	52	231	54	182	148	24	691
August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686
September ..	57	242	56	186	149	25	716
October ...	59	244	55	188	152	25	723
November ..	61	248	53	193	153	26	733

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME - NOVEMBER, 1950.

The estimated amount received in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by paid workers in all industries reached a new high of \$733 millions in November 1950, up 1.4 per cent from last month and 10.9 per cent from November 1949. The eleven-month aggregate was \$7,411 millions, compared with \$6,988 millions for the same period of 1949, an increase of 6.1 cent.

Higher employment levels were mainly responsible for the increases in the foregoing figures. Employment improved considerably in logging, somewhat less in mining, and declined in agriculture and construction. All of these industries are subject to seasonal influences. Wages and salaries in the primary group of industries, "Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining" increased by 3.4 p.c., while there was a decrease of 3.6 per cent in "Construction".

The movement of these estimates has also been affected by change in hourly earnings and the length of the work week, both of which influence average weekly earnings. The latter average increased sufficiently in November to offset a slight reduction in employment that took place in "Manufacturing", with the result that wages and salaries in that industry rose by 1.6 per cent to \$248 millions.

Paid workers in the two remaining industrial groups - "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade" and "Finance, Services, (including Government)" shared in the increased earnings to the extent that they were 2.7 per cent and 0.7 per cent, higher than for October. Supplementary Labour Income climbed 4.0 per cent to \$26 millions.

The Canadian cost of living index rose from 170.7 at November 1, to 171.1 at December 1, 1950.



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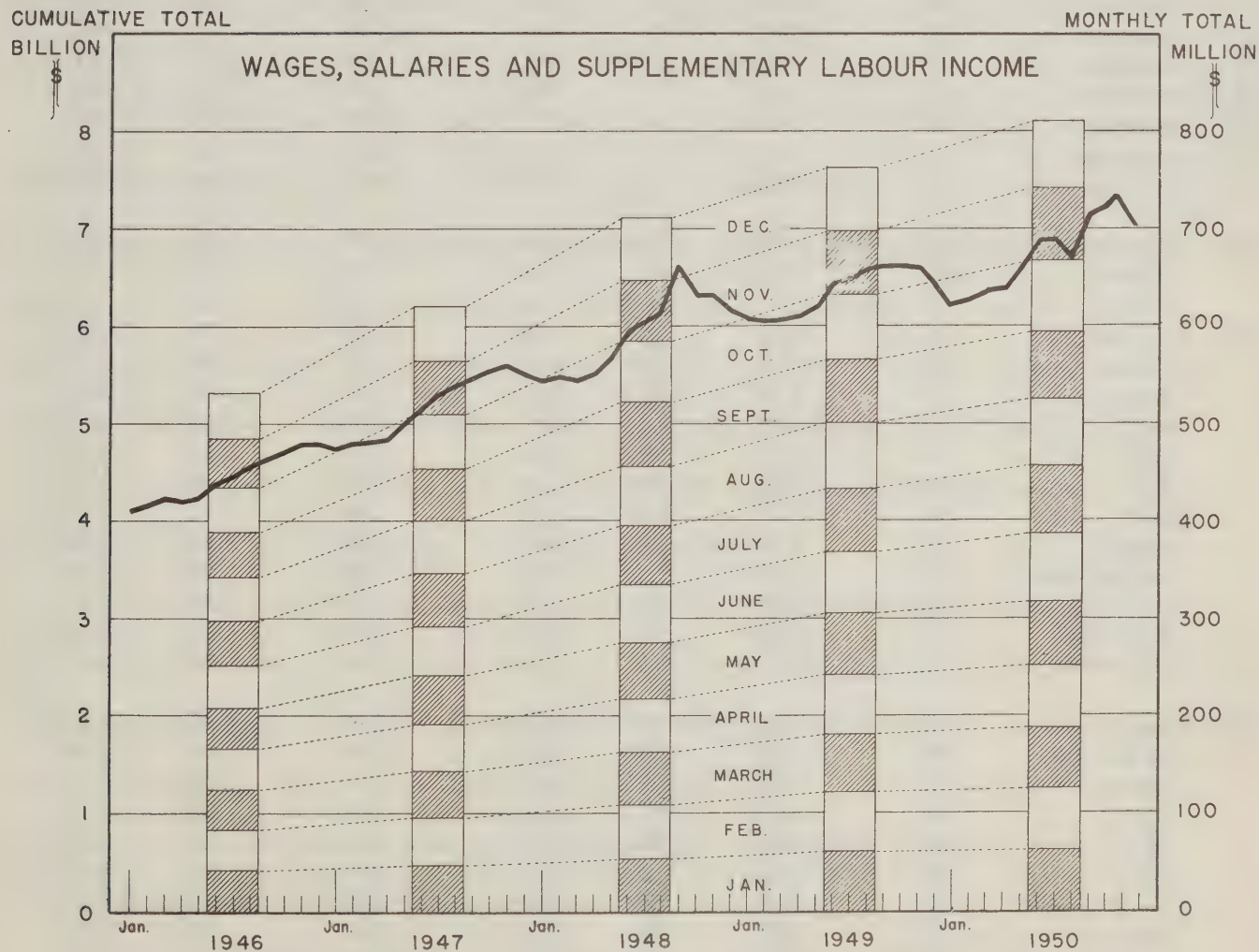
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER 1950



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average ...	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
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August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686
September .	57	242	56	186	149	25	716
October ...	59	244	55	188	152	25	723
November ..	61	248	53	193	153	26	733
December ..	57	235	43	191	152	25	703

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME - DECEMBER, 1950.

In December the wages, salaries and supplementary income of paid workers in Canada recorded a seasonal decline of \$30 millions, to \$703 millions. This estimate was 9.5 per cent above the same month of 1949 and 14.5 per cent higher than December, 1948.

The total of labour income for the last three months of 1950 was \$2,159 millions; compared with \$2,093 millions for the third quarter, this was an increase of 3.2 per cent. An increase in the fourth quarter over the third is contrary to the experience of both 1948 and 1949 when the last three months showed declines of 0.2 per cent.

Labour income increased in the fourth quarter in all industrial groups except "Construction", an industry that is typically lower at this season than in the preceding quarter. The greatest increase between quarters occurred in the group of primary industries, "Agriculture Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining", which rose by 7.9 per cent. This was followed by a 5.9 per cent increase in the "Public Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade" group.

The cumulative total for the whole year was \$8,114 millions, representing a new high with a 6.3 per cent increment over 1949.

A comparison of the 1950 total with that of 1949 reveals that, of all the industrial groups, "Construction" recorded the greatest gain: 8.3 per cent. "Finance, Service, Including Government" was next with a gain of 7.1 per cent while labour income in "Manufacturing" rose by 6.4 per cent. The group showing the slightest increase in the year was "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining" with 2.9 per cent.

The Canadian cost of living index was 171.1 on December 1 and 172.5 on January 2.

The Chart

The chart on the front of this publication shows the total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950, as well as the cumulative totals for each of these years. The cumulative totals are shown as vertical bars whose scale is on the left side of the chart. Monthly totals appear as a line chart, with a scale on the right.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers of employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947". The method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". Minor revision to the 1947, 1948 and 1949 monthly totals were made in August, 1949. Therefore, when dealing with these years bulletins published prior to August, 1949 should not be used. Since the 1946 monthly figures were not revised at that time, the latest figures for that year will be found in 1949 bulletins prior to the June issue.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1941-48".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses, and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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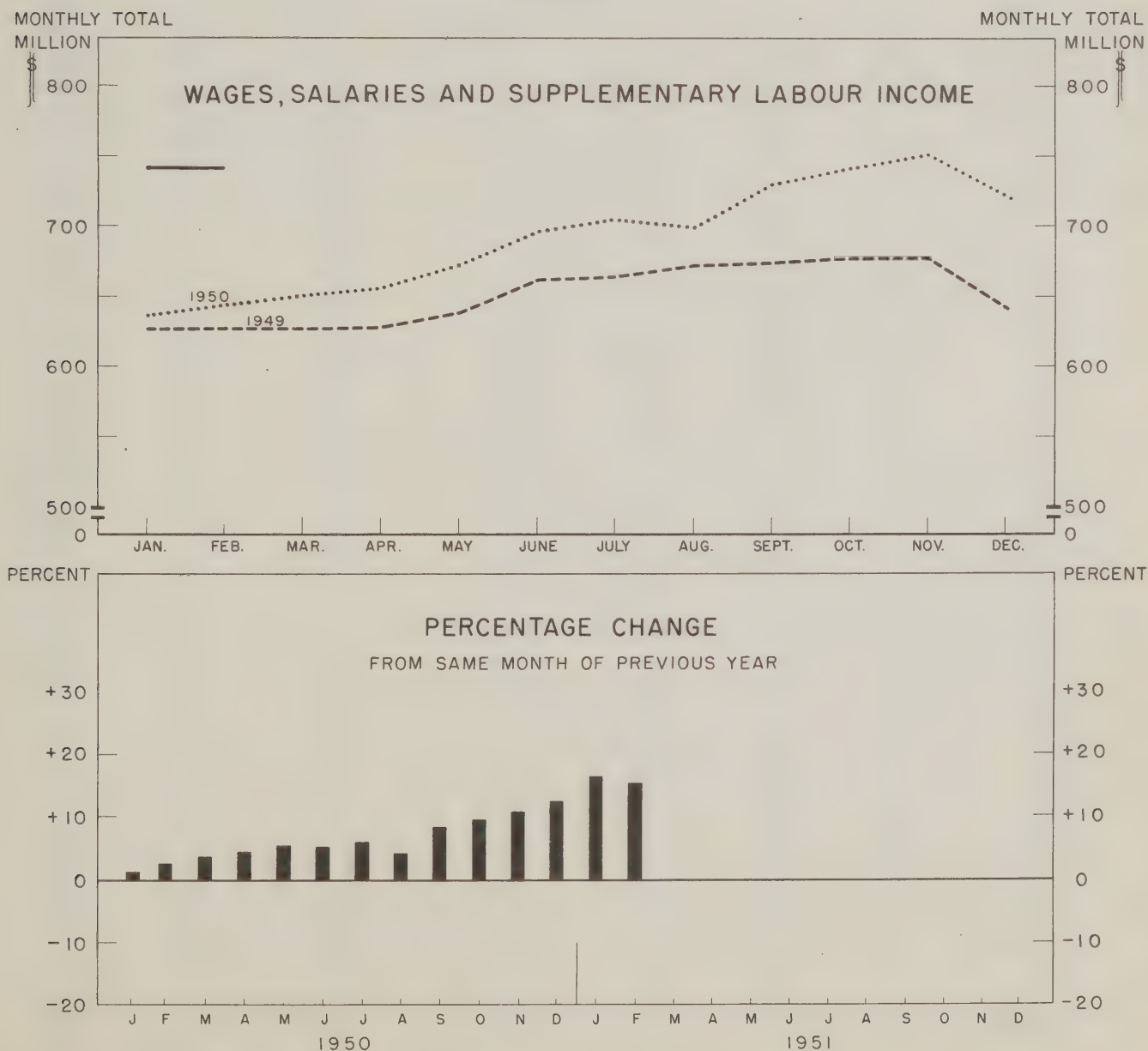
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	22	60	15	58	57	5	216
1939 - Average	23	62	16	61	57	5	224
1940 - Average	25	78	11	66	59	6	245
1941 - Average	28	107	16	76	64	8	297
1942 - Average	33	142	19	83	71	10	357
1943 - Average	34	167	22	89	77	11	400
1944 - Average	37	171	17	98	81	12	417
1945 - Average	38	156	19	105	89	13	418
1946 - Average	46	147	25	118	99	14	448
1947 - Average	52	176	34	138	111	21	532
1948 - Average	58	204	41	160	128	19	610
1949 - January	54	214	37	165	137	20	626
February	52	215	36	165	137	21	627
March	46	216	37	166	140	20	626
April	44	216	41	169	139	20	628
May	50	212	44	171	141	20	638
June	55	218	49	175	142	21	661
July	55	217	53	177	141	21	664
August	58	220	55	178	139	21	672
September	55	223	55	179	141	21	674
October	55	222	54	181	143	21	677
November	55	222	52	183	145	21	677
December	50	207	38	181	145	20	642
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October	63	249	57	195	152	24	740
November	65	252	55	200	154	25	750
December	62	238	44	199	154	24	721
1951 - January	61	257	46	194	157	26	741
February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME - JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1951.

The present bulletin includes estimates of labour income for both January and February 1951, as well as revised monthly figures for 1949 and 1950 and new monthly averages for 1938-1948. Improved and expanded source materials have made possible corresponding improvements in these estimates and at a later date revised monthly estimates of labour income for 1946 to 1948, inclusive, will be published, along with new annual estimates for the years 1926 to 1950. Estimates for Newfoundland will be inaugurated at the same time.

The total of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income was \$741 million in both January and February, 1951, an increase of \$20 million, or 2.8 per cent, over December, 1950. In January wages and salaries in Manufacturing amounted to \$257 million, which was 8 per cent above the December level. A further \$2 million gain brought February's figure to \$259 million. Construction was 4.5 per cent higher in January, but dropped back 2.2 per cent to \$45 million in February. With \$157 million paid to wage-earners in each of the two months under review, Finance, Services (including Government) showed an increase of 1.9 per cent, or \$3 million. Public Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade decreased \$5 million in January, from December, but increased 0.5 per cent to \$195 in February. Wage-earners in the group of primary industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining received \$61 million in each of these months or 1.6 per cent less than in December. Supplementary labour income rose from \$24 million in December to \$26 million in January and dropped back to \$24 million in February.

Salary and wage increases were largely responsible for January and February changes in labour income since employment fell off slightly; the employment index at January 1 was 175.3; at February 1 and March 1, it was 172.3 and 172.1 respectively. The index of average weekly wages and salaries was 193.1, 204.2 and 207.2 on these three successive dates. (1939=100)

The Canadian cost of living index rose from 172.5 on January 2 to 179.7 on March 1. (1935-1939=100)

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates of projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supercede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

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Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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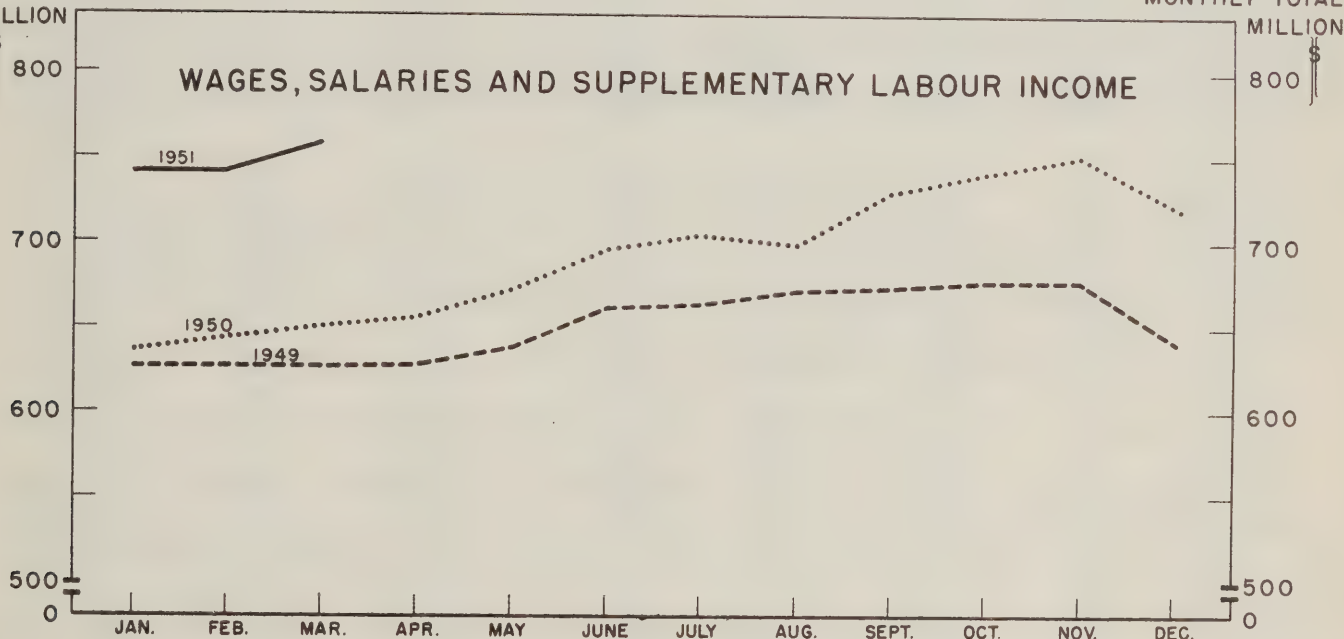
ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MARCH 1951

MONTHLY TOTAL
MILLION

MONTHLY TOTAL
MILLION

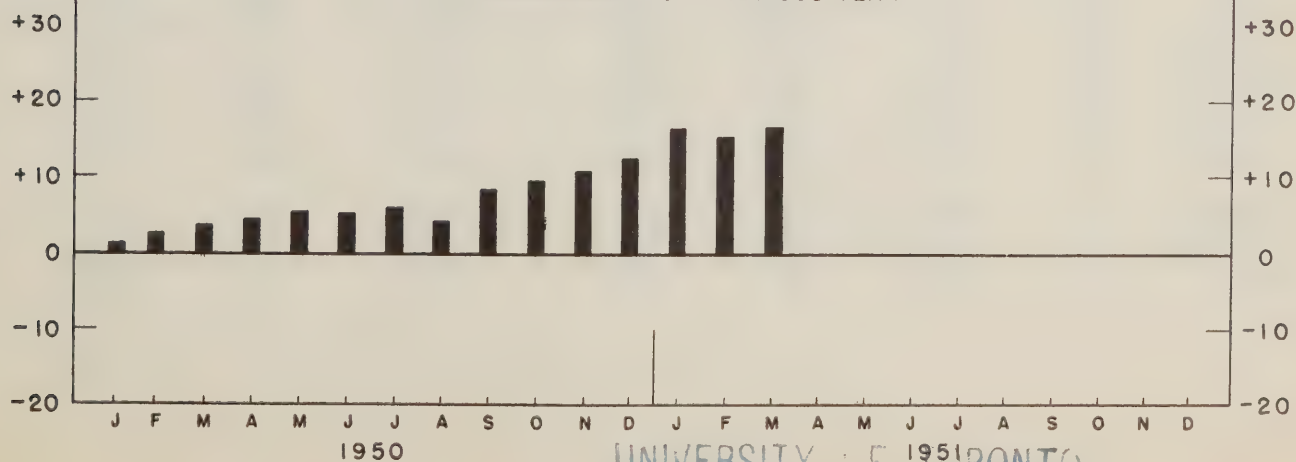
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME



PERCENT

PERCENT

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR



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- 2 -

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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October	63	249	57	195	152	24	740
November	65	252	55	200	154	25	750
December	62	238	44	199	154	24	721
1951 - January	61	257	46	194	157	26	741
February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741
March	57	264	45	198	168	25	758

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

March, 1951.

The estimate of total labour income rose in March to \$758 millions, compared with \$741 millions in February. This was a 2.3 per cent increase in the one month, and a 16.6 per cent increase over the March 1950 figure.

Only the primary industries group, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining, recorded a decrease which amounted to 6.6 per cent. The Construction total showed no change at \$45 millions, and the remainder experienced increases ranging from 1.5 per cent (Public Utilities, Transportation, Storage, Communications and Trade) to 7.0 per cent (Finance and Services (including Government)). Paid workers in the manufacturing industries received 1.9 per cent more in March than in February.

For the first quarter of 1951, total labour income stood at \$2,240 millions or 16.1 per cent above the comparable 1950 total. Agriculture, Forestry Fishing, Trapping and Mining as a group have shown the greatest increase over the first quarter of 1950, amounting to 32.6 per cent. Manufacturing was next with a 19.1 per cent increase, followed by Construction (16.2 per cent), Public Utilities, Transportation, Storage, Communication and Trade (13.3 per cent), and Finance, Services (including Government), (9.0 per cent).

The Industrial Composite employment index at April 1, was 173.3 compared with 172.3 at March 1, (1939=100) and the Canadian Cost of Living Index rose in this interval from 179.7 to 181.8. (1935-1939=100)

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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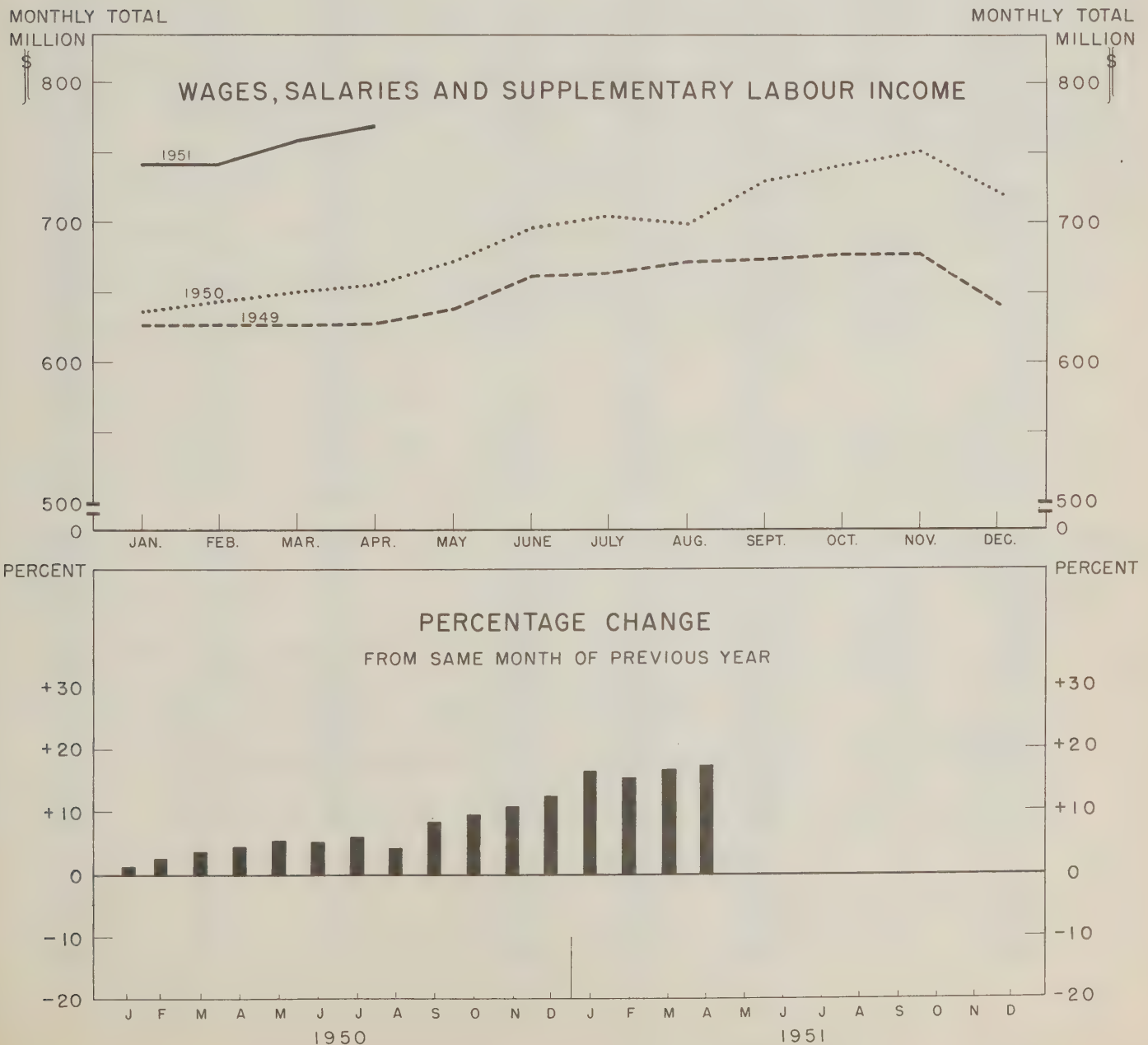
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

APRIL 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	22	60	15	68	57	5	216
1939 - Average	23	62	16	61	57	5	224
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November	65	252	55	200	154	25	750
December	62	238	44	199	154	24	721
1951 - January	61	257	46	194	157	26	741
February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741
March	57	264	45	198	168	25	758
April	55	270	53	203	161	27	769

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
April, 1951.

Canadian paid workers, in April, received \$769 millions in wages, salaries and supplementary income, as compared with \$655 millions in April, 1950. The latest estimate is 1.5 per cent higher than a month ago and represents a 17.4 per cent increase in the past year.

All industrial groups shown in the table have increased from April of last year, the greatest increment being recorded in the primary industries group, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining, and the smallest in Finance, Services (including Government). The principal factors on which the magnitude of labour income depend - the volume of employment and the movement of wage rates - have shown continued advances in the past few years, with only occasional lapses to mark such occurrences as seasonal lay-offs or materials shortages. A tendency for the normal working week to become shorter has been at least partially offset by the amount of overtime worked.

The decrease of labour income in the primary industries in the past month is due, in part, to diminished employment in forestry, which more than offset improved conditions in agriculture and mining. During the whole of 1951 to date the trend of aggregate incomes in manufacturing has been upward at an accelerating rate; April continued this trend. This, and the rise in construction income probably reflect the effect of the defence programme.

The Industrial Composite employment index was 175.3 at May 1, compared with 173.3 at April 1 (1939=100), and the Canadian cost of living index at these dates was 182.0 and 181.8, respectively (1935-1939=100).

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

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Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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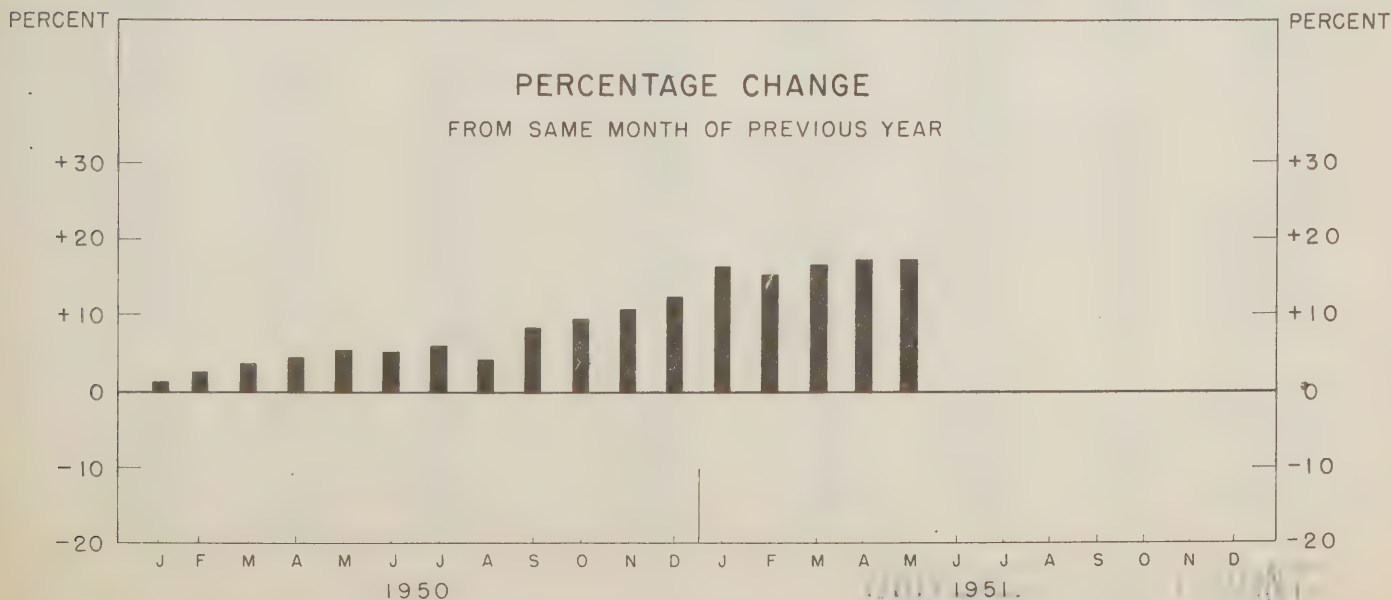
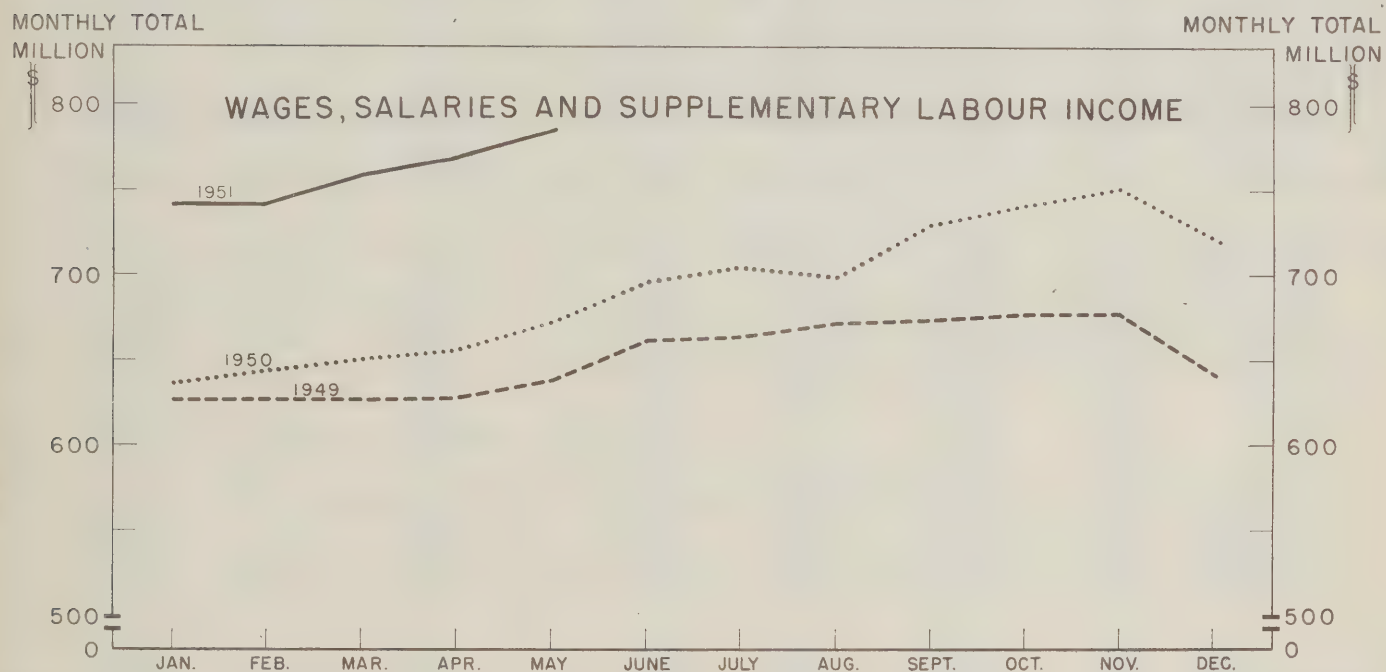
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MAY 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741
March	57	264	45	198	168	25	758
April	55	270	53	203	161	27	769
May	60	273	58	208	163	26	788

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

May, 1951.

The total wages, salaries and supplementary income of paid workers in the Canadian labour force increased a further 2.5 per cent during the month of May to \$788 million, continuing the expansion in earlier months over the same months of last year. In the year ending May, 1951, labour income has risen 17.3 per cent; in the same period the index of employment, which excludes agricultural workers and fishermen but otherwise has an industrial coverage similar to labour income, has risen 8.1 per cent, and average weekly earnings, by 10.6 per cent.

There were increased payments in each of the 5 industrial composite figures recorded. Construction and the primary industries group, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining, showed the highest gains of 9.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively. Although total income in manufacturing recorded an advance, its rate of increase from April fell off slightly as compared with the rate of increase between April and March. The manufacturing figure for May 1951 was 21.3 per cent above the corresponding May, 1950 level.

The Canadian cost of living index (1935-1939=100) was 182.0 at May 1 and 184.1 on June 1. Between June 1, 1950 and June 1, 1951 there was a rise of 11.3 per cent.

The Chart

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72-005

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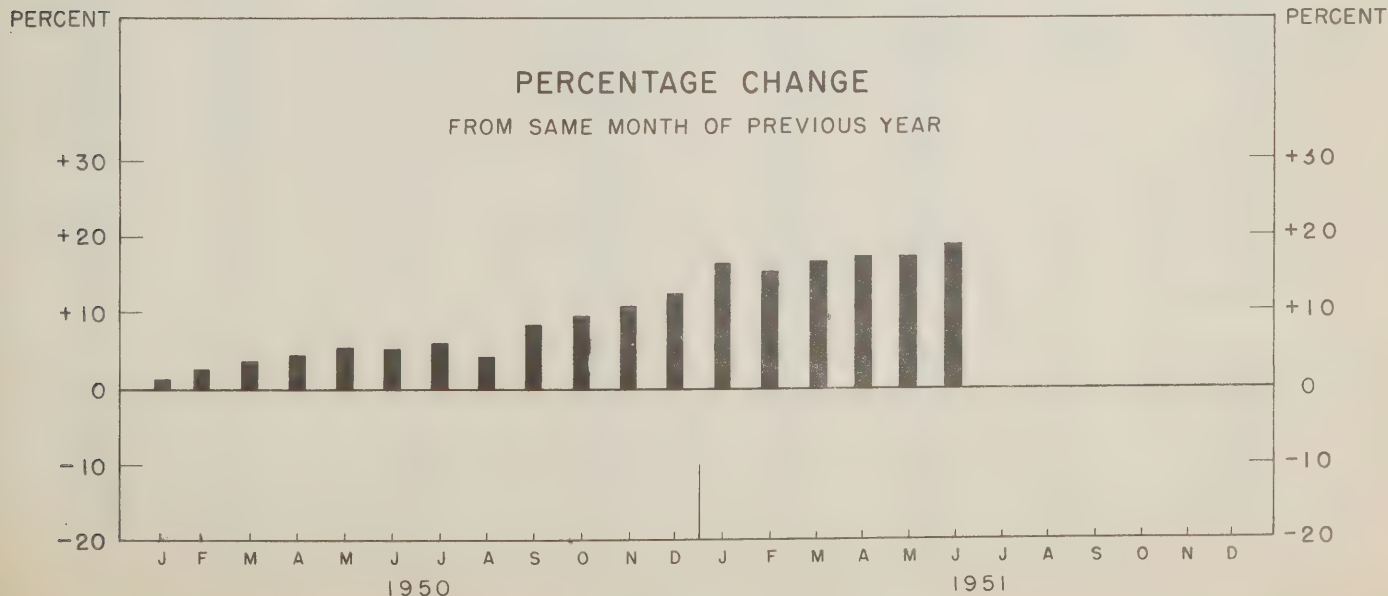
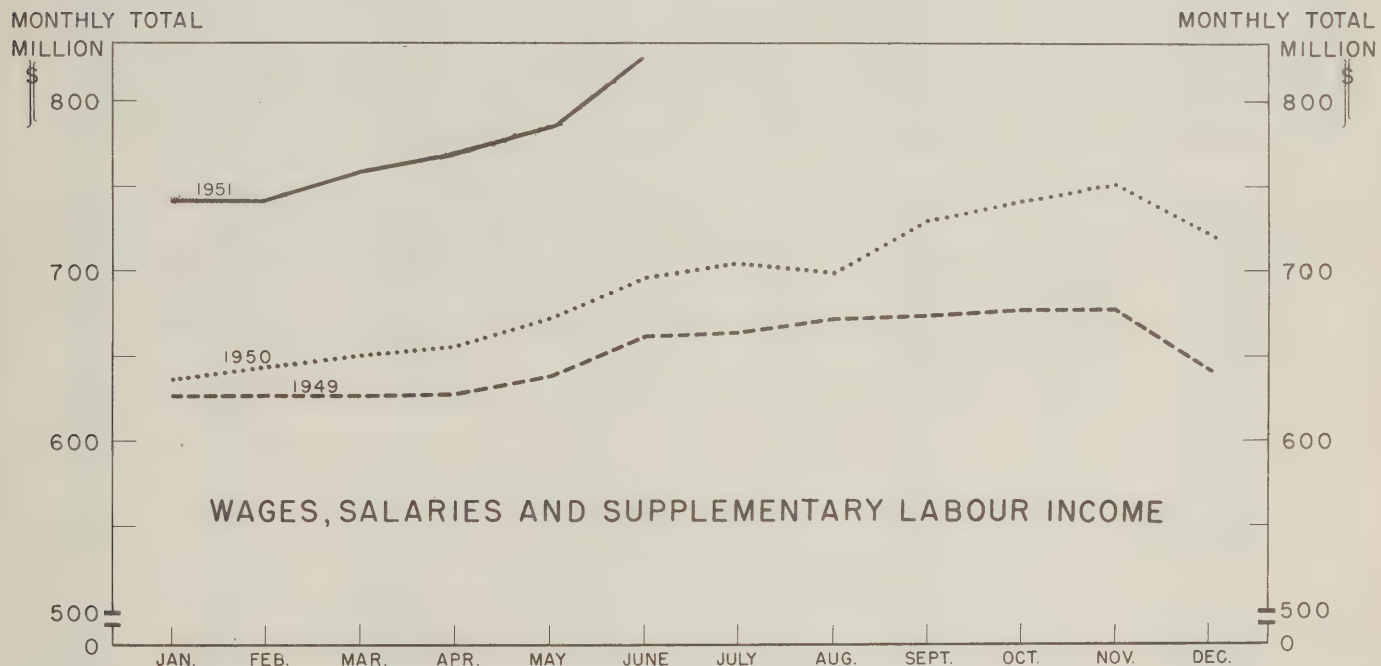
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	22	60	15	58	57	5	216
1939 - Average	23	62	16	61	57	5	224
1940 - Average	25	78	11	66	59	6	245
1941 - Average	28	107	16	76	64	8	297
1942 - Average	33	142	19	83	71	10	357
1943 - Average	34	167	22	89	77	11	400
1944 - Average	37	171	17	98	81	12	417
1945 - Average	38	156	19	105	89	13	418
1946 - Average	46	147	25	118	99	14	448
1947 - Average	52	176	34	138	111	21	532
1948 - Average	58	204	41	160	128	19	610
1949 - January	54	214	37	165	137	20	626
February	52	215	36	165	137	21	627
March	46	216	37	166	140	20	626
April	44	216	41	169	139	20	628
May	50	212	44	171	141	20	638
June	55	218	49	175	142	21	661
July	55	217	53	177	141	21	664
August	58	220	55	178	139	21	672
September	55	223	55	179	141	21	674
October	55	222	54	181	143	21	677
November	55	222	52	183	145	21	677
December	50	207	38	181	145	20	642
1950 - January	45	215	38	171	146	21	637
February	46	219	39	173	147	20	643
March	44	221	40	174	149	21	650
April	42	223	43	177	148	21	655
May	47	225	50	181	148	21	672
June	52	233	54	185	149	22	695
July	55	234	56	188	148	23	704
August	57	237	58	177	147	23	699
September	60	245	58	192	150	24	729
October	63	249	57	195	152	24	740
November	65	252	55	200	154	25	750
December	62	238	44	199	154	24	721
1951 - January	61	257	46	194	157	26	741
February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741
March	58	264	45	198	168	25	759
April	57	270	53	203	161	27	771
May	63	273	58	208	163	26	791
June	69	280	63	216	170	27	825

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

June, 1951.

Continued advances in employment, wage rates and salaries increased the estimate of labour income for June to \$825 millions, representing a gain of 18.7 per cent from the same month of last year. The cumulative total of wages, salaries and supplementary income mounted from \$3,952 millions in the first six months of 1950 to \$4,628 millions for the same period of 1951, an increment of over 17 per cent.

In manufacturing a gain of \$7 million to \$280 million was recorded for June; the increase in the past 12 months has amounted to over 20 per cent. Seasonal influences were a major factor in the advance of \$5 millions in construction. Both this industry and public utilities, transportation, storage, communication, and trade were up nearly 17 per cent from June 1950, while earnings in the primary industries group, agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, rose 32.7 per cent during the year. A substantial part of the increase in the latter group was accounted for by a rise of 34 per cent in employment and 25 per cent in average weekly earnings in forestry in the year ending June, 1951.

The Canadian cost-of-living index (1935-39=100) rose from 184.1 at June 1 to 187.6 at July 3, and by 12.0 per cent in the year ending July 3, 1951.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

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Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

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Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE -L

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

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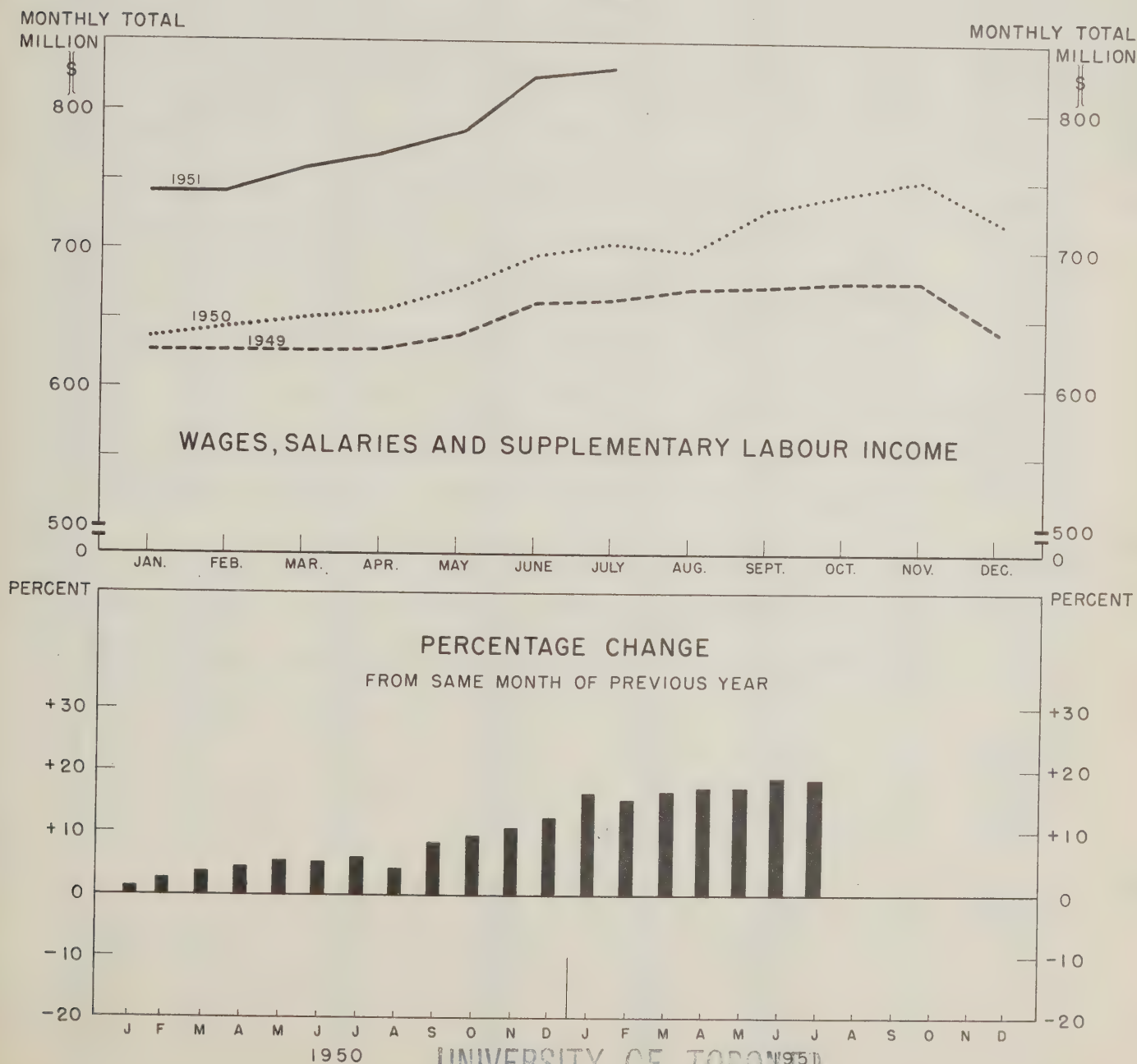
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JULY 1951

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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June	52	233	54	185	149	22	695
July	55	234	56	188	148	23	704
August	57	237	58	177	147	23	699
September	60	245	58	192	150	24	729
October	63	249	57	195	152	24	740
November	65	252	55	200	154	25	750
December	62	238	44	199	154	24	721
1951 - January	61	257	46	194	157	26	741
February	61	259	45	195	157	24	741
March	58	264	45	198	168	25	759
April	57	270	53	203	161	27	771
May	63	273	58	208	163	26	791
June	69	280	63	216	170	27	825
July	67	281	67	217	170	30	832

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JULY, 1951

During the seven months from January to July, 1951, inclusive, the estimates of labour income have been, on the average, 17.2 per cent over the same months of 1950; individual percentage increases ranged from 15.2 in February to 18.7 in June. In July, wages, salaries and supplementary income rose to the unprecedented levels of \$832 million, 18.2 per cent above July, 1950, and \$7 million above June of this year.

During the month of July, wages and salaries in Construction recorded an increase of over 6 per cent; there were fractional increments in the other industrial groups with the exception of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining, where earnings dropped 2.9 per cent. In this connection it may be noted that employment in Forestry during the month under review, was down in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The rate of increase in earnings in the primary industries group has shown a drop in July of 1949, 1950 and 1951 as compared with June, in common with the general total of wages, salaries and supplementary income.

On August 1 the index of employment (1939=100) in non-agricultural industry was 184.3 compared with 183.6 on July 1, and in the same period, the Canadian cost-of-living index (1935-39=100) rose 0.7 per cent to 188.9.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

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72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE 1



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Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA

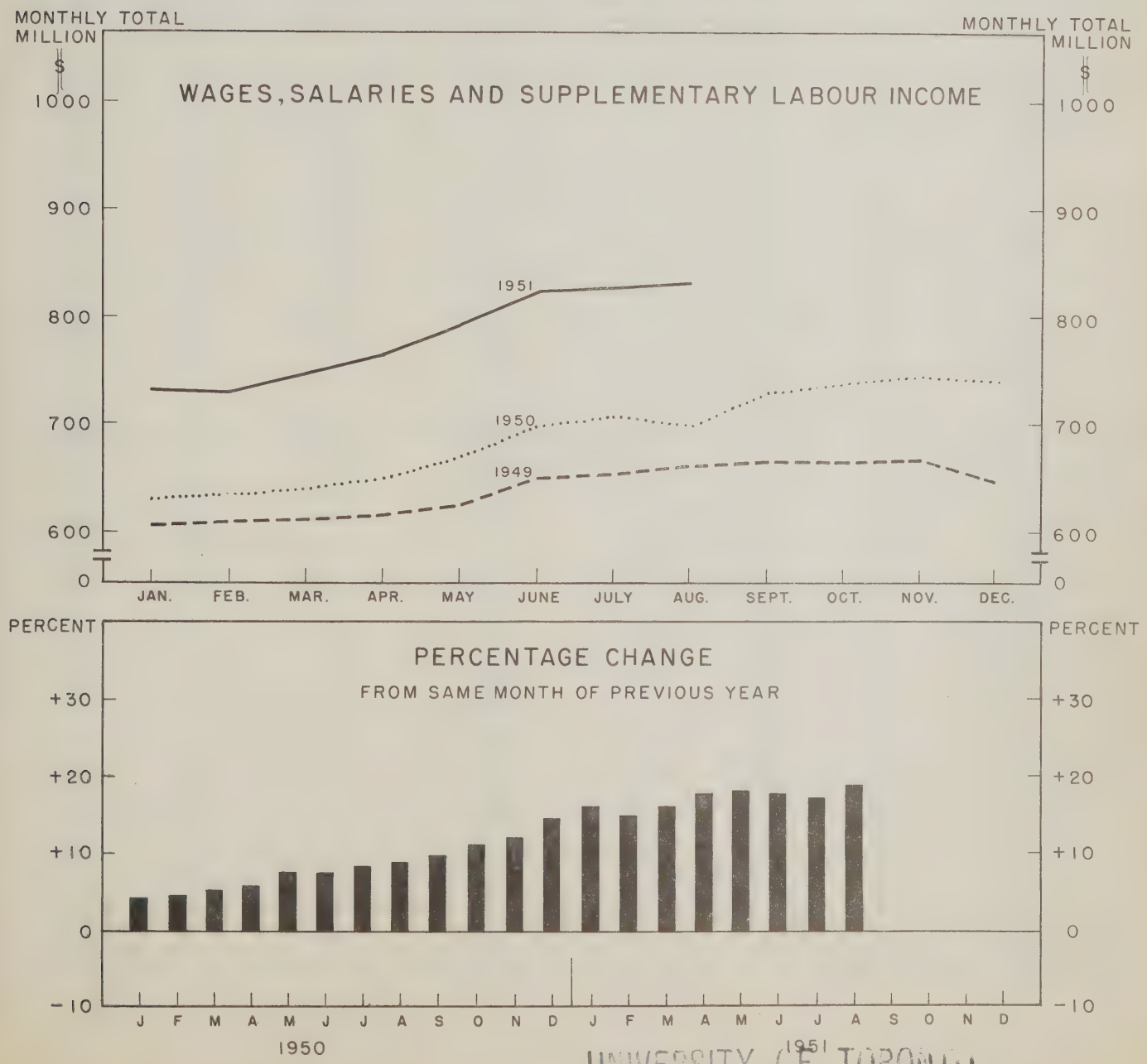
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST 1951



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
\$ Millions

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949 - January	48	208	37	158	133	20	604
February	46	210	36	158	136	21	607
March	42	210	36	160	140	21	609
April	40	210	40	161	141	21	613
May	45	206	43	165	144	21	624
June	49	212	49	170	149	21	650
July	50	211	53	170	148	21	653
August	52	214	54	171	148	22	661
September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
December	46	213	46	167	151	22	645
*1950 - January	45	211	38	165	149	21	629
February	45	215	39	166	148	21	634
March	45	217	41	168	148	21	640
April	44	218	43	172	149	22	648
May	49	220	50	175	158	22	671
June	54	228	56	179	159	22	698
July	55	230	57	181	160	23	706
August	57	232	58	171	157	24	699
September	59	241	58	186	159	25	728
October	61	244	58	188	160	25	736
November	62	247	56	193	161	25	744
December	60	250	51	190	162	25	738
*1951 - January	59	252	47	187	160	25	730
February	59	254	46	188	157	24	728
March	55	260	46	191	168	25	745
April	55	266	53	196	166	27	763
May	61	269	59	202	174	27	792
June	67	276	64	208	179	27	821
July	66	276	68	209	178	30	827
August	68	279	68	211	176	28	830

* Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

August, 1951

The data presented in the table and charts of this bulletin are the result of a systematic revision carried out to include new information, and incorporate the results of special studies. It will be noted that the net effect of changes is not cumulative. Basic concepts and methods of calculation are unchanged, and the industrial breakdown is the same so that no break in continuity is involved. An outline of concepts and methods, together with charts and tables covering the annual series from 1926 to 1950, and the monthly series from 1946 to 1951 is being prepared for publication.

In August, 1951, the estimate of labour income was \$830 millions, 0.3 per cent higher than in July. The rate of increase over the previous month has been slowing down since May when the figure was 3.6 per cent higher than in April. Wages and salaries in Construction have shown a similar behaviour pattern. In Finance and Services (including government) wages and salaries dropped slightly, while those in construction stabilized at \$68 million. Each of the other groups of industries experienced increases.

The August total is 18.7 per cent higher than the August, 1950 figure. Totals in each month of 1951 have been from 14.8 per cent (February) to 18.7 per cent (August) higher than in the same month of the previous year, in response to the prevailing very high level of employment (index of employment September 1, 1939=100, 185.0; one year ago, 174.1) and wage and salary boosts (wages and salaries in non-agricultural industry at September 1, 1951, \$50.61, at September 1, 1950, \$44.17, an increase of nearly 14.6 per cent). During the same time interval, the cost-of-living index in Canada has risen 11.8 per cent, from 169.8 on September 1, 1950 to 189.8 on September 1, 1951.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

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Labour and Prices Division

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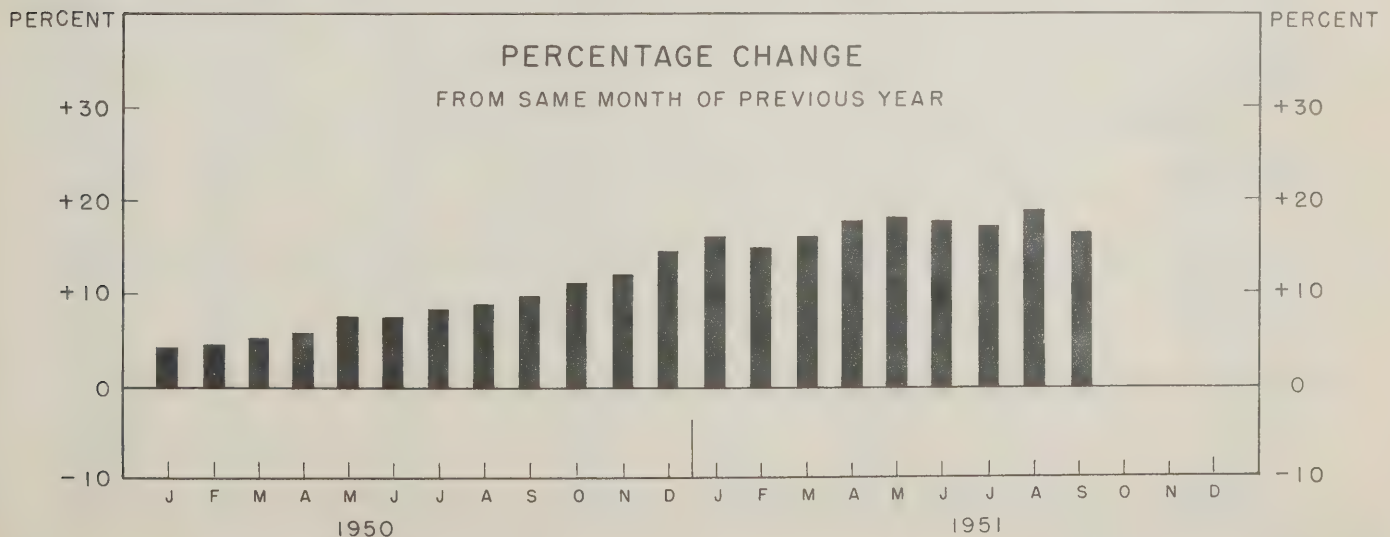
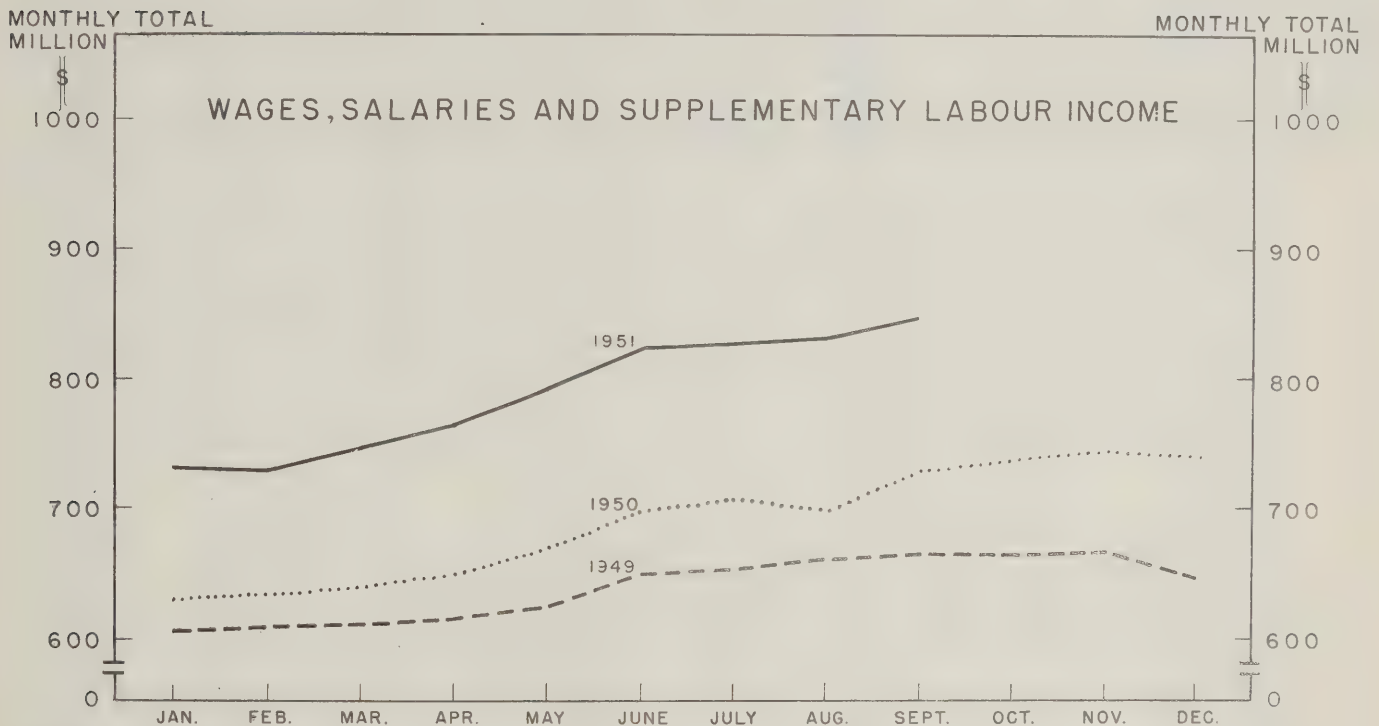
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949 - January	48	208	37	158	133	20	604
February	46	210	36	158	136	21	607
March	42	210	36	160	140	21	609
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September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
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March	55	260	46	191	168	25	745
April	55	266	53	196	166	27	763
May	61	269	59	202	174	27	792
June	67	276	64	208	179	27	821
July	66	276	68	209	178	30	827
August	68	279	71	211	176	28	833
September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848

*Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September, 1951.

The total amount of money paid out in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income again exceeded all previous records; in September paid workers received \$848 million, \$15 million more than the August estimate, and over 16 per cent above September 1950. The preponderant influence in the increase during the 12 month period has been the increase in average weekly earnings, which amounted to over 12 per cent. Enhanced employment, also, has helped to swell the labour income total but to a lesser extent than increases in wage and salary rates, since the industrial composite index of employment has risen slightly more than 5 per cent during the year.

For the third quarter of 1951 total labour income was 17.6 per cent higher than during the third quarter of 1950, and in the first 9 months the figure rose 17.2 per cent over the same 9 months of 1950. The following table shows the percentage changes that occurred:

a) between the first nine months of 1951 and the first nine months of 1950.

and b) between the third quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1950.

	Agriculture Forestry Fishing Trapping Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Transportation Communication Storage Trade	Finance, Services (including Government)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
(a)	23.6	20.0	20.0	15.5	11.3	19.9	17.2
(b)	19.3	19.3	23.1	17.8	11.8	19.4	17.6

In the first, second and third quarters of 1951 wages and salaries in Manufacturing accounted for 34.8, 34.1, and 33.5 per cent of total labour income, respectively, while construction workers got 6.3, 7.4 and 8.5 per cent of the total. Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade took a proportion ranging from 25.7 per cent in the first quarter to 25.3 per cent in the third, with Finance, Services (including Government) taking from 22.0 per cent in the first to 21.2 per cent in the third quarter.

The Canadian cost-of-living index on September 1, 1951 was 189.8 and on October 1, 190.4; it was 170.7 for October 1950.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

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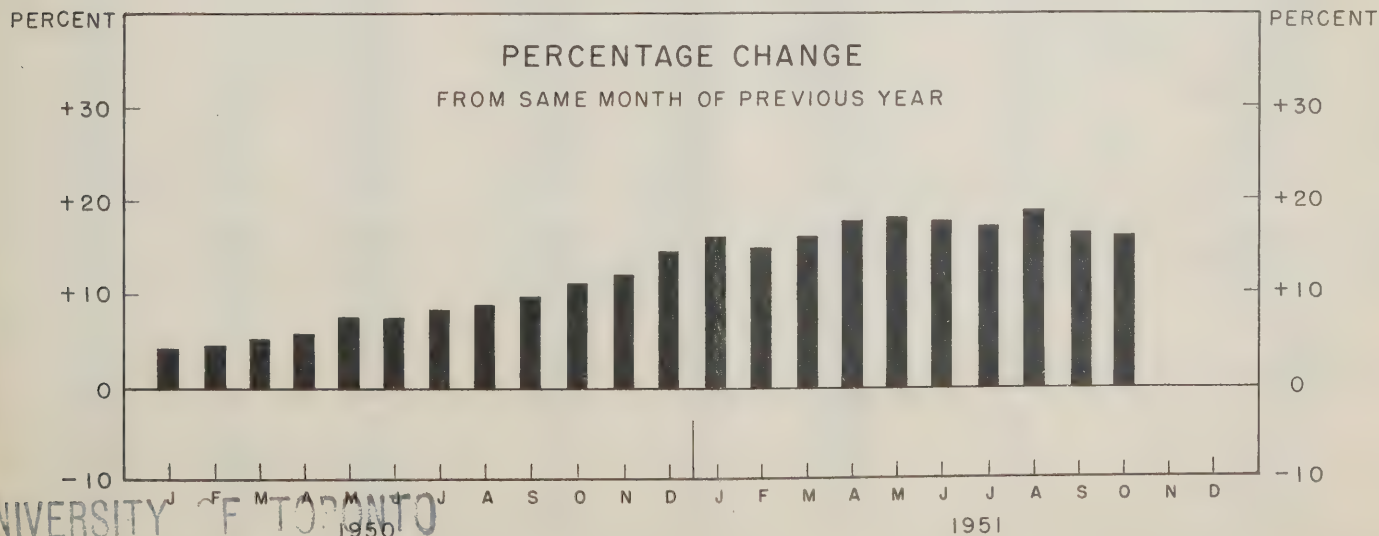
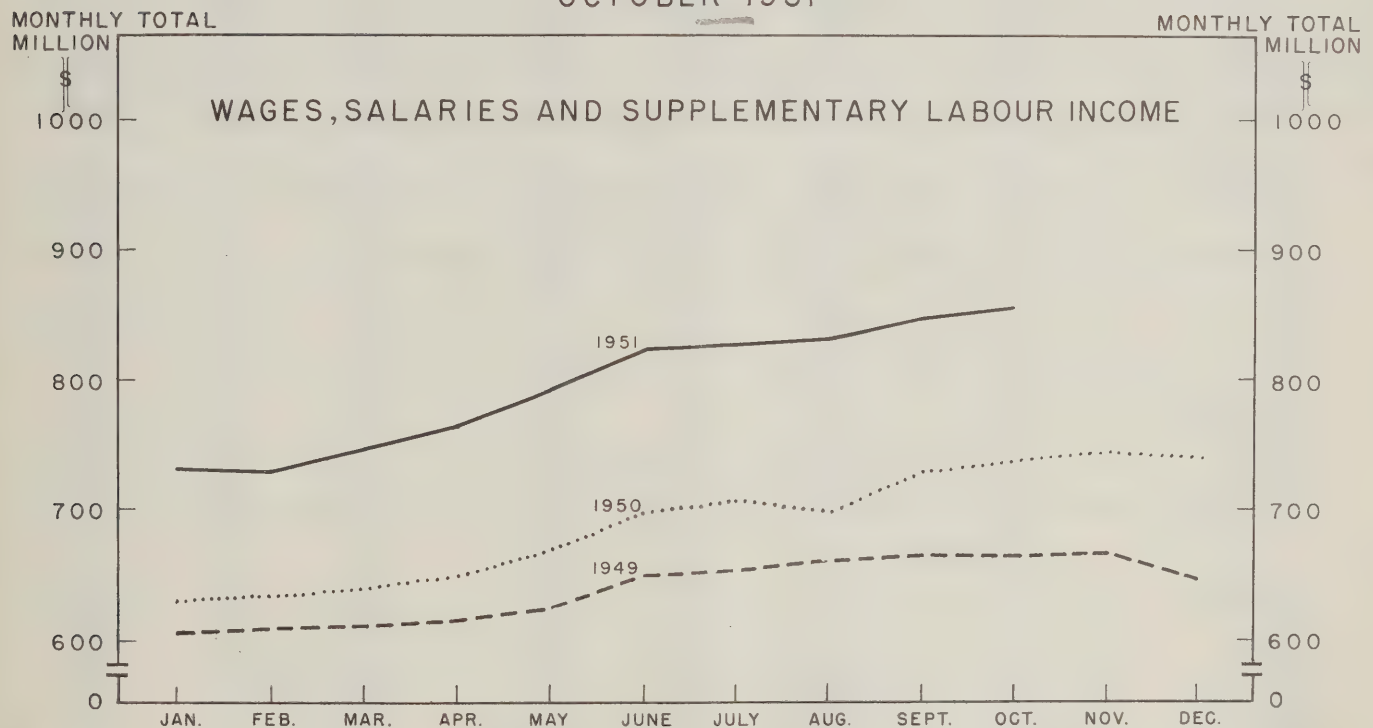
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VOLUME V NUMBER 9

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1951



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

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1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
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April	55	266	53	196	166	27	763
May	61	269	59	202	174	27	792
June	67	276	64	208	179	27	821
July	66	276	68	209	178	30	827
August	68	279	71	211	176	28	833
September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848
October	74	283	73	216	180	29	855

* Includes Newfoundland.

Labour Income
October, 1951

The October, 1951 total of wages, salaries and supplementary income was higher by \$7 million than in September, reaching \$855 million. This is \$119 million (16.2 per cent) above the October, 1951 total. Three of the industrial groups for which data are published in this bulletin showed higher labour income totals in October than in September: Public Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade rose by \$2 million to \$216 million; Finance and Services (including government) was up more than 1 per cent, or \$2 million, to \$180 million; Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining increased \$4 million (almost 6 per cent) to \$74 millions. Manufacturing and Construction dropped \$1 million each to \$283 million and \$73 million, respectively, the drop being attributable to lowered employment in each case.

The following statement shows the consistent nature of labour income gains in the October levels of all industry groups since the immediate post-war year 1946. These are percentages taking October 1949 figures under each heading as equal to 100.0.

	<u>Agriculture Forestry Fishing Trapping Mining</u>	<u>Manu- fac- turing</u>	<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Utilities, Transportation Communication Storage Trade</u>	<u>Finance, Services (including Government)</u>	<u>Supple- mentary Labour Income</u>	<u>Total</u>
October, 1946	90.0	71.0	57.0	70.0	72.0	68.0	71.0
October, 1947	102.0	87.0	79.0	80.0	77.0	82.0	83.0
October, 1948	108.0	100.0	92.0	95.0	91.0	95.0	96.0
October, 1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October, 1950*	124.0	113.0	109.0	108.0	107.0	114.0	111.0
October, 1951*	151.0	131.0	138.0	124.0	121.0	132.0	129.0

* Includes Newfoundland.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and method is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

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Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE 'L'

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

OTTAWA

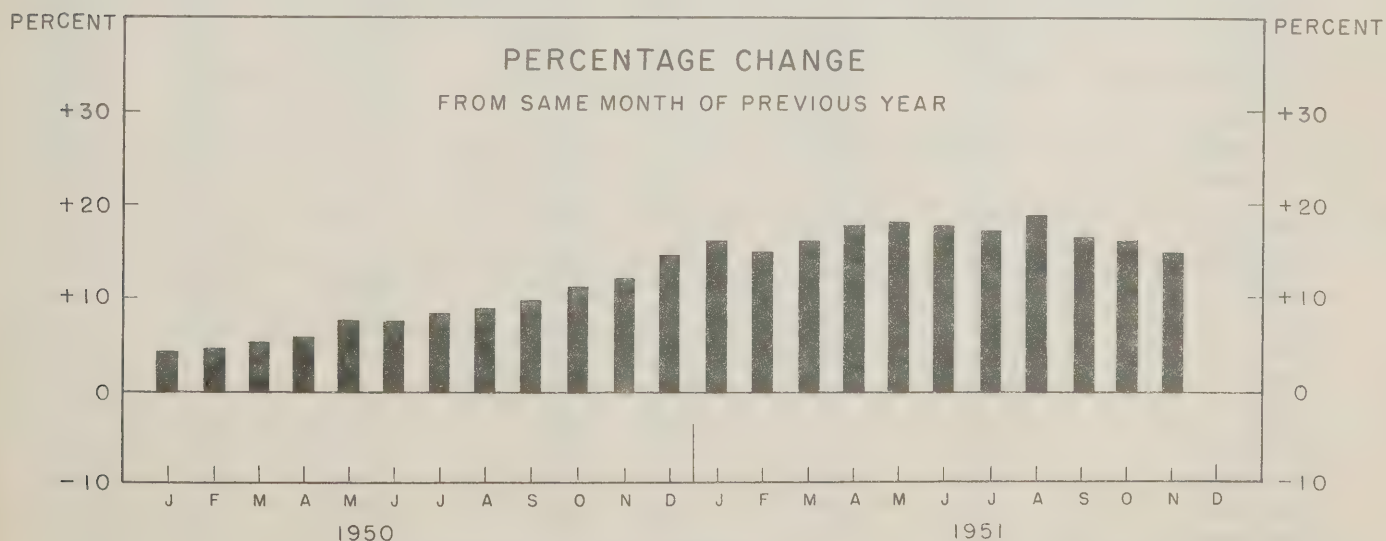
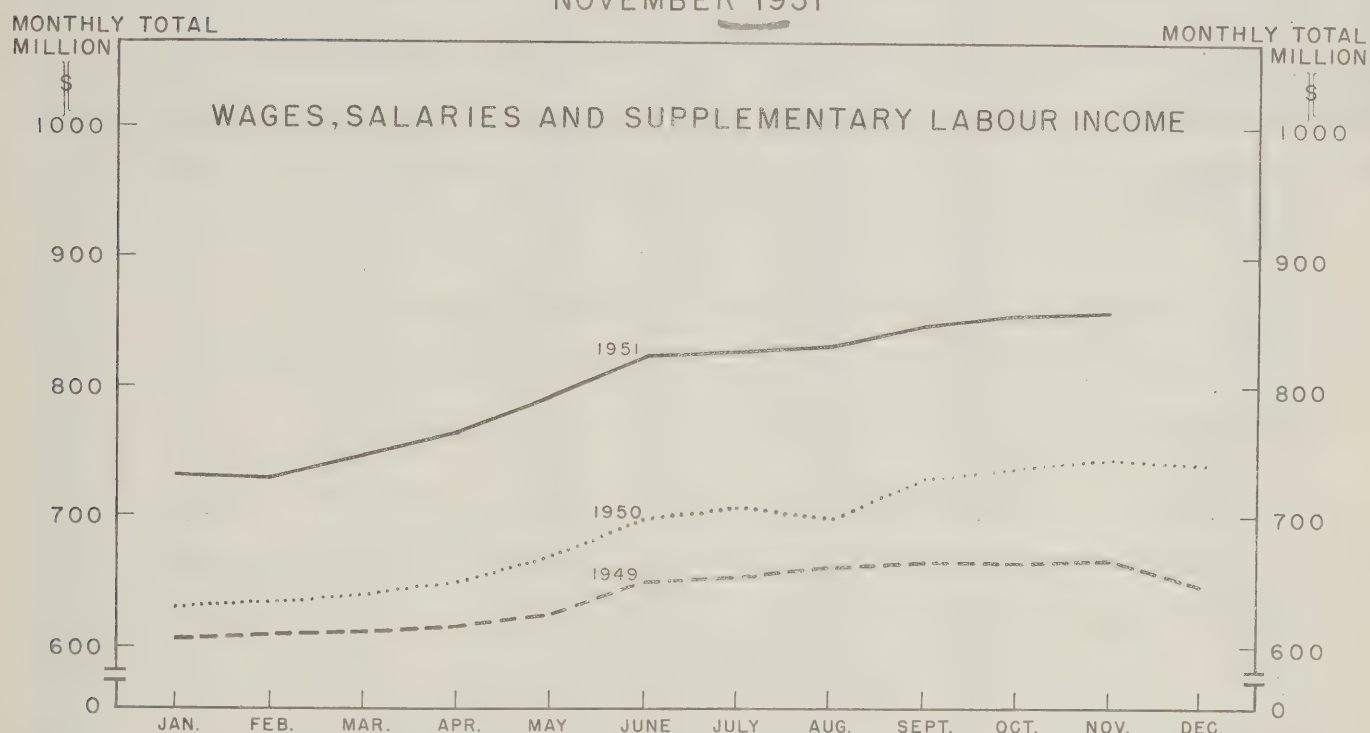
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VOLUME V NUMBER 10

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1951



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
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1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
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September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
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August	68	279	71	211	176	28	833
September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848
October	74	283	73	216	180	29	855
November	76	283	71	219	179	29	857

*Includes Newfoundland.

Estimates of Labour Income
November 1951.

During November the estimate of total wages, salaries and supplementary income rose to \$857 million; this is \$2 million higher than in October, and \$113 million, or 15.1 per cent, above the November, 1950, figure. The monthly rate of increase slowed down somewhat in November, being 0.2 p.c. over October, compared with 0.8 p.c. in October as against September. The reason for this slow-down is a slight dropping-off in employment in some fields; the composite index of employment was unchanged from the last week of October to the last week of November, while that for manufacturing eased from 190.8 to 189.2, and for construction, from 203.1 to 194.4.

In the primary industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining, an increase of \$2 million brought the total to \$76 million, while an improvement of \$3 million raised wages and salaries in Utilities, Transportation, Storage, Communication and Trade to \$219 millions. Decreases of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, were noted in Finance, Services (including Government), and in Construction, but total labour income in Manufacturing remained stable at \$283 million.

In relation to last year, the increases in wages and salaries ranged from 11.2 per cent in Finance, Services (including Government) to 26.8 per cent, in Construction. The group of primary industries was second highest with 22.6 per cent, while Manufacturing and Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade, followed with 14.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

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Components of Labour Income

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72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE -L9



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

OTTAWA

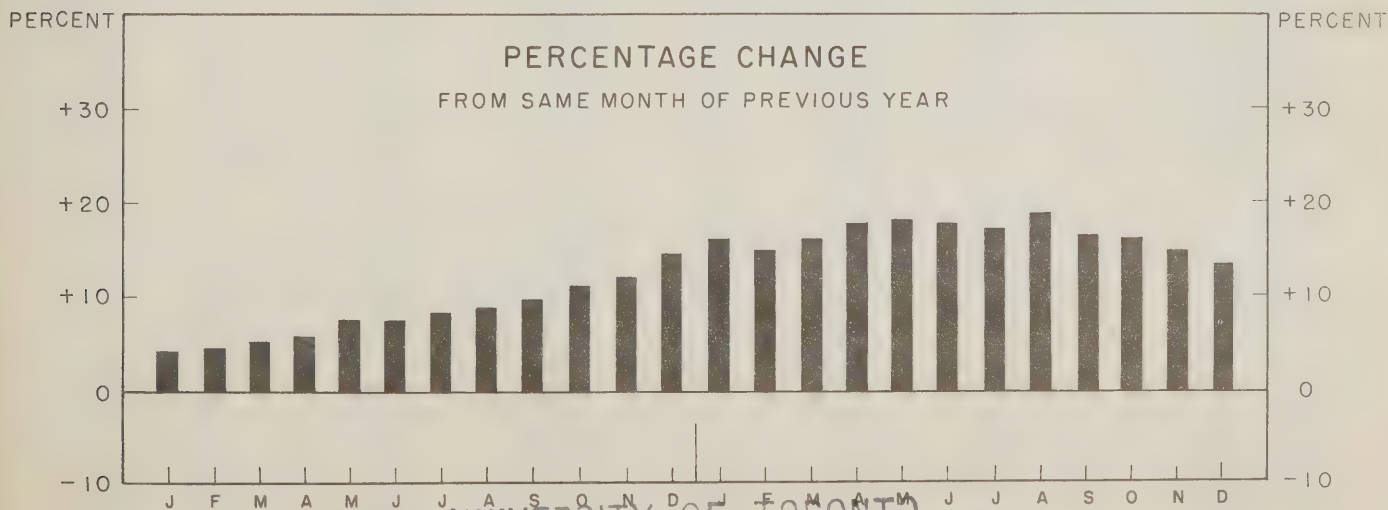
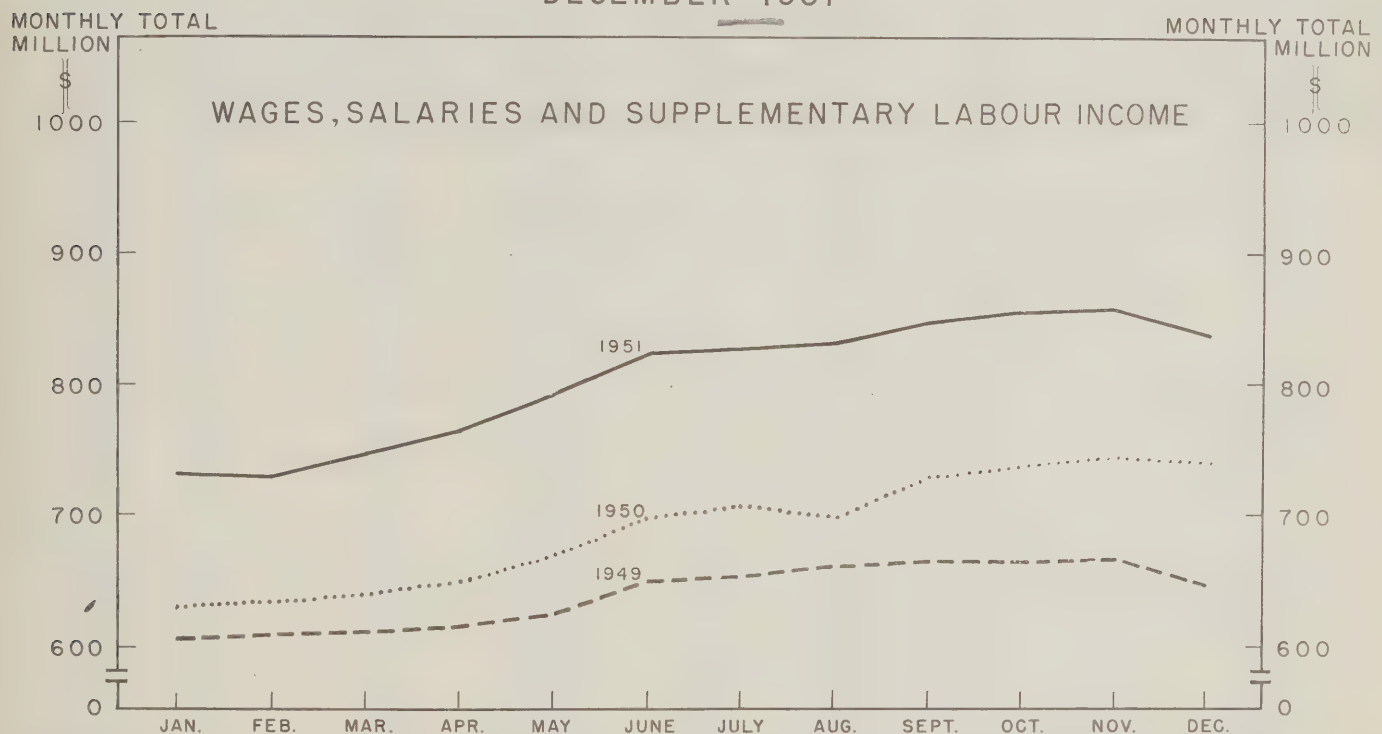
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VOLUME V NUMBER 11

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER 1951



1950

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1951

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con struc- tion	Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848
October	74	283	73	216	180	29	855
November	76	283	71	219	179	29	857
December	73	268	55	225	188	28	837

*Includes Newfoundland.

LABOUR INCOME

December, 1951.

Following the seasonal pattern observed in the past three years, labour income in December, 1951, was down \$20 million from November to \$837 million. This figure, however, is \$99 million, or 13.4 p.c., above the level of December, 1950. Industrially, the greatest increase in December, 1951 over December, 1950, was recorded in the group of primary industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining, where an increment of nearly 22 p.c. was noted. Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade rose slightly more than 18 p.c., with Finance and Services (including Government) following with a 16 p.c. increase in the one year interval. Labour income in the Construction industry rose nearly 8 p.c. and in Manufacturing, just over 7 p.c.

The preliminary total of wages, salaries and supplementary income in 1951 was \$9,641 million, nearly 26 p.c. higher than the 1949 total of \$7,658 million, and nearly 17 p.c. above the 1950 figure of \$8,271 million. When annual averages for 1951 by industry are considered, the group of primary industries again leads in percentage increase over 1950 with 23 p.c., but Construction is second with over 20 p.c., followed by Manufacturing (18 p.c.), Utilities, Transportation, Storage, Communication and Trade (nearly 16 p.c.) and Finance and Services, including Government, (about 12 p.c.).

The index of employment in the non-agricultural industries at the end of December, (1939=100) was 180.9, 3.2 p.c. above that for the end of December, 1950. This accounts for only part of the higher labour income, the remainder being mainly the result of wage and salary adjustments. During the same 12-month period the cost of living index has risen 11.0 p.c. to 191.5 on January 2 (1935-39=100).

The Chart

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72-005

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
FACULTY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

BAROMETRICS FILE 1



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA

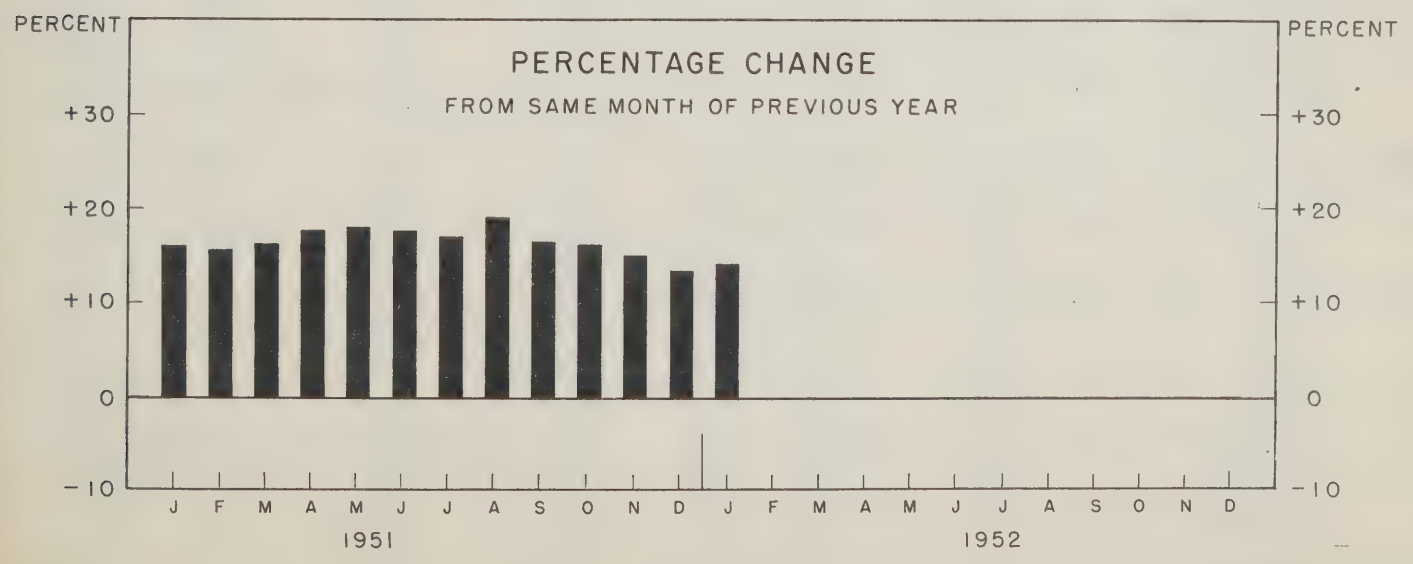
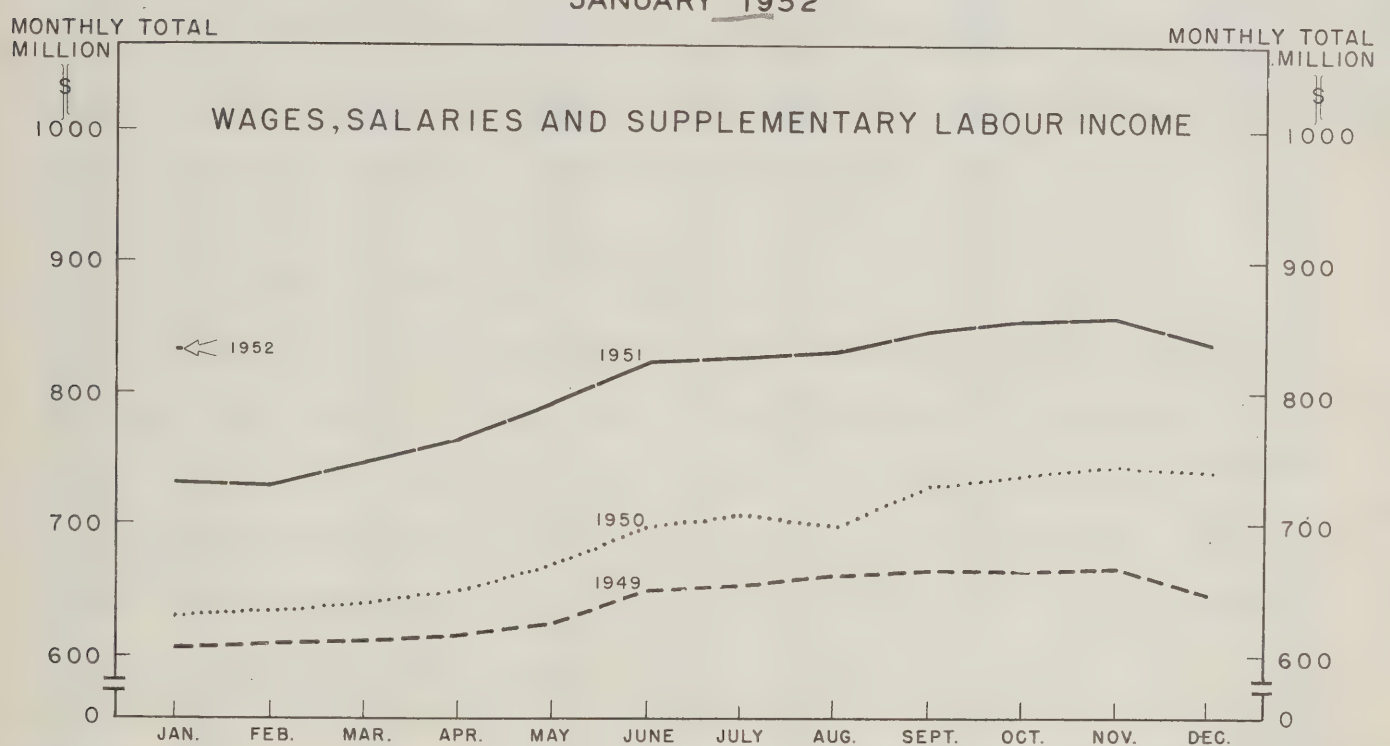
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VOLUME VI, No. 1

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

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September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848
October	74	283	73	216	180	29	855
November	76	283	71	219	179	29	857
December	73	268	55	225	188	28	837
1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833

*Includes Newfoundland.

Labour Income

January 1, 1952

Total labour income in January, 1952, was \$833 million, down slightly from the month before but \$103 million, or over 14 p.c. higher than January, 1951; the experience of the past few years indicates that a drop in labour income between December and the following January is seasonal in character. During 1951 the average of the monthly figures was 16.6 p.c. above the corresponding totals of the previous year, with the month of August showing the highest increase of 19.1 p.c.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, as a group, recorded a further decline of \$2 million in January, but earnings in the primary industries as a whole were 20.3 p.c. (\$12 million) above January 1951. The manufacturing total of \$281 million was up from last month and showed an increase of 11.5 p.c. over the preceding January.

Total January 1952 wages and salaries in construction were more than 25 p.c. higher than in the opening month of 1951 while both the Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade and the Finance and Services (including Government) groups show declines approximating 6 p.c. and 4 p.c., respectively, from December; these two groups were over 13 p.c. higher than the preceding January. The following table shows the percentage relationship between January 1949 and the January figure of other years from 1946 to 1952.

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing trapping, mining	83.3	83.3	104.2	100.0	93.8	122.9	147.9
Manufacturing	67.8	77.9	90.9	100.0	101.4	121.2	135.1
Construction	48.6	64.9	83.8	100.0	102.7	127.0	159.5
Utilities, transportation, communica- tion, storage, trade	65.2	77.8	87.3	100.0	104.4	118.4	134.2
Finance, services (including government)	68.4	80.5	88.7	100.0	112.0	120.3	136.1
Supplementary labour income	65.0	80.0	85.0	100.0	105.0	125.0	145.0
Total	67.2	78.1	89.9	100.0	104.1	120.0	137.9

The Chart

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72-005

BAROMETRICS FILE -L



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA

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VOLUME VI, No. 2

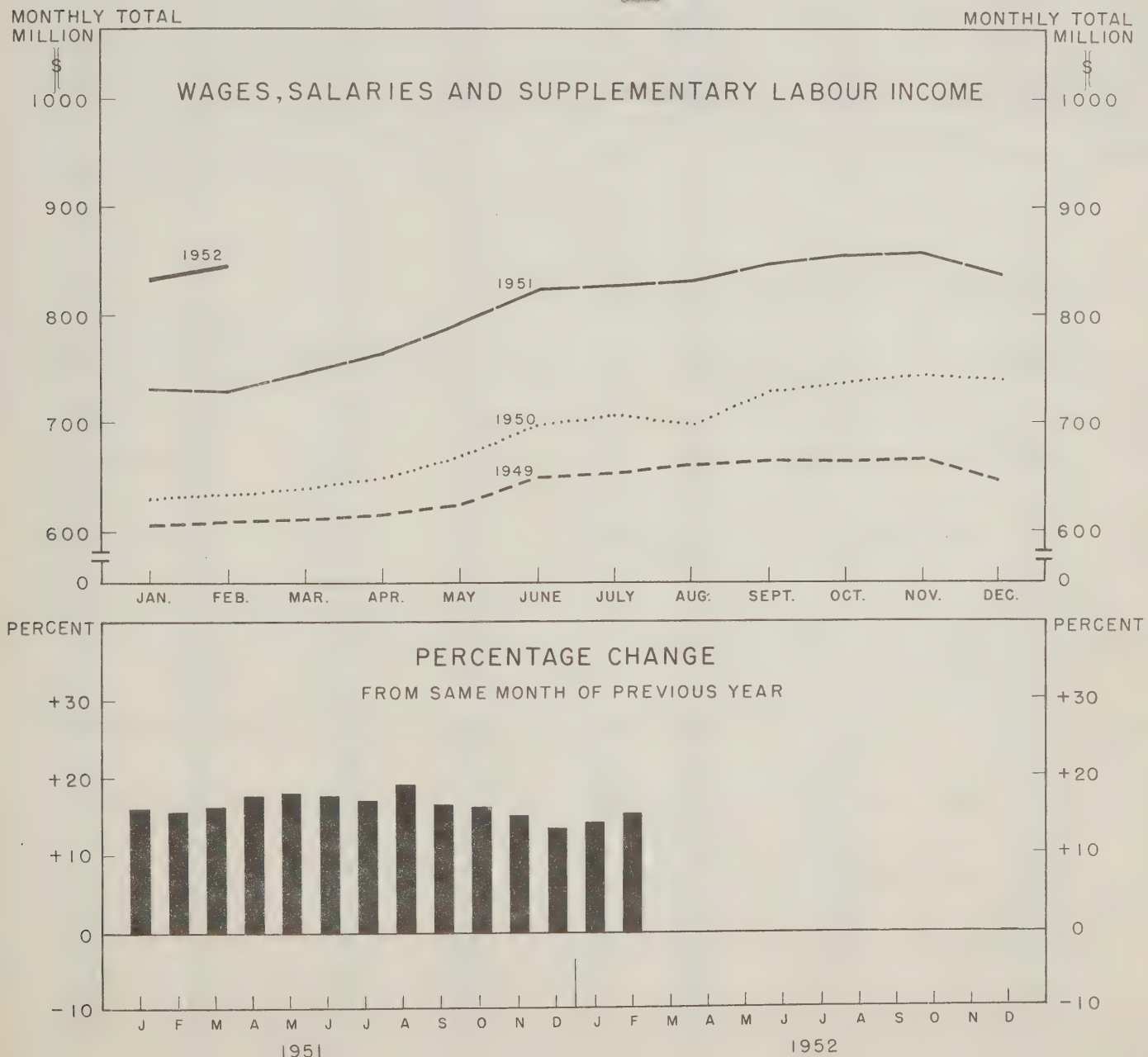
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

FEBRUARY 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

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December	73	268	55	225	188	28	837
*1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833
February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846

* Includes Newfoundland.

Labour Income

February, 1952

The February estimate of total labour income, amounting to \$846 million, is a new high. It is \$13 million greater than the January figure of \$833 million and exceeds last year's February estimate by 15.4 p.c.

This current increase is largely attributed to greater earnings in the Manufacturing industry, the Finance and Services (including Government) group, and the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining group.

Manufacturing wages and salaries show an absolute gain of \$5.3 million, or 2.0 p.c. over the January estimate, and a 12.9 p.c. increase over last year's February figure. The wages and salaries of Finance and Service (including Government) are up \$5 million or 2.7 p.c., representing a 15.0 p.c. gain over the same month of last year. The industrial group, comprised of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping and Mining, shows an increase of \$2.7 million, resulting from higher earnings in Forestry and Mining which more than offset the seasonal decline in Agriculture. This net increase is 3.8 p.c. of the January figure, and the wages and salaries for the group shows a 24.5 p.c. gain over last year's estimate for February. The following table shows the percentage relationship between February 1949 and the February figures of other years from 1946 to 1952.

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>*1950</u>	<u>*1951</u>	<u>*1952</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Trapping, Mining	90.4	83.8	108.5	100.0	98.0	128.1	159.5
Manufacturing	67.1	78.5	92.9	100.0	102.5	121.2	136.8
Construction	49.4	69.0	84.1	100.0	109.5	128.5	165.7
Utilities, Transportation, Communica- tion, Storage, Trade	67.2	79.1	88.6	100.0	105.3	118.9	134.4
Finance, Services (including Government)	69.3	80.8	87.8	100.0	108.3	118.6	136.5
Supplementary labour income	62.7	76.9	85.0	100.0	97.9	115.6	132.0
Total	68.1	78.9	91.0	100.0	104.4	120.7	139.3

*

Includes Newfoundland

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

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Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

72-005

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Labour and Prices Division

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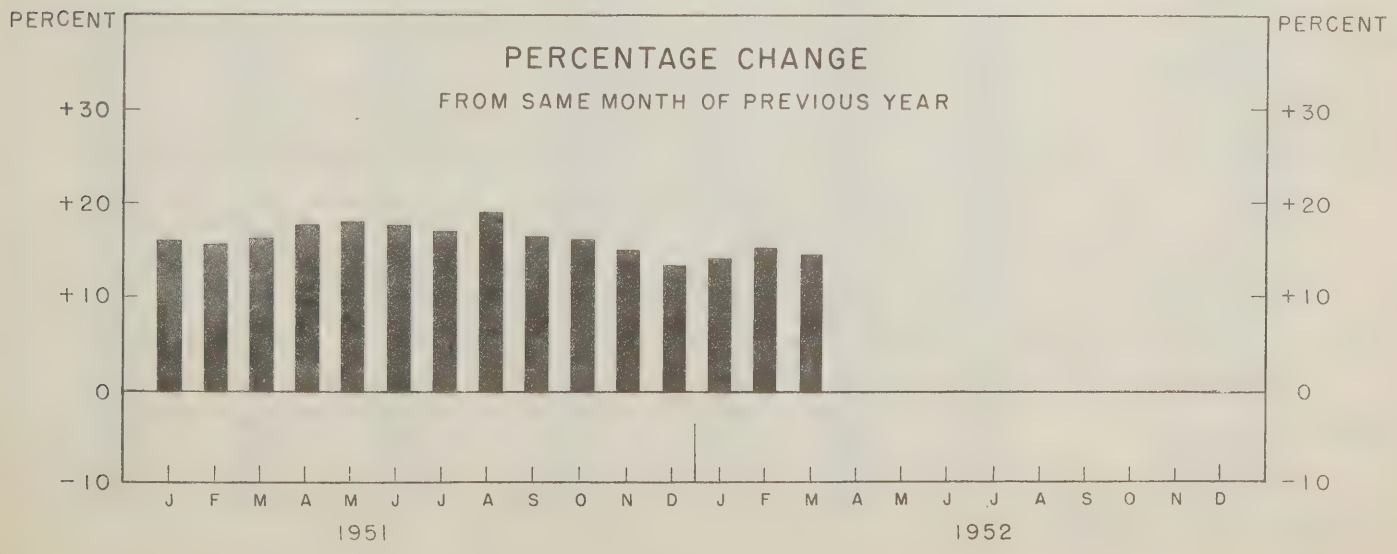
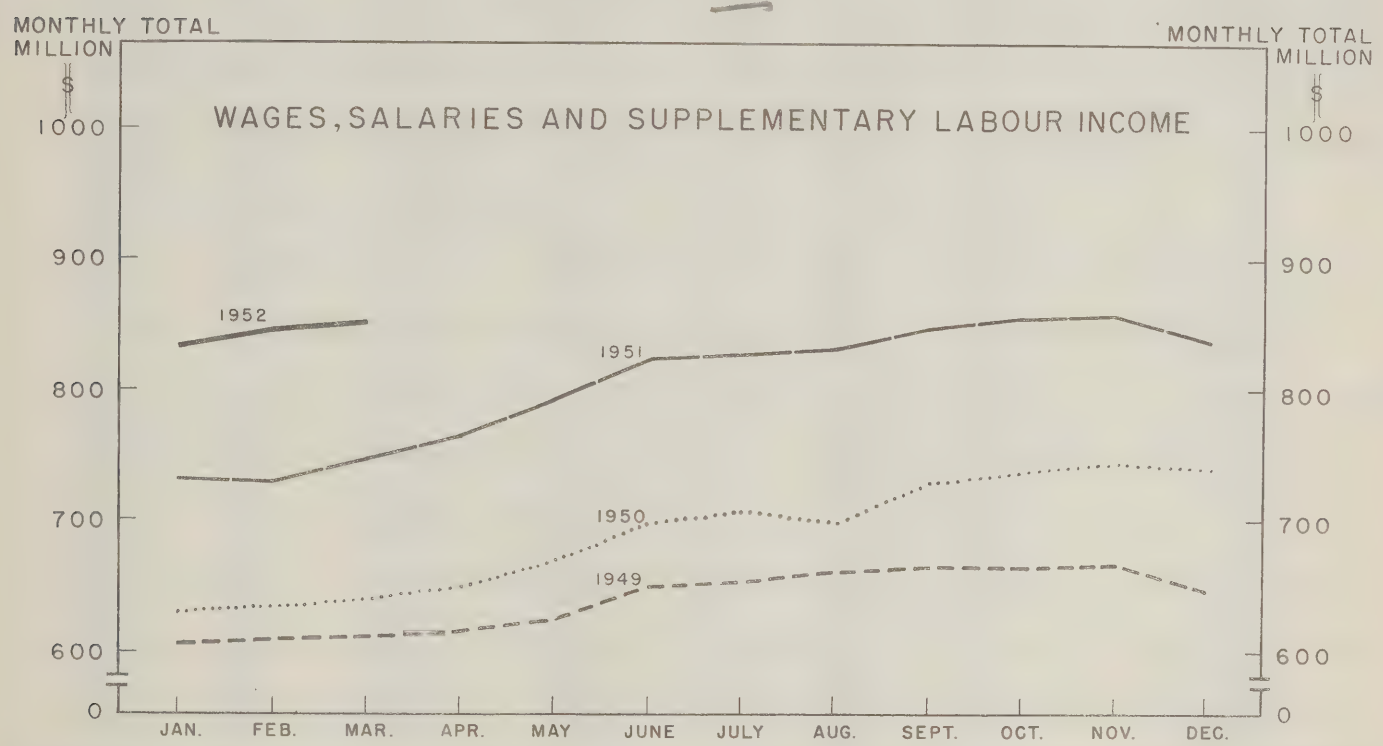
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VOLUME VI, No. 3

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MARCH 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- facturing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
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*1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833
February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852

* Includes Newfoundland.

Estimates of Labour Income

March, 1952

Labour income for the month of March is estimated at \$852 million, slightly higher than the February figure of \$846 million, and more than 14 p.c. above March 1951.

Total wages and salaries in all major groups, except agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, show increases from February to March. A pronounced seasonal contraction in logging is responsible for the decline in the primary industry group. The manufacturing total rose by \$5 million; construction and the distributive sector are both up by \$2 million; and finance and services by \$1 million.

The increase in total labour income is primarily due to the continued rise in average weekly earnings, since the composite index of employment for 1 April of 177.8 (1939=100) does not show the usual spring upturn. The cost of living index (1935-39=100) dropped from 189.1 to 188.7 during March.

For the first quarter of 1952, labour income of \$2,531 million was \$323 million, or over 14½ p.c. greater than the corresponding period in 1951. Construction and the primary commodity producing industries registered the most substantial rises of 29 and 24 p.c. respectively, and the remaining groups increased between 12 and 13 p.c.

An increase of over 11½ p.c. in average weekly earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industries and a larger working force contributed to this growth. The quarterly labour force survey for March 1, 1952, shows an estimate of 3,638,000 paid workers engaged in non-agricultural industries, as compared with 3,560,000 one year previously, while the estimated number of paid workers in agriculture increased from 68,000 to 87,000.

The Chart

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Methods

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Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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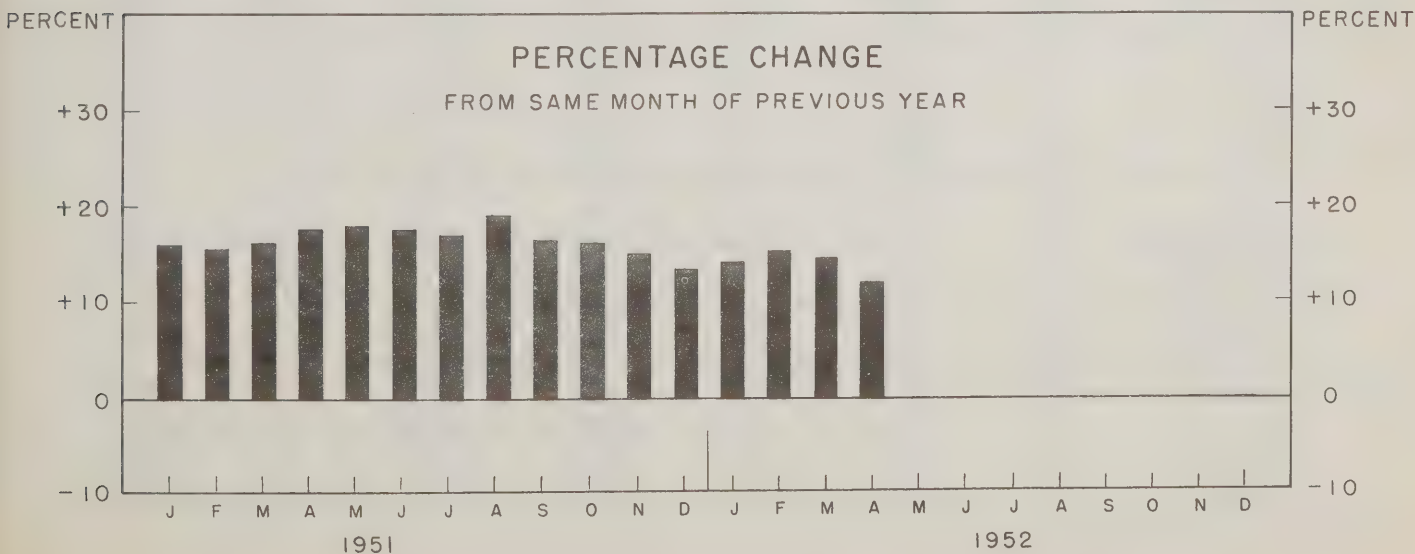
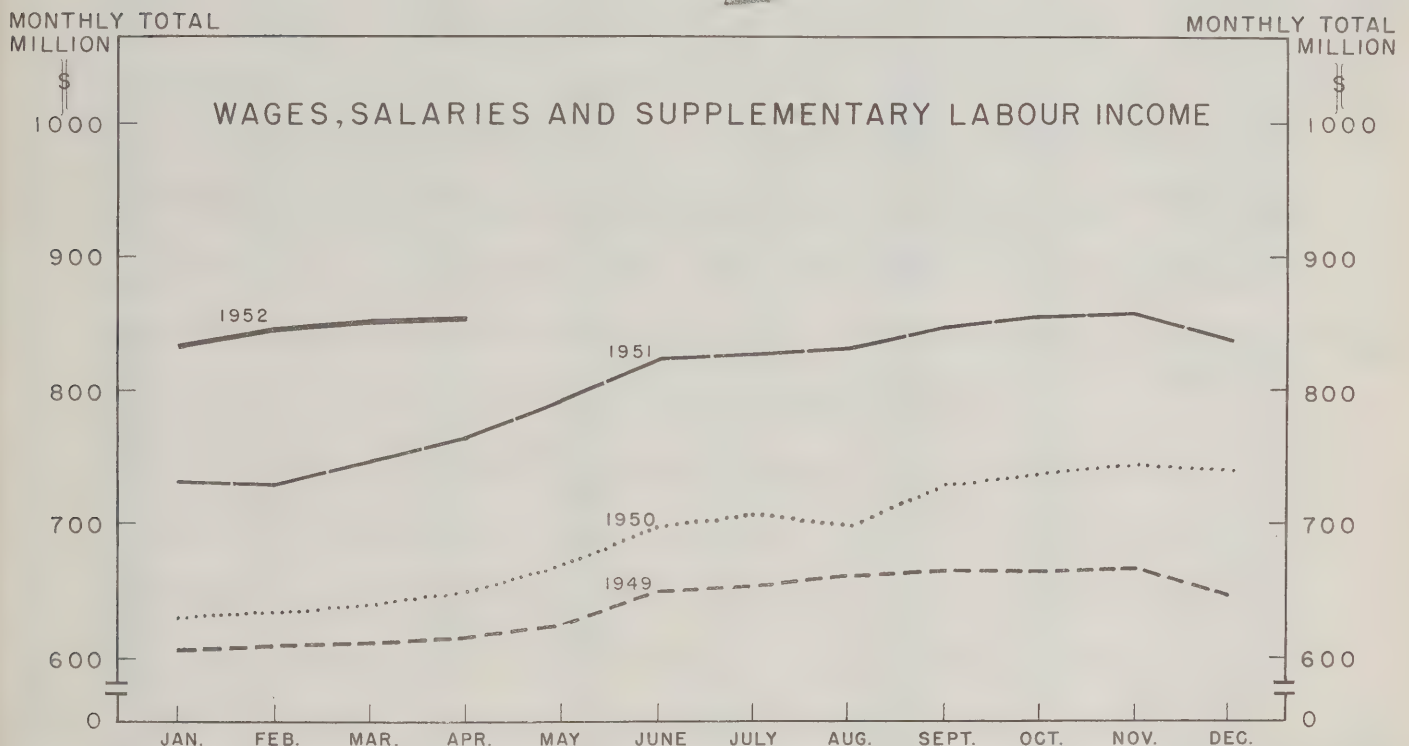
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

APRIL 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852
April	60	294	66	218	187	29	854

* Includes Newfoundland.

Estimates of Labour Income

April, 1952

Canadian labour income increased fractionally from \$852 million to \$854 in April, 1952, in the face of a very slight downturn in non-agricultural employment. This figure is \$91 million or almost 12 p.c. above that for April, 1951.

With one exception, labour income for all industrial groups either remained stationary or increased moderately from March to April; agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining showed a decline of \$10 million. Within the primary commodity producing sector, the decline in wages and salaries for forestry continued. The loss of 14 p.c. from March to April, 1952 for the whole group is greater than in any other year since 1946, and contrasts with no change over the same months in 1951.

The total for finance and services group remains the same as for March; manufacturing is up by \$2 million, the distributive industries by \$4 million and construction by \$5 million. The March-April increases in 1952 for these groups have not been as large as those shown from March to April in 1951. In fact the March-April movement in 1952 for all the principal industrial groups was less favourable than the average experience of the past five years.

The Dominion cost-of-living index (1935=1939=100) registered a further decline of 2 points from 188.7 at April 1 to 186.7 at May 1. Time loss in April through labour disputes, according to the Department of Labour, was 178,600 man-working days, as compared with 65,500 days for the preceding month and 10,200 days for April, 1951.

The Chart

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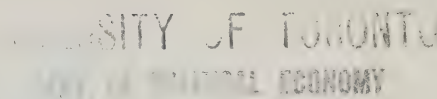
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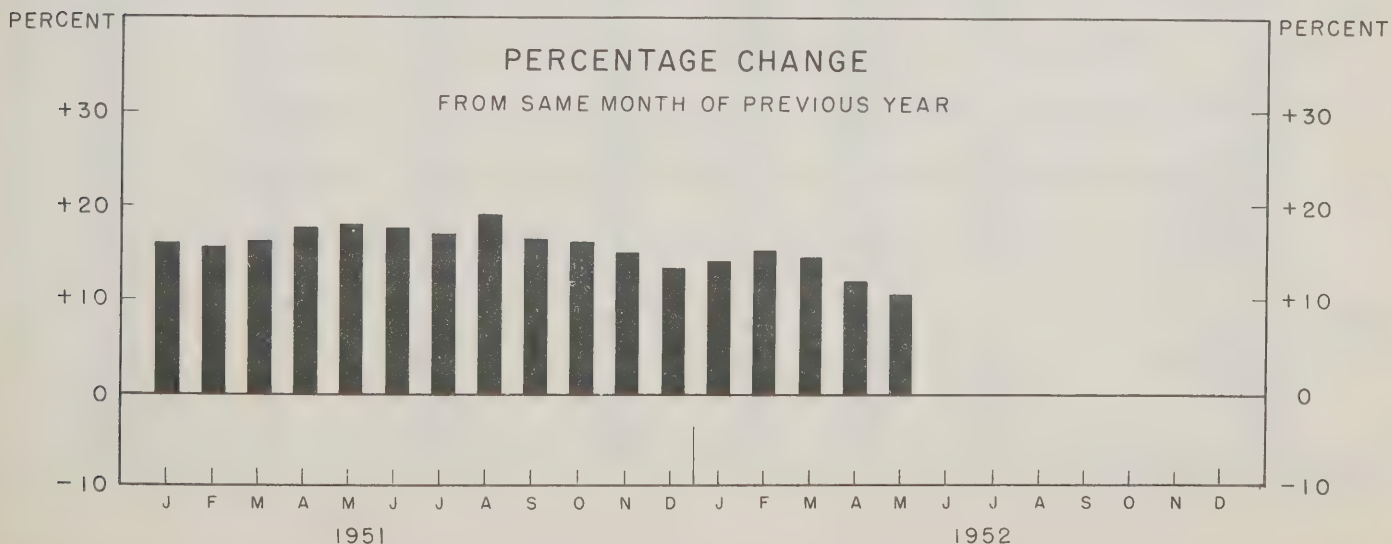
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MAY 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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*1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833
February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852
April	60	294	66	218	187	29	854
May	65	295	72	222	193	29	876

* Includes Newfoundland.

Estimates of Labour Income

May, 1952

The estimate of total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income for May of \$876 million was higher by \$22 million than the April figure. This reversed a declining rate of increase in the first four months of 1952. Labour income for May was \$84 million or more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than the total for May 1951, in spite of time losses due to industrial disputes.

May advances in total wages and salaries were indicated in all the major industrial groups. With the exception of manufacturing, percentage increases were sizable, ranging from 1.8 per cent for the utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade group to 9.1 per cent for contract construction. Time loss from work stoppages was unusual in textile and clothing manufacturing; but in spite of this, the manufacturing total recorded a fractional gain.

The month of May was characterized by a rise in the index of non-agricultural employment (1939=100) from 177.4 at May 1 to 182.2 at June 1, and by a decline in the average weekly earnings from \$54.34 to \$54.09. Over the same period, the Dominion cost-of-living index (1935-1939=100) moved up slightly from 186.7 to 187.3.

The Chart

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72-005

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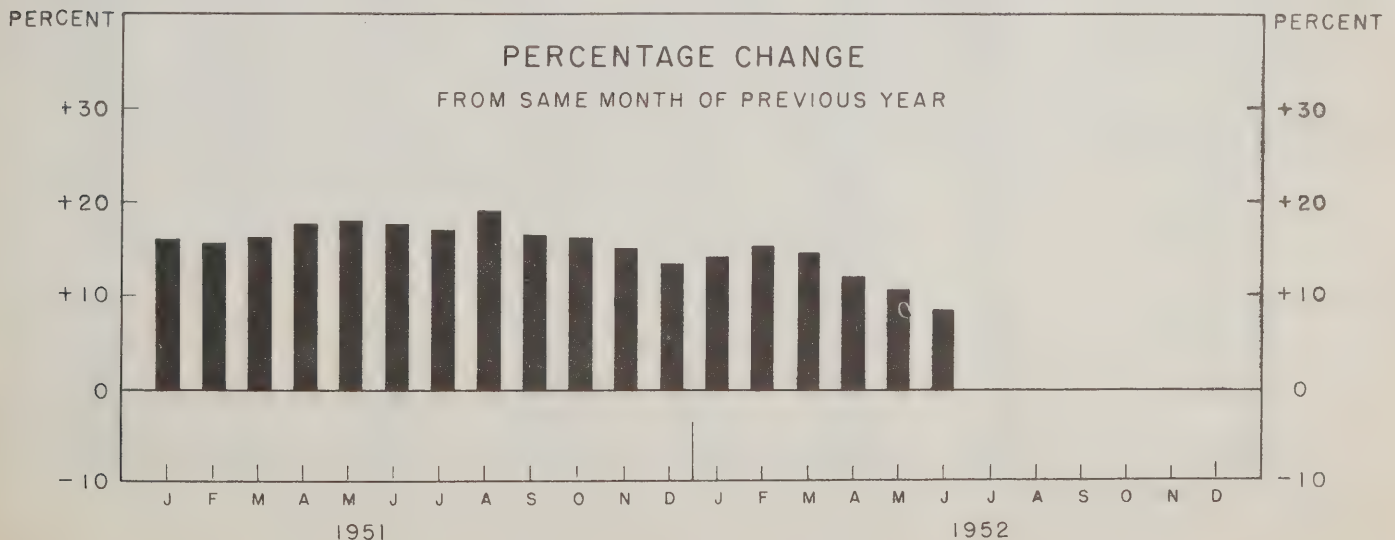
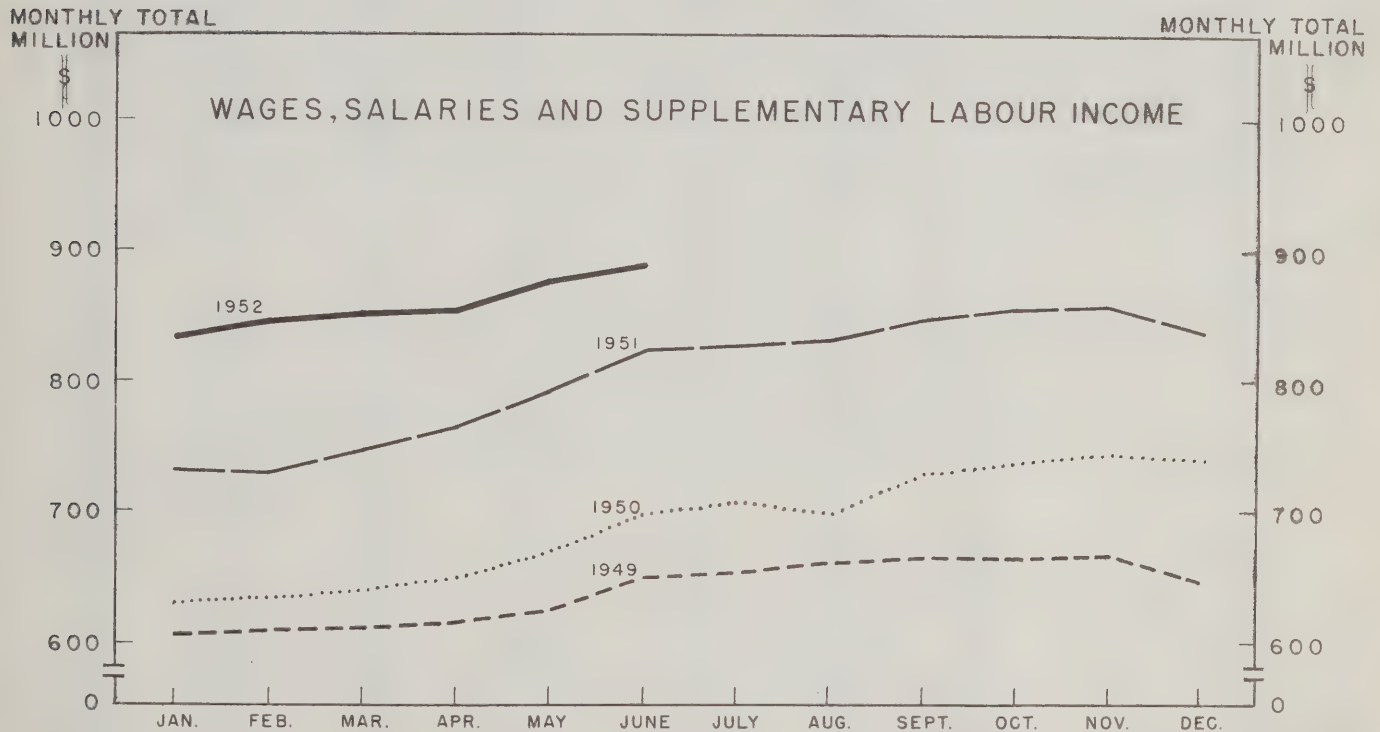
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VOLUME VI, No. 6

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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*1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833
February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852
April	60	294	66	218	187	29	854
May	65	295	72	222	193	29	876
June	65	294	76	227	198	29	889

* Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE, 1952

In recording a new high, Canadian labour income of \$889 million for June, 1952 was \$13 million above the May estimate, and \$68 million or 8 1/3 per cent higher than the June, 1951 total.

The expansion in total wages and salaries in the current month was distributed fairly evenly among the industrial groups, with the exception of the primary commodity producing sector and manufacturing--the former showing no change and the latter declining by \$1 million. The logging strike in British Columbia and the seasonal reduction in woods operation in eastern Canada combined to reduce total wages and salaries for forestry. The usual June rise in manufacturing did not take place due to the strike of lumber and wood products workers on the west coast and to minor lay-offs and short-time worked in the iron and steel products industry.

For the first 6 months of 1952, total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income amounted to \$5,150 million, which was \$566 million greater than for the corresponding period of 1951. Of this 12 per cent rise, approximately 10 per cent may be attributed to higher average earnings and the remainder to increased employment. The gains for the component groups ranged between 11 and 14 per cent, except for construction, which showed an increase of nearly 25 per cent.

The month-to-month growth of labour income in 1952, particularly in the second quarter, has not been as great as during the first half of 1951, when economic activity was unusually high. While the month-end estimate for May, 1952 from the quarterly labour force survey of 3,782,000 non-agricultural paid workers was 4 per cent larger than the corresponding figure for 1951, the percentage working 45 or more hours in the survey week declined from 37 to 32 per cent. From January to June, 1952 there was a time loss of 1,323,000 man-working days as compared with 227,900 days in the first half of 1951. The level of the cost-of-living index did not change substantially; it was 188.0 (1935-39=100) at the beginning of July, 1952 and 187.6 one year previously, having reached an intervening high point of 191.5 for January, 1952.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

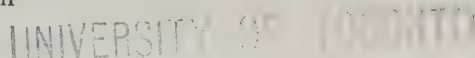
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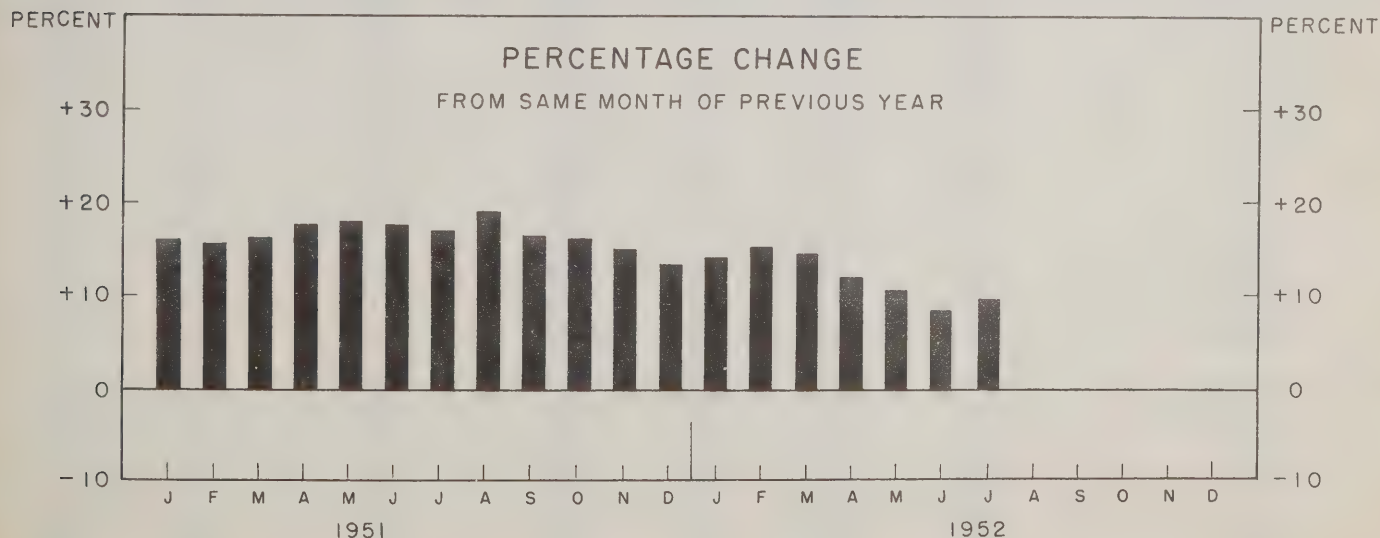
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10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

JULY 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
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1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
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1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
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1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949 - September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
December	46	213	46	167	151	22	645
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February	45	215	39	166	148	21	634
March	45	217	41	168	148	21	640
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May	49	220	50	175	155	22	671
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February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852
April	60	294	66	218	187	29	854
May	65	295	72	222	193	29	876
June	65	294	79 ^r	227	198	29	892 ^r
July	65	297	87	229	197	30	905

x Includes Newfoundland.

^r revised.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JULY, 1952

During the month of July, Canadian labour income increased by \$16 million to \$905 million, exceeding the \$900 million level for the first time. The July total was \$78 million or nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than the figures for the corresponding month in 1951.

Increases in total wages and salaries were indicated in three major industrial groups. The total for the finance and services group declined by \$1 million, while that for agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining showed no change. The primary industry group was affected by a decline in the forestry total, due to the stoppage of production resulting from a strike, followed by fire hazard in the B.C. coastal forests. Seasonal inactivity in woods operation in central and eastern Canada was counterbalanced by increases for agriculture and fishing.

Total wages and salaries for the distributive industries group rose by \$2 million; and manufacturing was up by \$3 million, in spite of some lay-offs in transportation equipment manufacturing as a result of the steel strike in the United States. The total for construction recorded the largest increase of \$8 million, following an upturn in residential construction and heightened activity in road building.

July figures were affected by special holidays and annual vacation plant shut-downs. Average work weeks in the last pay period of the month for production workers in mining (42.4 hours), manufacturing (41.1) and construction (41.7) were back to or below pre-Korean levels. The average of weekly earnings of \$53.87 for the same period in the 9 leading non-agricultural industries was down fractionally from the previous month, owing to the employment of many casual workers at lower rates of pay and to labour-management disputes. The Dominion cost-of-living index (1935-1939=100) declined from 188.0 at July 2 to 187.6 at August 1.

The Chart

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Methods

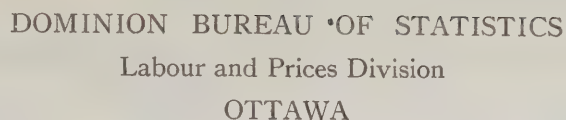
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Components of Labour Income

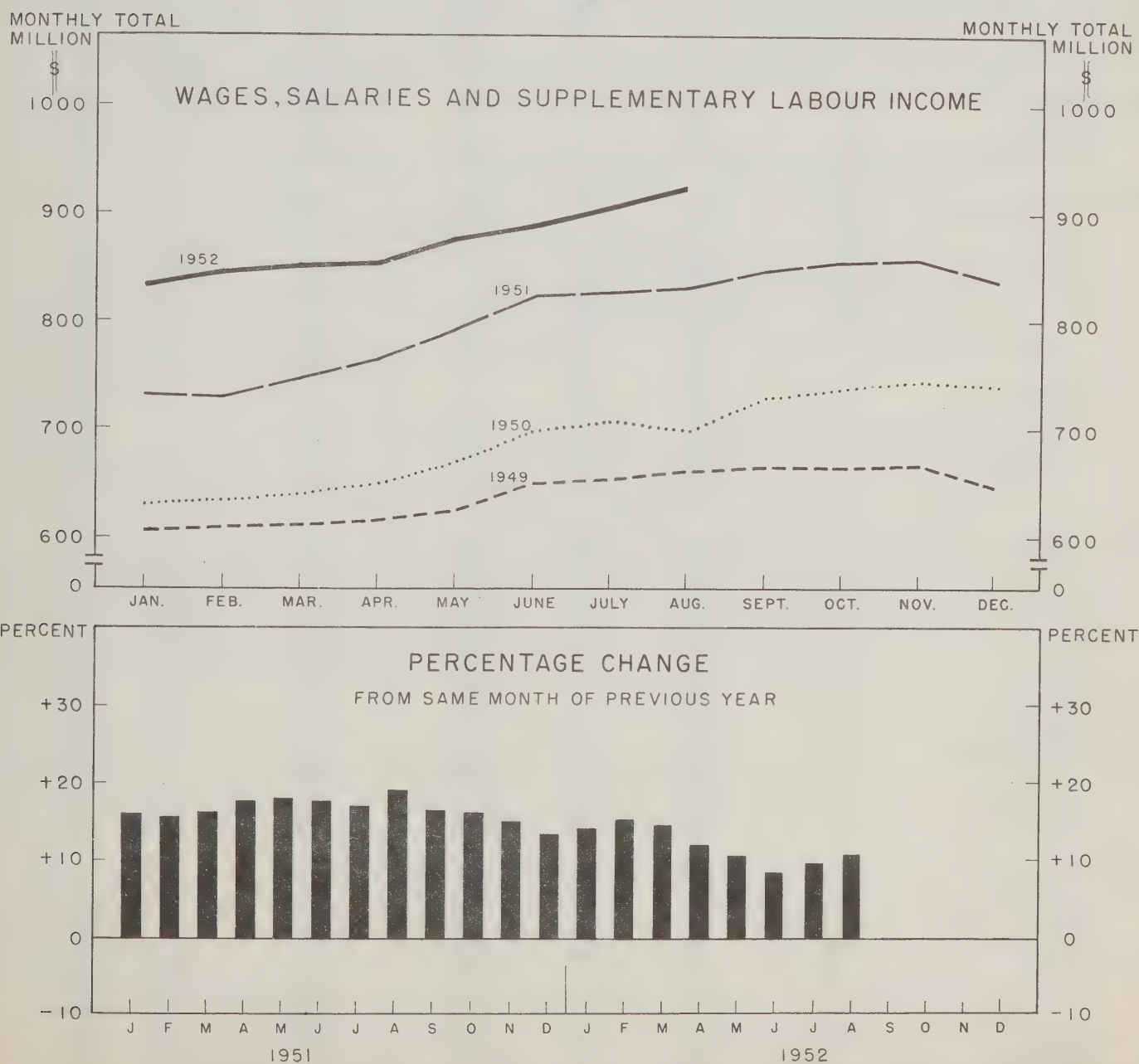
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VOLUME VI No.8

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

AUGUST 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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July	65	297	87	229	197	30	905
August	72	307	87	230	196	30	922

x Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST, 1952

In the month of August, Canadian labour income rose by \$17 million to \$922 million, which was \$89 million or 10.7 per cent larger than the total for August 1951.

The bulk of the increase in total wages and salaries was concentrated in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining group and in manufacturing. Total wages and salaries were up by \$1 million for the distributive industries, remained unchanged from July for construction, and declined by \$1 million for the finance and services group.

Usual seasonal expansion in agriculture was reinforced by the bumper grain crop, and the resumption of logging activity in British Columbia also contributed to the growth in wages and salaries for the primary industries. Manufacturing wages and salaries recorded a rise of \$10 million, attributable in considerable part to consumer goods industries. Employment and aggregate payrolls picked up noticeably in such industrial groups as foods and beverages, leather products and clothing, and also in wood products and electrical apparatus and supplies.

The impact of improved consumer buying and of heightened seasonal activity in harvesting and construction was reflected in the rising estimate of paid workers indicated by the quarterly labour force survey. From the end of May, there was an increase of 60,000 to 3,947,000 paid workers at the middle of August. For the year ended August 1952, the estimated increase amounted to 149,000 paid workers. In the same interval there was a rise in average weekly earnings from \$50.66 to \$54.54. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) increased from 116.0 to 116.1 between August 1 and September 2; it was 116.5 for September 1951.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA

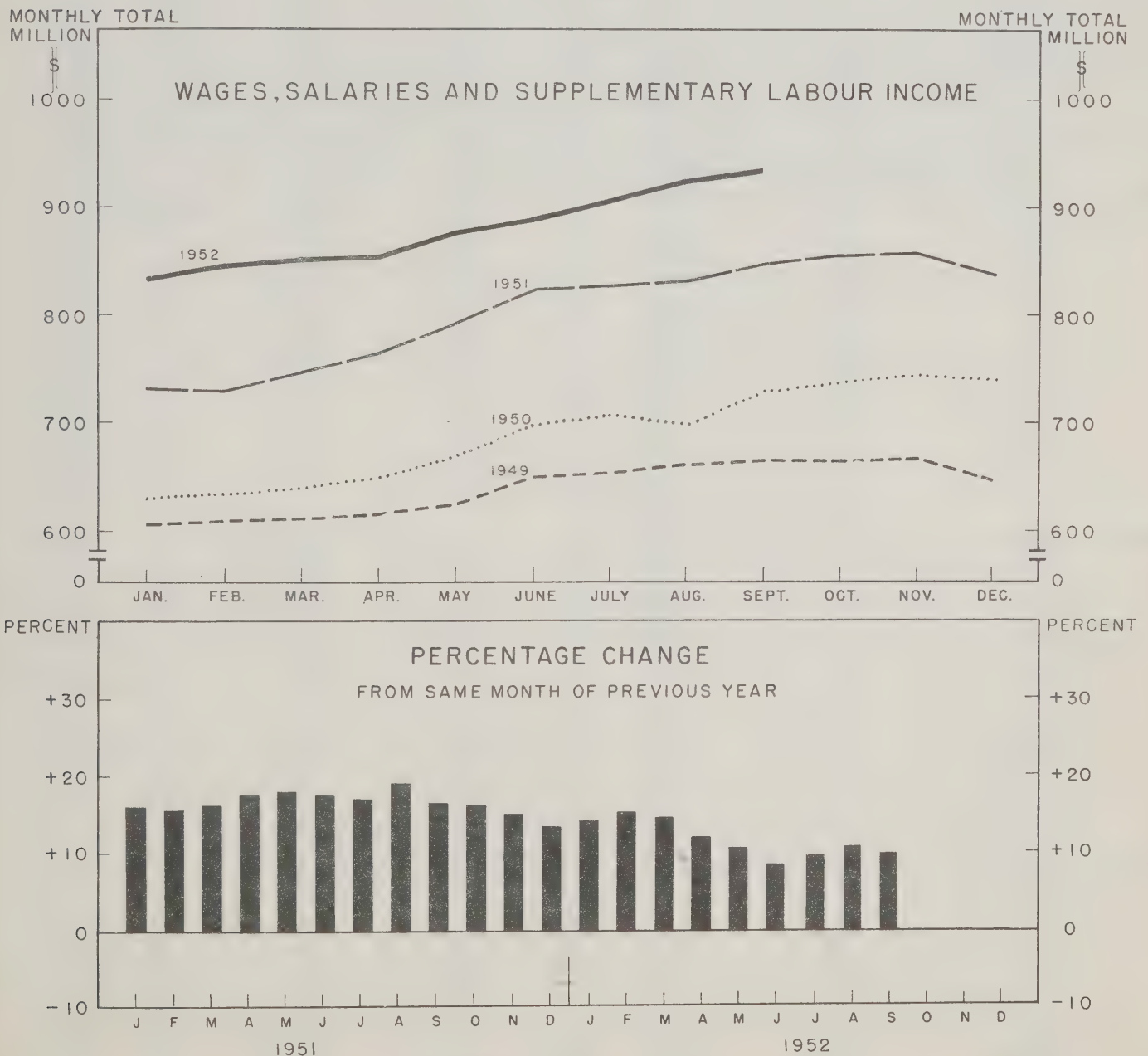
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VOLUME VI No.9

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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June	65	294	79	227	198	29	892
July	65	297	87	229	197	30	905
August	72	307	87	230	196	30	922
September	73	314	87	232	196	30	932

*Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER, 1952

During September labour income increased by \$10 million over the previous month, reaching a total of \$932 million. This was \$84 million or 9.9 per cent higher than the level of September 1951.

The greatest gain was recorded in manufacturing where an increase of \$7 million brought the total of wages and salaries to \$314 million, a rise of \$30 million or 10.6 per cent over the corresponding month in 1951. In the primary industry group the increase of \$1 million was due to reviving activity in forestry. Increased employment in trade accounted for the gain of \$2 million in the distributive industries.

Cumulatively, total labour income for the first 9 months of 1952 at \$7,912 million was \$820 million higher than in the corresponding period of 1951. Of this 11.6 per cent rise, nearly 9½ per cent is attributable to higher average earnings and the remainder to increased employment. The greatest gain, amounting to 24.4 per cent, was registered in construction. During the third quarter of 1952 total labour income was 10 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1951. The following table shows the percentage changes that occurred:

- (a) between the first 9 months of 1952 and the first 9 months of 1951.
- (b) between the third quarter of 1952 and the third quarter of 1951.

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(a)	9.8	10.1	24.4	10.5	11.7	8.7	11.6
(b)	2.9	9.4	22.5	9.0	10.7	4.7	10.0

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) declined from 116.1 on Sept. 2 to 116.0 on Oct. 1; it stood at 117.1 on Oct. 1, 1951.

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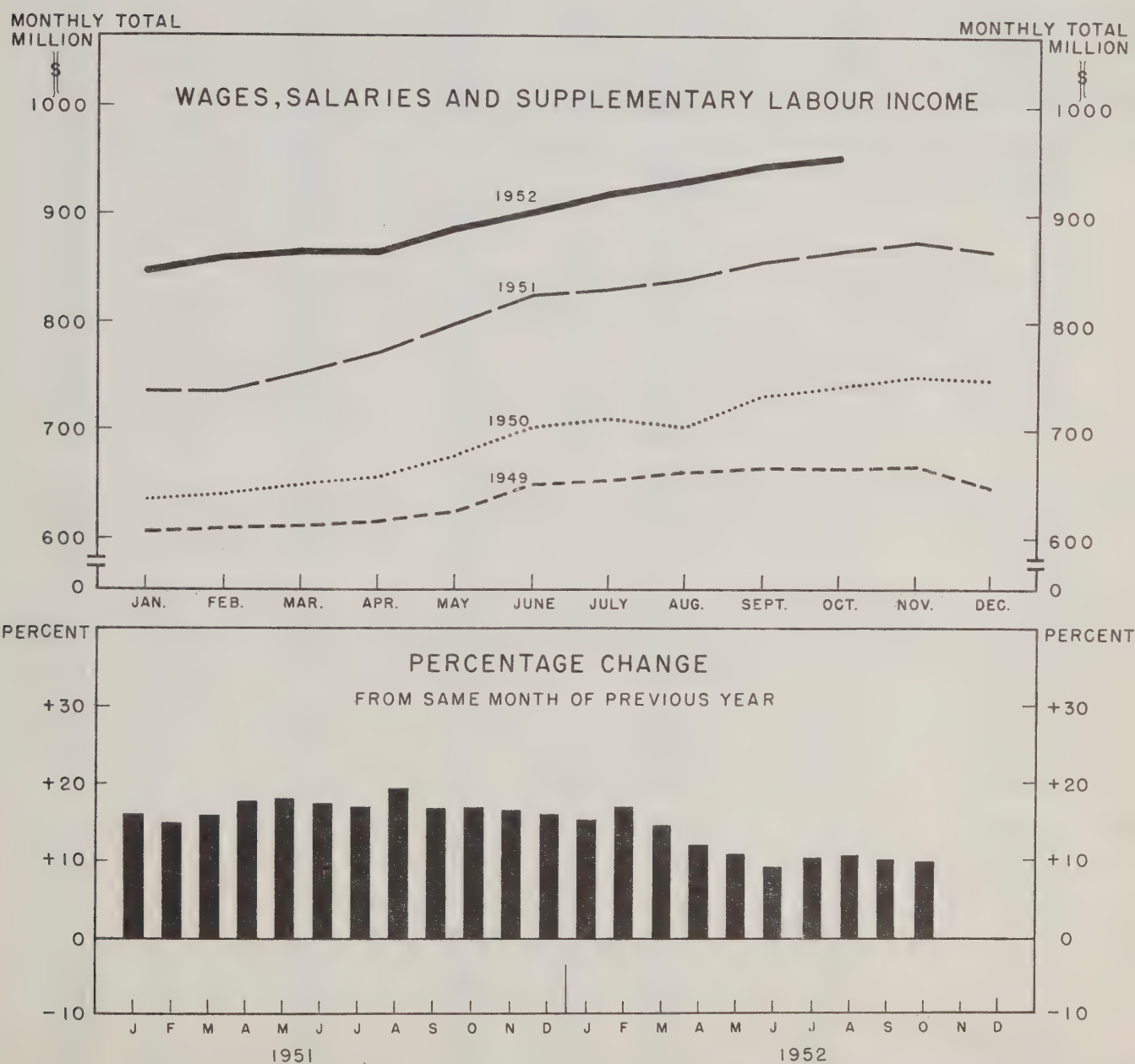
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VOLUME VI No. 10

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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March	46	217	41	169	153	22	648
April	45	218	43	172	154	22	654
May	50	220	50	176	157	22	675
June	56	228	55	180	160	23	702
July	58	230	57	182	160	23	710
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November	65	247	55	194	162	26	749
December	63	250	52	192	163	26	746
★1951 - January	62	248	47	188	162	27	734
February	63	250	46	189	161	25	734
March	59	256	46	193	172	26	752
April	59	262	53	198	171	27	770
May	66	265	60	203	177	27	798
June	71	271	65	210	179	28	824
July	70	272	68	211	179	30	830
August	72	275	72	213	179	29	840
September	75	280	74	216	182	29	856
October	80	279	73	217	187	30	866
November	82	279	71	221	190	30	873
December	80	285	64	221	187	29	866
★1952 - January	78	277	59	213	190	30	847
February	80	283	59	214	194	29	859
March	74	288	62	215	195	30	864
April	63	289	67	219	195	30	863
May	69	290	73	225	199	30	886
June	70	290	79	229	202	31	901
July	71	293	88	231	204	31	918
August	78	303	87	232	199	31	930
September	79	310	89	234	200	32	944
October	82	311	86	236	204	33	952

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. ★Monthly figures for 1950, 1951 and 1952 revised.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
October, 1952

The October 1952 estimate of total wages, salaries and supplementary income was \$952 million, exceeding the September figure by \$8 million. This was an increase of \$86 million, or nearly 10 per cent over October, 1951.

Increases were recorded in all the major industrial groups, except construction, where a decline of \$3 million was attributable largely to reduced employment in highway construction. Heightened forestry activity, counteracting the seasonal decline in agriculture, was the principal factor contributing to the increase of \$3 million in the primary industry group. The total for manufacturing advanced by \$1 million to \$311; the distributive group of industries increased by \$2 million to \$236 million, and the finance and services group by \$4 million to \$204 million.

The index of employment (1939=100) in the non-agricultural industries at the end of October was 191.9, as compared with 186.4 for the corresponding period in 1951. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing in October rose to a new high of \$57.63, as both average hourly earnings and the average hours worked continued to increase. The factory work week of 42.1 hours at the end of October had registered a gain of one full hour since the summer low at the end of July.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) increased fractionally from 116.0 to 116.1 between October 1 and November 1; it was 117.9 on November 1, 1951.

The monthly statistics of labour income published in this issue have been adjusted, following the customary procedure, to bring the figures into agreement with the revised annual estimates for 1950 and 1951.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the tables of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1926-1950".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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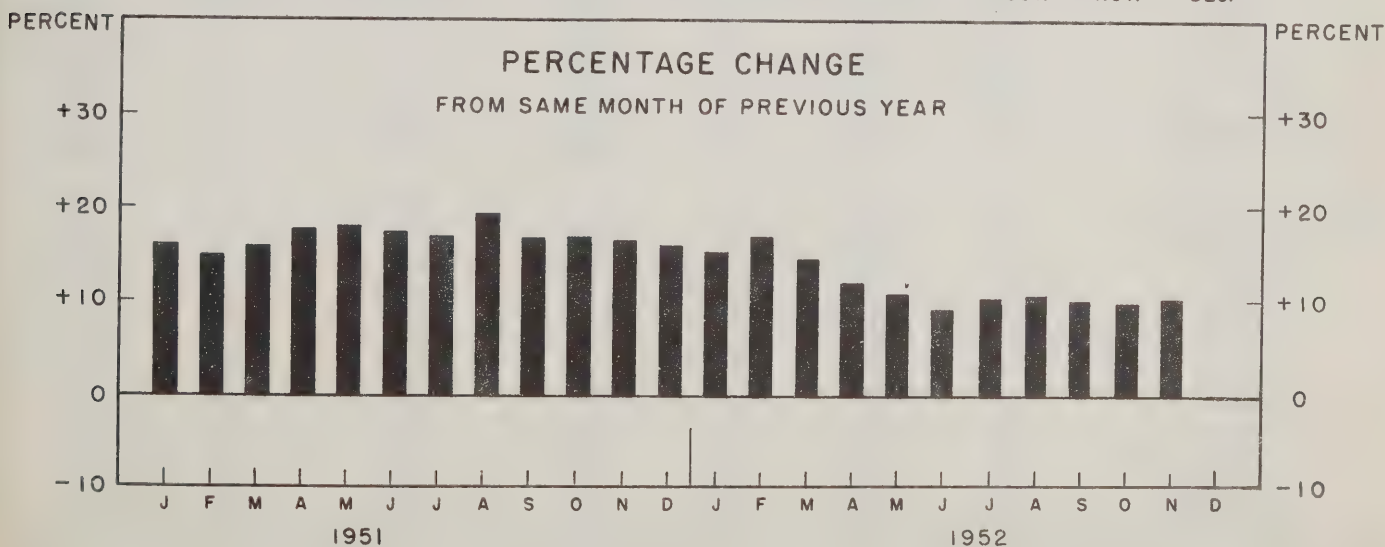
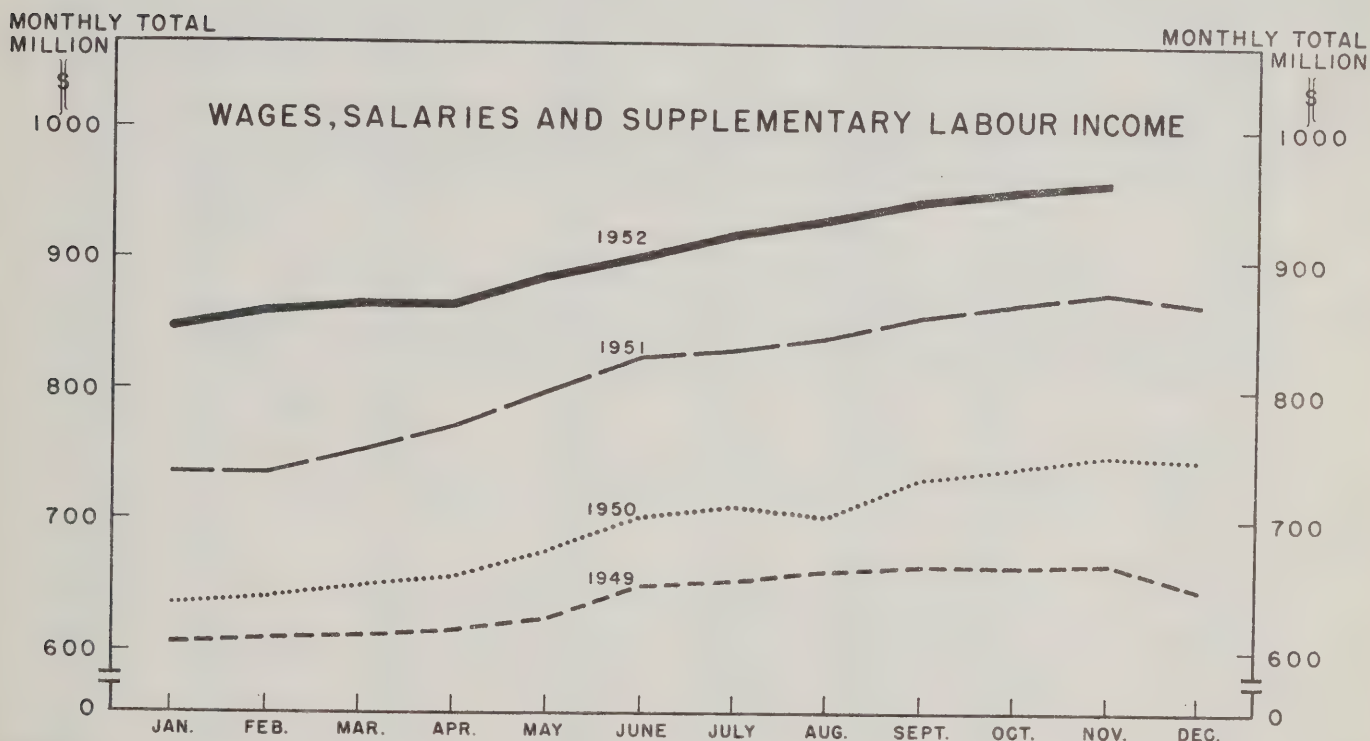
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
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1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
*1950 - February	47	215	39	167	149	21	638
March	46	217	41	169	153	21	647
April	45	218	43	172	153	22	653
May	50	221	50	176	156	22	675
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September	61	241	58	187	159	25	731
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*1952 - January	78	278	59	213	189	29	846
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April	63	289	67	219	195	29	862
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July	71	293	88	231	203	30	916
August	77	303	87	232	199	30	928
September	79	310	89	234	199	31	942
October	82	311	86	236	204	32	951
November	82	316	83	240	208	31	960

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Monthly figures for 1950, 1951 and 1952 revised.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

November, 1952

At \$960 million the November estimate of total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income was higher by \$9 million than for October, and showed an increase of \$88 million, or 10 per cent over November, 1951.

Gains in total wages and salaries were recorded during November for manufacturing, for the distributive group of industries and for finance and services. The increase of \$5 million in the total for manufacturing was largely attributable to the durable goods industries; and the renewed activity in retail trade chiefly accounted for the rise of \$4 million in the distributive industries. The total for finance and services also increased by \$4 million.

Total wages and salaries for primary industries were unchanged from October, with the increased activity in forestry offsetting the seasonal decline in agriculture. Construction wages and salaries contracted by \$3 million.

The November 1952 estimate of 3,946,000 paid workers, according to the labour force survey, was larger by 146,000, or 4 per cent, than the estimate for November, 1951. During this period, average weekly earnings of non-agricultural paid workers advanced from \$52.41 to \$56.08, or by 7 per cent.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) showed a decline from 116.1 to 115.8 between November 1 and December 1; it stood at 118.1 at December 1, 1951.

Additional information becoming available during the past month for incorporation into the estimates of labour income published in the bulletin on "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952" has necessitated further small adjustments to the monthly figures, which were revised in the October, 1952 issue of "Labour Income".

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data is used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the tables of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or other payments--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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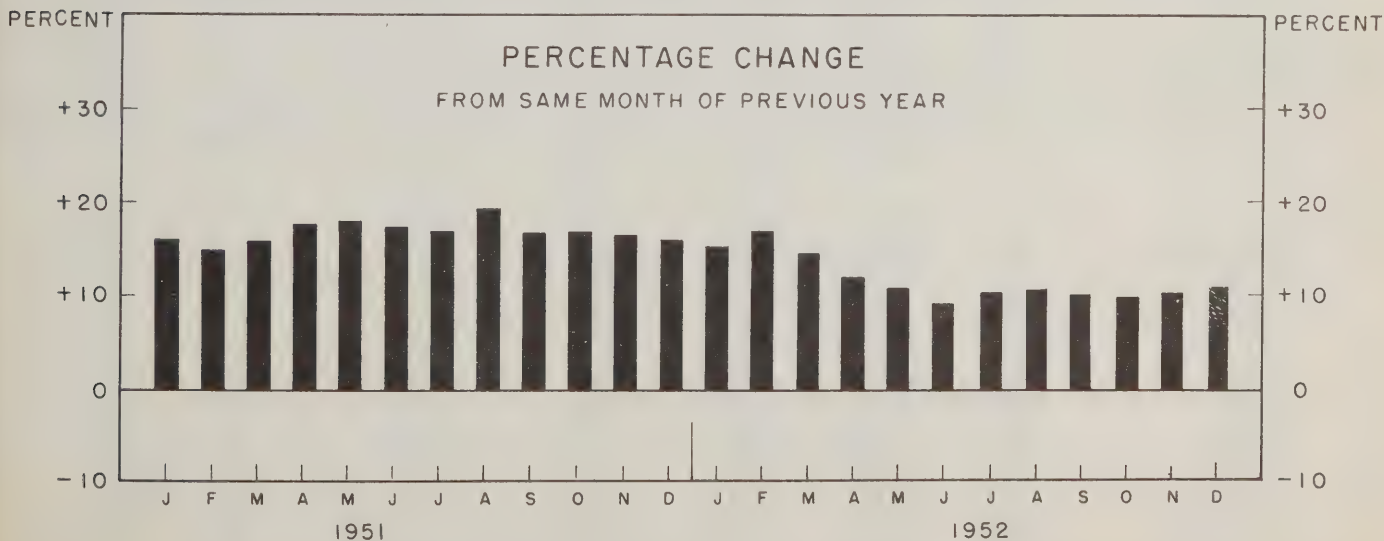
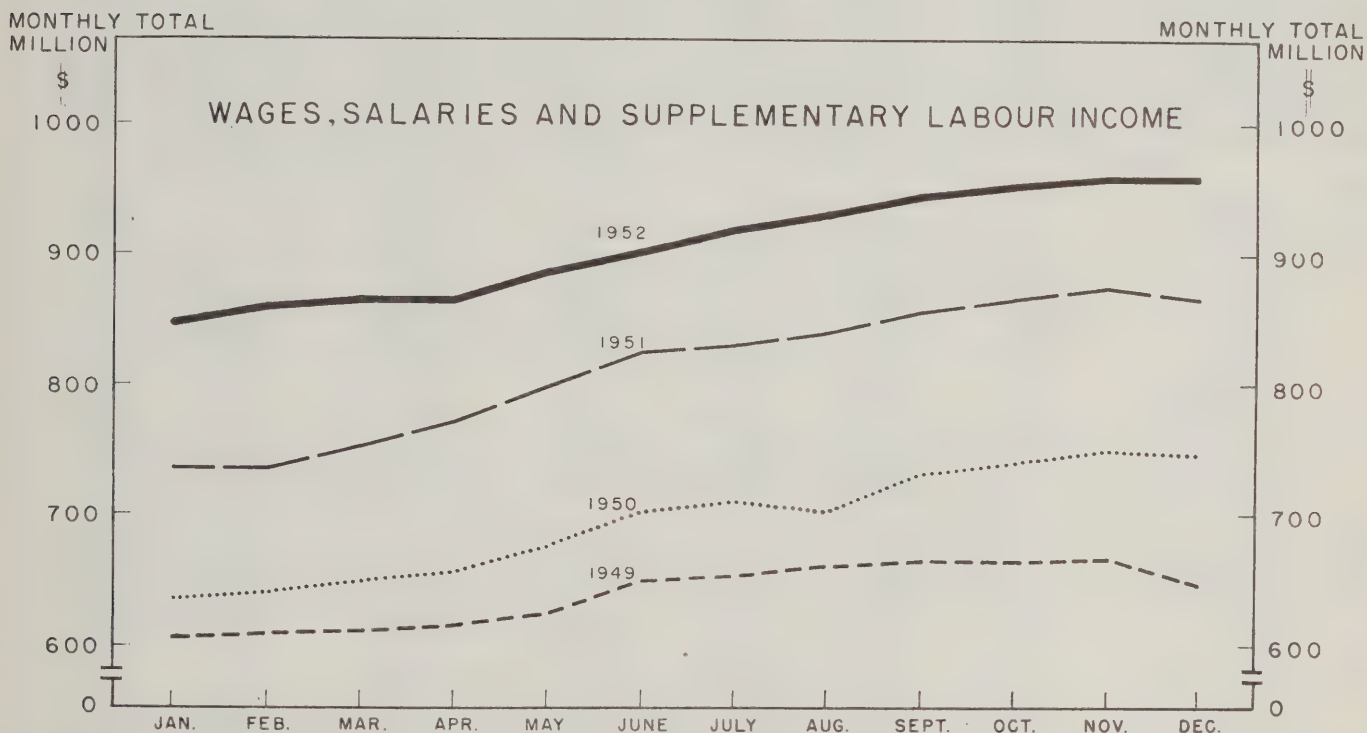
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
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1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
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1950 - March	46	217	41	169	153	21	647
April	45	218	43	172	153	22	653
May	50	221	50	176	156	22	675
June	56	228	55	180	159	23	701
July	57	230	57	182	160	24	710
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September	79	310	89	234	199	31	942
October	82	311	86	236	204	32	951
November	82	316	83	240	208	31	960
December	77	323	77	242	207	32	958

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

December, 1952

Total labour income of \$958 million for December, although down \$2 million from the preceding month, was \$93 million or nearly 11 per cent higher than the December, 1951 estimate.

Between November and December 1952 total wages and salaries for the primary industry group and for construction declined by \$5 and \$6 million, respectively, following the seasonal curtailment of outdoor work. The manufacturing total, on the other hand, rose by \$7 million, and that for the distributive group by \$2 million.

The preliminary 1952 estimate of labour income was \$10,868 million—exceeding the \$10 billion level for the first time. This was \$1,136 million or nearly 12 per cent above the total for 1951. Industrially, the growth in total wages and salaries over the year ranged between 23 per cent for construction and 8 per cent for the primary commodity producing industries. Other increases were about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the finance and services group, 11 per cent for manufacturing and 10 per cent for the distributive industries.

The larger part of the 12 per cent rise in labour income took place during the first half of 1952. From a 17 per cent increase in February 1952 over the corresponding month in 1951, the percentage change of the monthly estimates of 1952 over 1951 declined to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in June; and remained close to 10 per cent during the latter half of the year.

Approximately three-quarters of the 1952 increase in labour income was due to the advance in average weekly earnings; wage rates showed an even greater rise but hours of work declined slightly. Growth in employment accounted for the remaining quarter. Paid workers in non-agricultural industries, according to the labour force survey, increased from 3,644,500 to 3,765,500; while, reversing the trend evident in the past several years, the estimate of paid workers in agriculture also showed a gain from 1951 to 1952.

According to the Department of Labour, nearly 2,869,600 man-working days were lost from industrial disputes during 1952, which compared with 901,700 days for 1951 and the post-war peak of 4,516,400 man-days in 1946.

Although the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) averaged 116.5 in 1952, as compared with a 1951 average of 113.7, the Index moved almost steadily downward from a January 1952 peak of 118.2 to 115.8 for December.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

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Relation to the National Accounts

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Components of Labour Income

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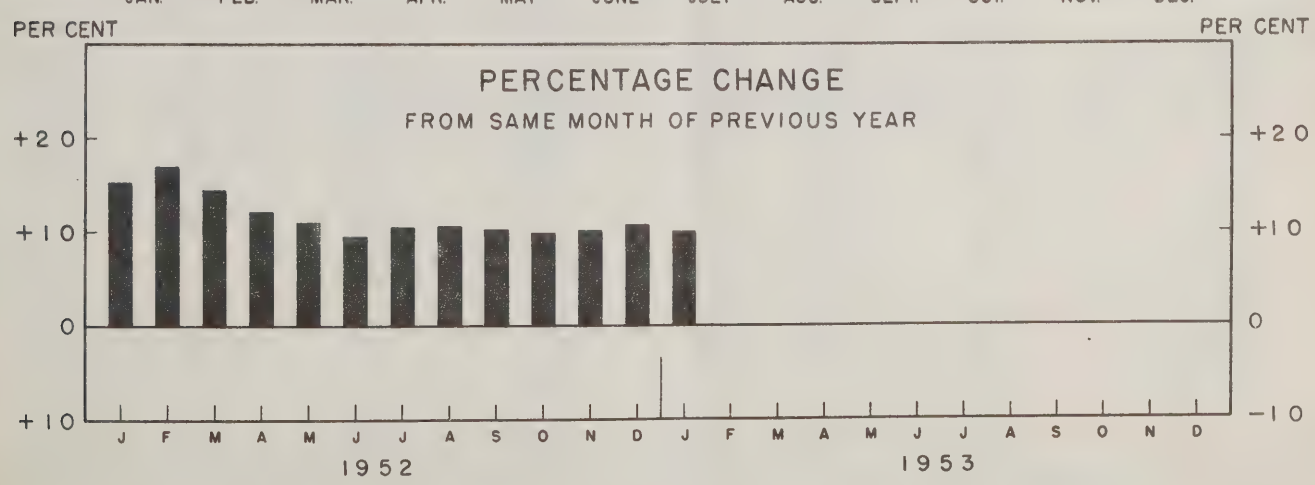
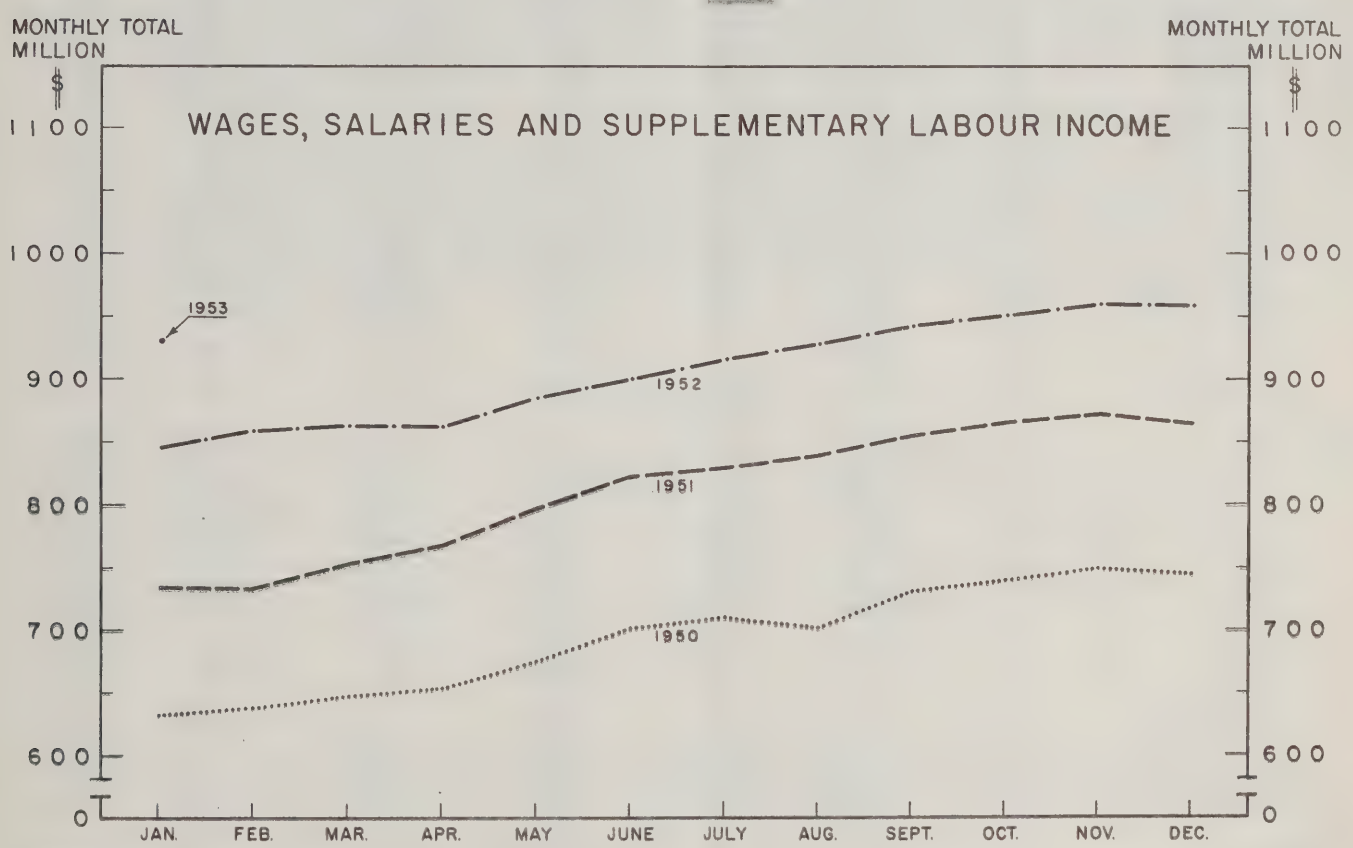
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY, 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	25	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
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1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - May	50	221	50	176	156	22	675
June	56	228	55	180	159	23	701
July	57	230	57	182	160	24	710
August	59	232	58	172	157	24	702
September	61	241	58	187	159	25	731
October	64	244	58	189	160	25	740
November	65	247	55	194	162	26	749
December	63	250	52	192	162	26	745
1951 - January	62	248	47	188	163	26	734
February	63	250	46	189	161	24	733
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August	72	275	72	213	179	28	839
September	75	280	74	216	182	28	855
October	80	279	73	217	187	29	865
November	82	279	71	221	190	29	872
December	80	285	64	221	187	28	865
1952 - January	78	278	59	213	189	29	846
February	80	283	59	214	194	28	858
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August	77	303	87	232	199	30	928
September	79	310	89	234	199	31	942
October	82	311	86	236	204	32	951
November	82	316	83	240	208	31	960
December	77	323	77	242	207	32	958
1953 - January	70	315	66	246*	203	31	931

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

January, 1953

Following the usual seasonal decline of economic activity, the estimate of labour income of \$931 million for January, 1953, was lower by \$27 million than the December, 1952, figure. The current total was, nevertheless, \$85 million, or 10 per cent, above the estimate for January, 1952.

Decreases in total wages and salaries, ranging between \$4 million and \$11 million, occurred during January in all industrial divisions, except in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade. In this group, the effect of the post-Christmas contraction of employment in trade and unusually low labour requirements for snow removal was more than counterbalanced by the disbursement of retroactive pay to railway employees.

A comparison of the totals of labour income in January, 1953, with January, 1952, indicates advances in all industrial groups, excepting the primary industries. The decline in total wages and salaries in the primary group was largely attributable to the marked reduction in logging operations during the current winter. The following table shows the percentage changes:

Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
-10.3	13.3	11.9	15.5	7.4	6.9	10.0

The index of employment (1939=100) for the major non-agricultural industries stood at 182.6 at the end of January, 1953, as compared with 177.8 one year previously. Average weekly earnings increased from \$53.19 to a record level of \$56.54 over the same period.

Retail prices of goods and services as measured by the Consumer Price Index (1949=100), declined fractionally during the month under review from 115.7 at the beginning of January to 115.5 at February 2.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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December	77	323	77	242	207	32	958
1953 - January	70	315	66	246*	203	31	931
February	68	320	65	233	209	31	926

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

February, 1953.

Total labour income of \$926 million for February was \$68 million or nearly 8 per cent above that for the corresponding month in 1952. The current estimate was, however, down \$5 million from January due to the inclusion in last month's total of retroactive wage payments to railway employees.

The actual decline registered in total wages and salaries for the group of utilities, transportation, communication and trade was \$13 million. The estimates for construction and the primary industries were lower by \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively, the decline in the primary group being a reflection of the continued reduction in logging activity. This factor was also principally responsible for a reduction of \$12 million in the total for the primary group between February, 1952 and February, 1953.

Total wages and salaries for manufacturing advanced by \$5 million during the month under review, and the total for the finance and service group increased by \$6 million.

According to the monthly labour force survey the number of paid workers with jobs is slightly higher than at about the same time last year, being 3,777,000 for the week ended February 21, 1953 and 3,725,000 for the week ended March 1, 1952. Over the same period average weekly earnings in non-agricultural industry reached an all-time high of \$57.47, having increased from \$53.95 at the beginning of March 1952.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) showed a decline from 115.5 to 114.8 between February 2 and March 2; it stood at 116.9 at March 1, 1952.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data is used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the tables of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin. "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or other payments--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



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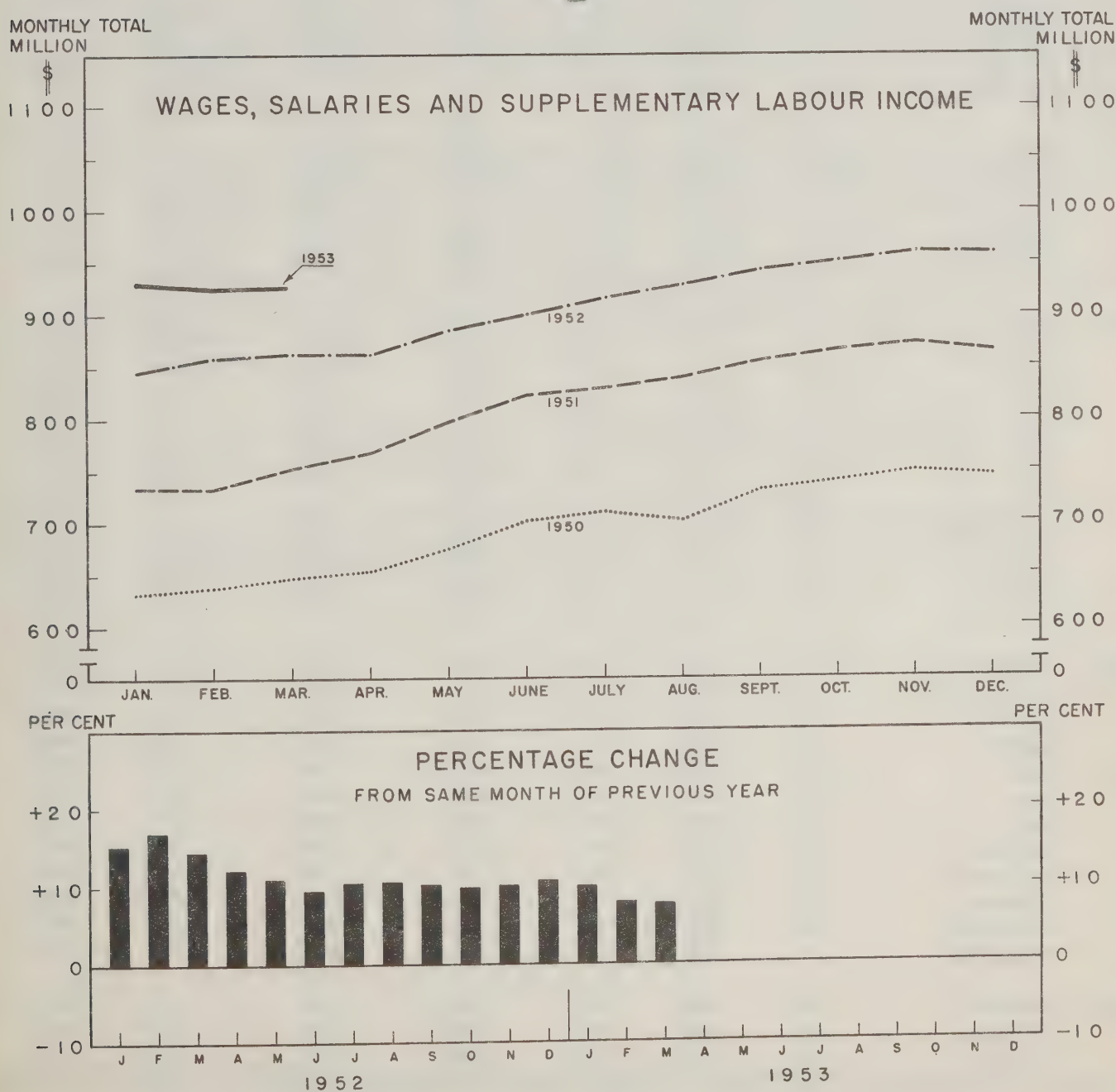
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MARCH, 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - July	57	230	57	182	160	24	710
August	59	232	58	172	157	24	702
September	61	241	58	187	159	25	731
October	64	244	58	189	160	25	740
November	65	247	55	194	162	26	749
December	63	250	52	192	162	26	745
1951 - January	62	248	47	188	163	26	734
February	63	250	46	189	161	24	733
March	59	256	46	193	174	25	753
April	59	261	53	198	170	27	768
May	66	265	60	203	176	27	797
June	71	271	65	210	178	27	822
July	70	272	68	211	178	30	829
August	72	275	72	213	179	28	839
September	75	280	74	216	182	28	855
October	80	279	73	217	187	29	865
November	82	279	71	221	190	29	872
December	80	285	64	221	187	28	865
1952 - January	78	278	59	213	189	29	846
February	80	283	59	214	194	28	858
March	74	288	62	215	194	29	862
April	63	289	67	219	195	29	862
May	69	290	73	225	199	29	885
June	70	290	79	229	202	30	900
July	71	293	88	231	203	30	916
August	77	303	87	232	199	30	928
September	79	310	89	234	199	31	942
October	82	311	86	236	204	32	951
November	82	316	83	240	208	31	960
December	77	323	77	242	207	32	958
1953 - January	70	315	66	246*	203	31	931
February	68	320	65	233	209	31	926
March	60	323	66	234	214	31	928

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

March, 1953.

The March estimate of Canadian labour income, at \$928 million, was \$2 million higher than the February figure and \$66 million or 7.7 per cent above the March, 1952 total.

Gains over the previous month were registered in each major group except in the primary industries where disbursements in wages and salaries fell by \$8 million. This decline was largely attributable to the marked curtailment of activity in logging where the employment index (1939=100) at April 1, 1953 stood at 123.6 as compared with 200.3 one year previously.

During the first quarter of 1953, total labour income amounted to \$2,785 million, an increase of \$219 million or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the comparable 1952 figure. Manufacturing showed the most substantial gain, amounting to almost 13 per cent, while other advances over the first quarter of 1952 ranged from 11 per cent for the distributive group of industries to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for finance and services. The decline of nearly 15 per cent in the primary industry group was mainly a reflection of decreased forestry operations, although a downward movement occurred in agriculture and in fishing as well.

Average weekly earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industries increased by 5.5 p.c. per cent during the year, and in the same period the composite employment index rose by 2.2 per cent.

For the fifth consecutive month the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) moved downward, with a fractional decrease from 114.8 to 114.6 between March 2 and April 1.

The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data is used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the tables of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

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Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or other payments--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.



72-005

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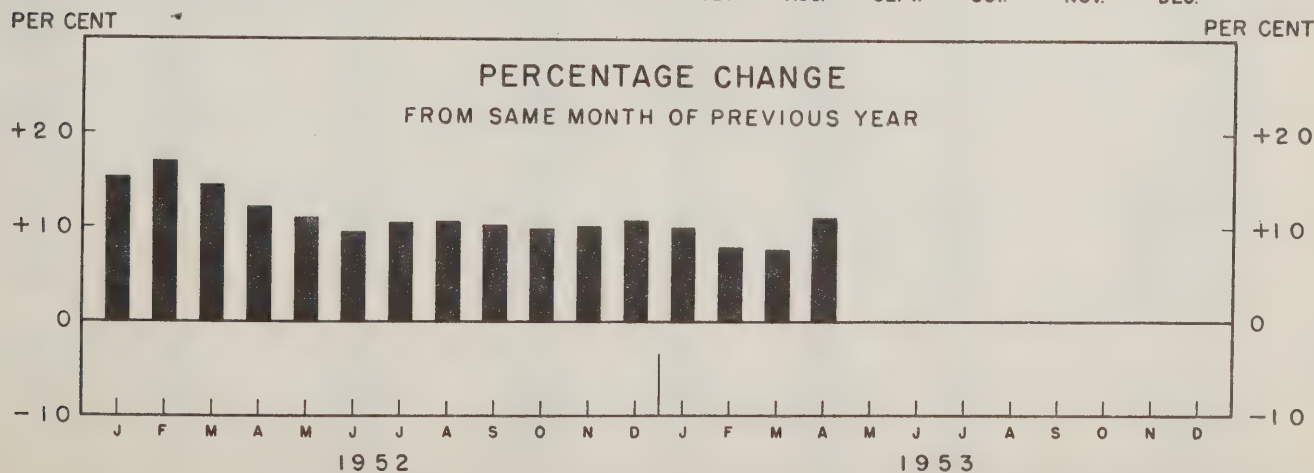
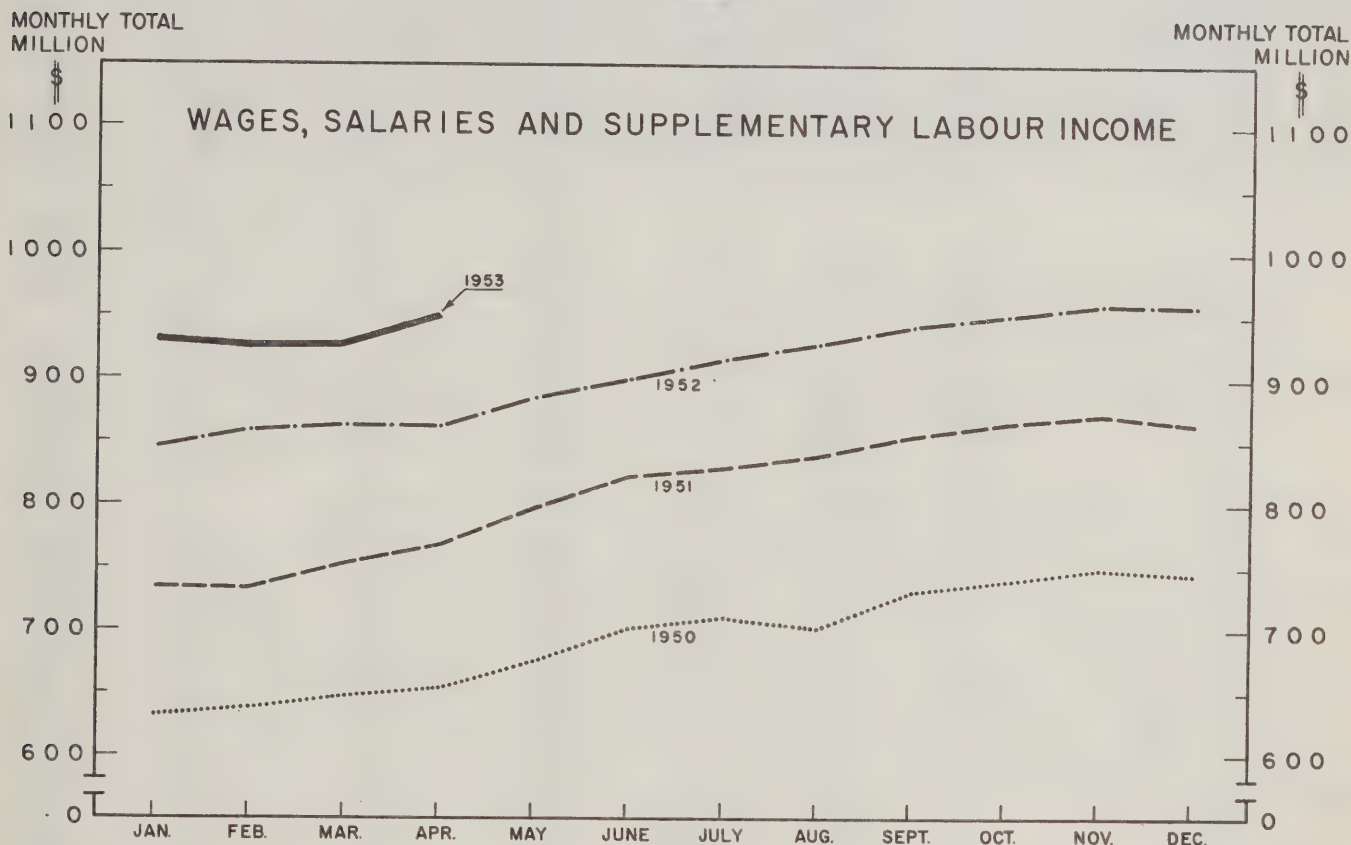
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

APRIL, 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1950 - October	64	245	56	190	160	25	740
November	66	248	54	194	161	26	749
December	64	251	50	193	162	26	746
1951 - January	63	249	42	189	164	27	734
February	63	252	41	190	162	25	733
March	60	257	39	193	175	26	750
April	60	263	45	199	171	27	765
May	66	266	52	205	177	28	794
June	72	273	55	211	179	28	818
July	71	273	55	212	179	30	820
August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

April, 1953.

Total labour income for April is estimated at \$949 million, an increase of 2.7 per cent over the preceding month and of \$97 million, or 11 per cent, over the figure for April, 1952.

Most of the increase in total wages and salaries was concentrated in the distributive industry group where retroactive railway wage disbursements, augmented by heightened seasonal activity in water transport and in trade, advanced the total by \$17 million over the preceding month. Seasonal influences also contributed to the increase in construction where the total of wages and salaries disbursed rose by \$6 million over the March estimate. In manufacturing labour income advanced by \$1 million, while in the primary industry group and in finance and services it remained unchanged from the March levels.

The composite index of non-agricultural employment (1939=100) stood at 184.0 at the end of April, 1953, as compared with 177.4 for the corresponding period in 1952. Average weekly earnings in these industries rose from \$54.34 to \$57.51 over the same 12 months. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) showed a further fractional decline from 114.6 to 114.4 between April 1 and May 1; it was 115.9 on May 1, 1952.

The estimates of labour income in this issue have been adjusted to bring them into agreement with the latest annual estimates for 1950, 1951 and 1952, as revised in the publication "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1949-1952". In the revision, the classification of the Construction Industry was restricted to contract construction, whereas formerly construction carried out by employees of the various other industries was included--the latter being now classified in the relevant industrial groups. A new reference estimate was established on the basis of the data from the 1951 survey of the construction industry and from the population census, and a revision was incorporated to give an improved representation to the residential and non-residential components.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, published in the monthly bulletin "Employment and Payrolls". For other industries various wage rate and employment data are used to provide estimating series. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952" (May 1953).



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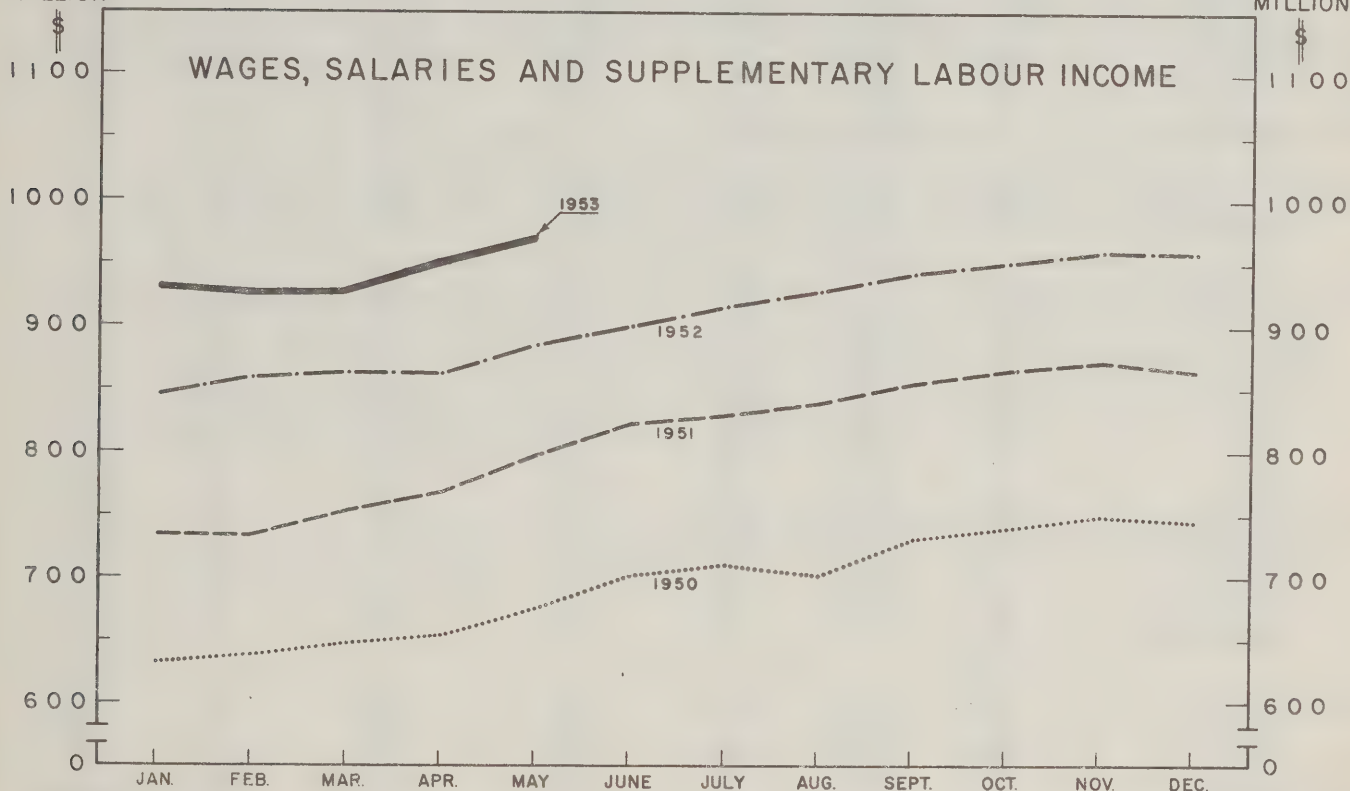
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MAY, 1953

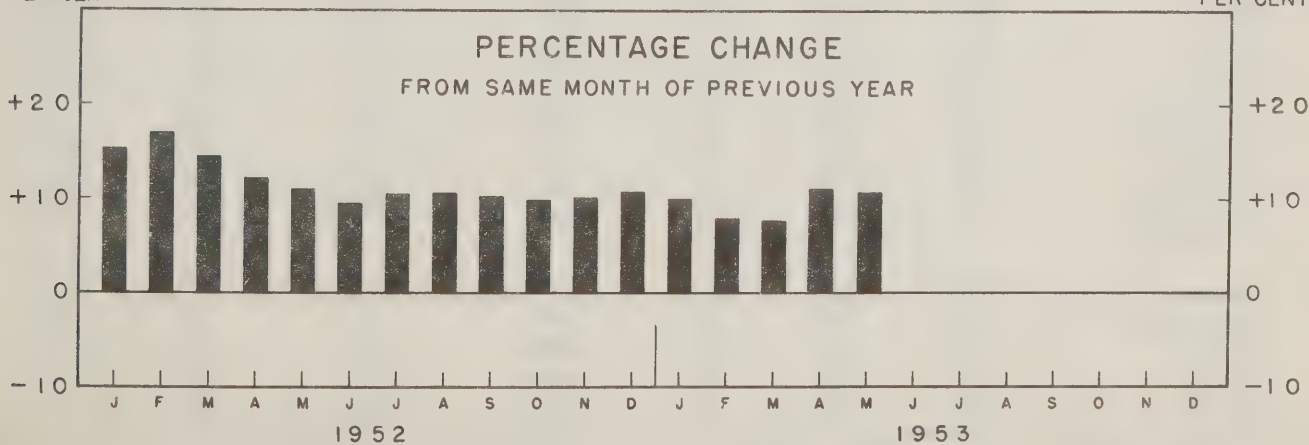
MONTHLY TOTAL
MILLION

MONTHLY TOTAL
MILLION



PER CENT

PER CENT



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1950 - November	66	248	54	194	161	26	749
December	64	251	50	193	162	26	746
1951 - January	63	249	42	189	164	27	734
February	63	252	41	190	162	25	733
March	60	257	39	193	175	26	750
April	60	263	45	199	171	27	765
May	66	266	52	205	177	28	794
June	72	273	55	211	179	28	818
July	71	273	55	212	179	30	820
August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
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October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

May 1953.

The May estimate of total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income of \$969 million represents a gain of \$20 million over the preceding month and of \$94 million, or 10.7 per cent, above the May 1952 total.

Increased labour income was registered in each major industrial division except the distributive group where the total of wages and salaries disbursed was lower by \$4 million than the April figure, which included retroactive wage payments. A substantial gain of \$9 million, or over 14 per cent, was recorded for construction; while the total of the primary industry group exceeded the April estimate by over 13 per cent, following increased activity in farming, forestry and fishing. The total for the finance and services group rose by \$6 million, and that for manufacturing by \$2 million.

The monthly labour force survey estimated total paid workers at 3,902,000 in the middle of May this year and at 3,887,000 toward the end of May 1952. The two estimates are not strictly comparable, however, because of adjustments now being prepared and affecting the figures up to December 1952. It is expected that the revised estimates will indicate a larger difference between 1953 figures and those for corresponding periods in earlier years. Average weekly earnings in the non-agricultural industries reached \$57.73 at the end of May 1953 from \$54.08 a year previously. Time loss from industrial disputes, according to the Department of Labour, of 36,127 man-working days during the current month compared with a loss of 248,575 days in May 1952.

For the first time in 7 months the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) moved upward slightly from 114.4 at May 1 to 114.9 at June 1; it stood at 116.0 at June 1, 1952.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

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OTTAWA

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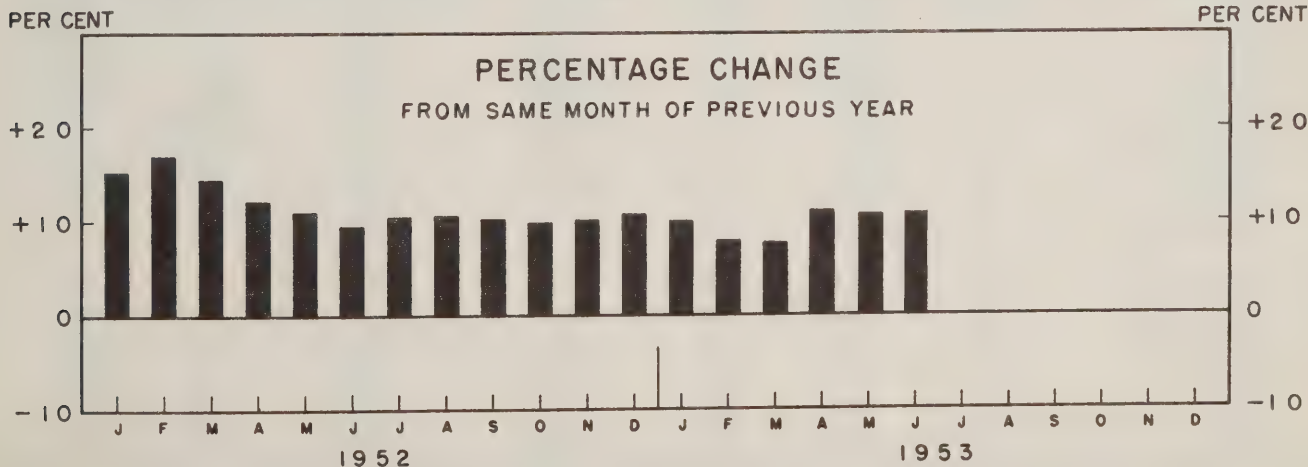
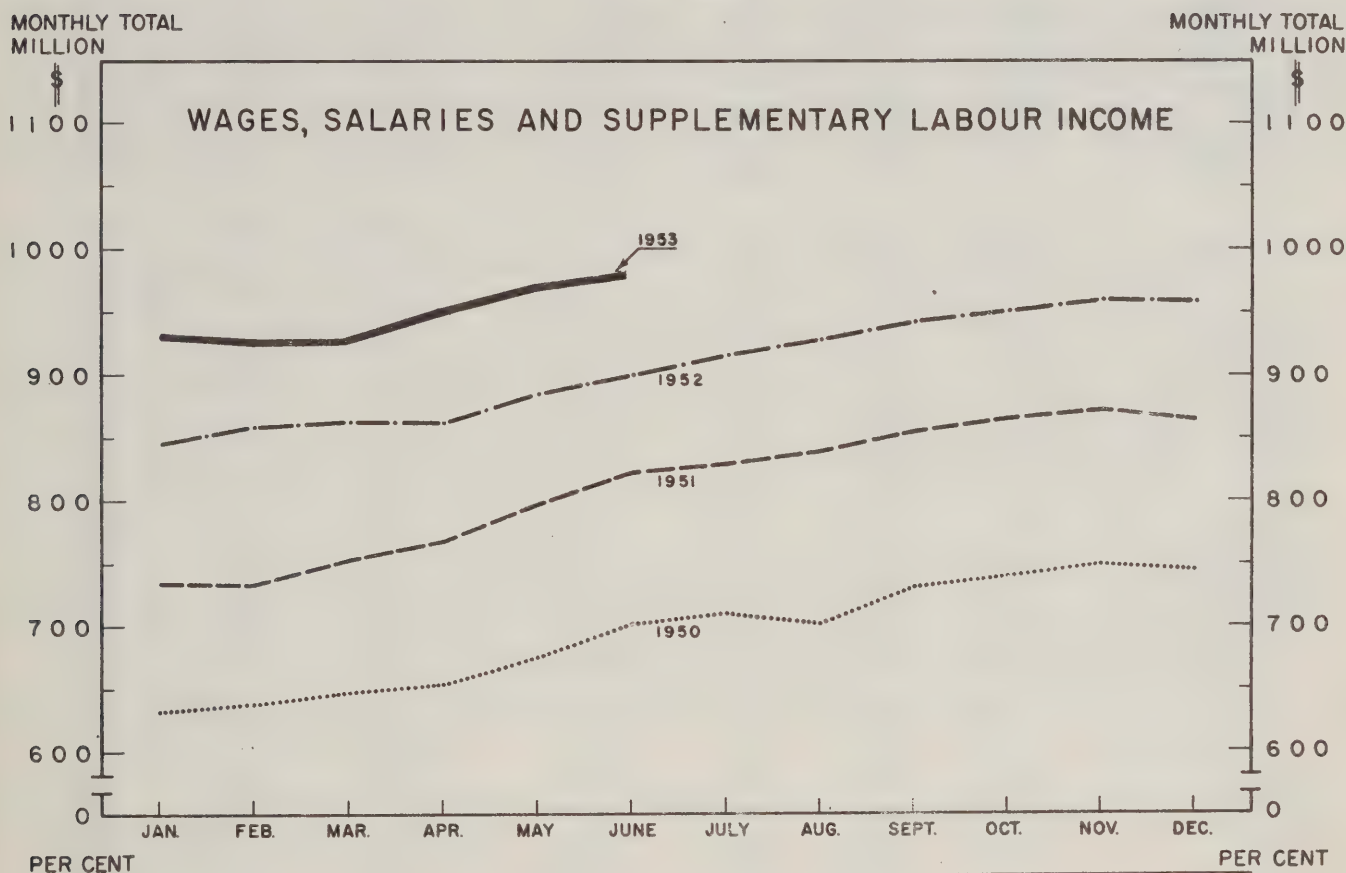
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE, 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
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April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

June 1953.

During the month of June the estimate of Canadian labour income rose by \$10 million over the May figure, bringing the total for the month to the record level of \$979 million. This was \$94 million, or 10.6 per cent, higher than the total for June 1952.

Most of the increase in wages and salaries was concentrated in the primary industry group where heightened activity in agriculture and in forestry contributed to a rise of \$6 million over the previous month. In the distributive industries an increase of \$4 million was recorded, while manufacturing and construction remained unchanged, and the finance and services group declined by \$1 million.

The cumulative total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income for the first 6 months of 1953 was \$5,669 million, an increase of \$517 million, or 10 per cent, over the corresponding period in 1952. Except in the primary industry group, where curtailed woods activity largely contributed to a decline of nearly 7 per cent, gains in labour income were recorded in each main industry group. These increases ranged from almost 19 per cent in construction and over $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in manufacturing to 9 per cent in the service industries. A large part of the gain in construction wages and salaries was due to the growth in residential building.

According to the Department of Labour, the time loss due to industrial disputes during the first 6 months of this year amounted to 210,438 man-days as compared with a loss of 1,329,153 man-days for the same period in 1952. At the end of June 1953, average weekly earnings in the nine leading non-agricultural industries stood at \$57.58, as compared with \$53.96 a year previously; and the employment index for this same group rose by 2.9 per cent during the year.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) showed a rise from 114.9 to 115.4 between June 1 and July 2; it was 116.1 on July 2, 1952.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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72-005

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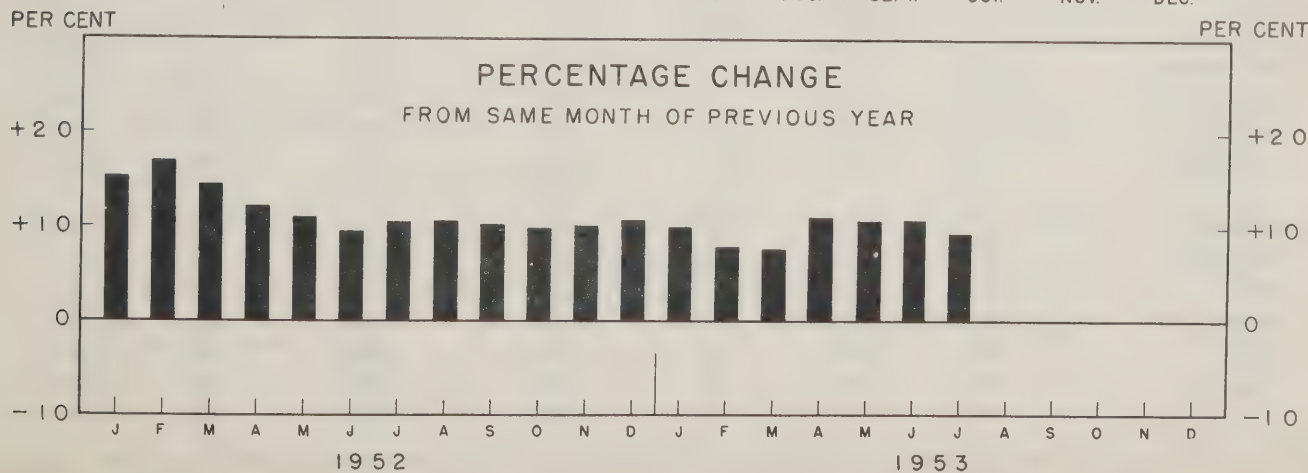
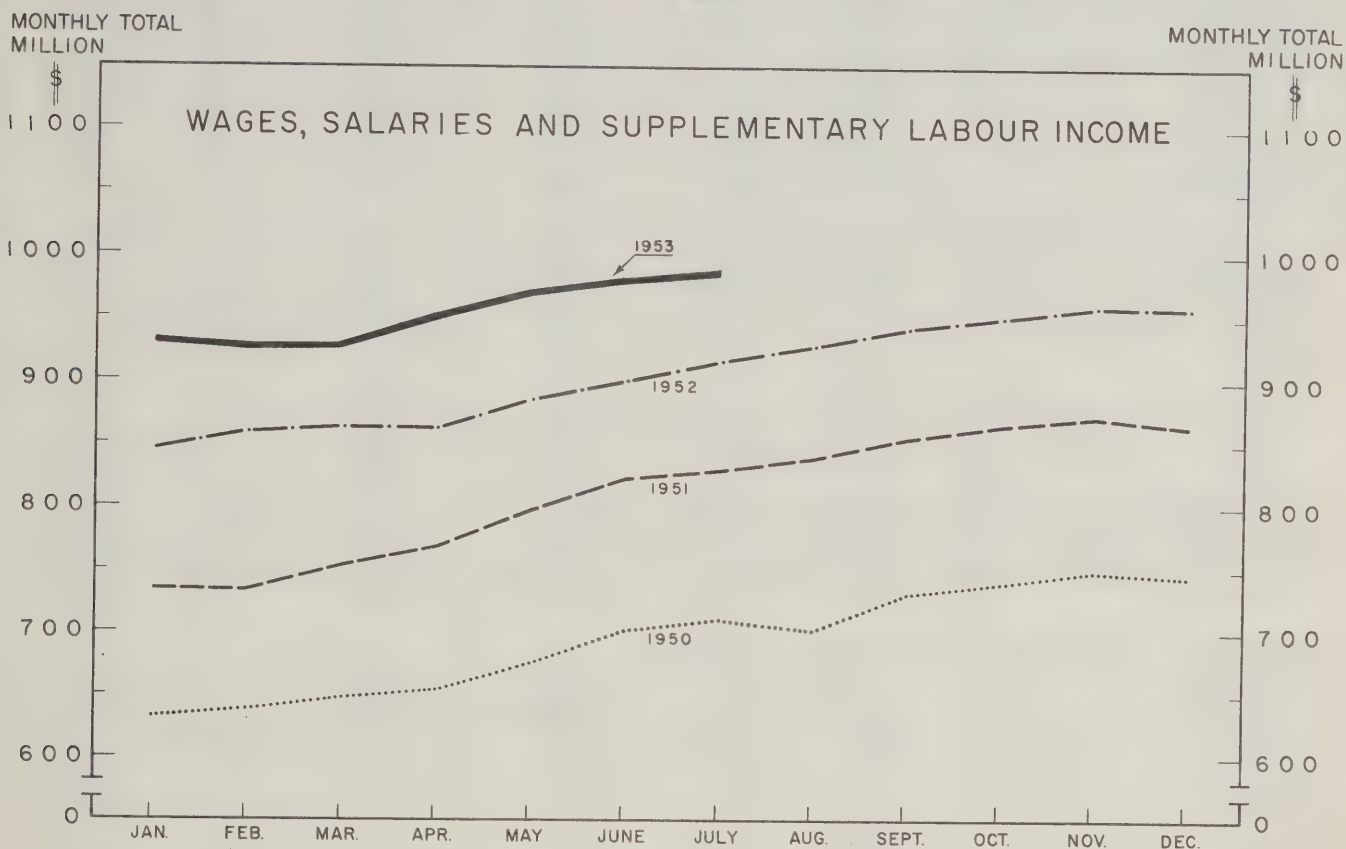
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JULY 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
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1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
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April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

July 1953

During the month of July, total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income rose by \$7 million to reach a record high of \$986 million. This estimate was \$85 million, or nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, more than a year earlier; and it kept pace with the average percentage change of almost 10 per cent for the seven months of 1953 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The largest component increase of \$4 million in total wages and salaries was registered for the construction industry, as a result of continuing advances both in residential and non-residential construction. The rise of \$2 million for the primary industry group was due to the expansion of labour income in agriculture, fishing and mining, which more than counterbalanced the loss in forestry. The total for the distributive industries also increased \$2 million, and that for the finance and services group \$1 million.

The manufacturing total recorded a minor decline of \$3 million, but the July total of \$325 million was up $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above a year ago. The June-July decline was affected by the vacation season, with the mid-July survey of the labour force showing 272,000 persons on paid and unpaid vacation in all branches of the economy, as compared with 52,000 persons in the previous month. The earnings of workers receiving vacation pay are included in the wages and salaries total.

A fractional increase in the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) from 115.4 to 115.7 occurred between the beginning of July and August.

From July 1950 to July 1953, labour income rose 39 per cent, with $\frac{2}{5}$ of the increase taking place during the first year. The following table shows the pattern of relative growth of the components of labour income.

	<u>July 1950</u>	<u>July 1951</u>	<u>July 1952</u>	<u>July 1953</u>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining	100	125	125	135
Manufacturing	100	118	127	141
Construction	100	106	135	146
Utilities, transportation, com- munication and storage, trade	100	116	128	139
Finance and services (including government)	100	112	126	137
Supplementary labour income	100	125	129	142
Total labour income	100	116	127	139

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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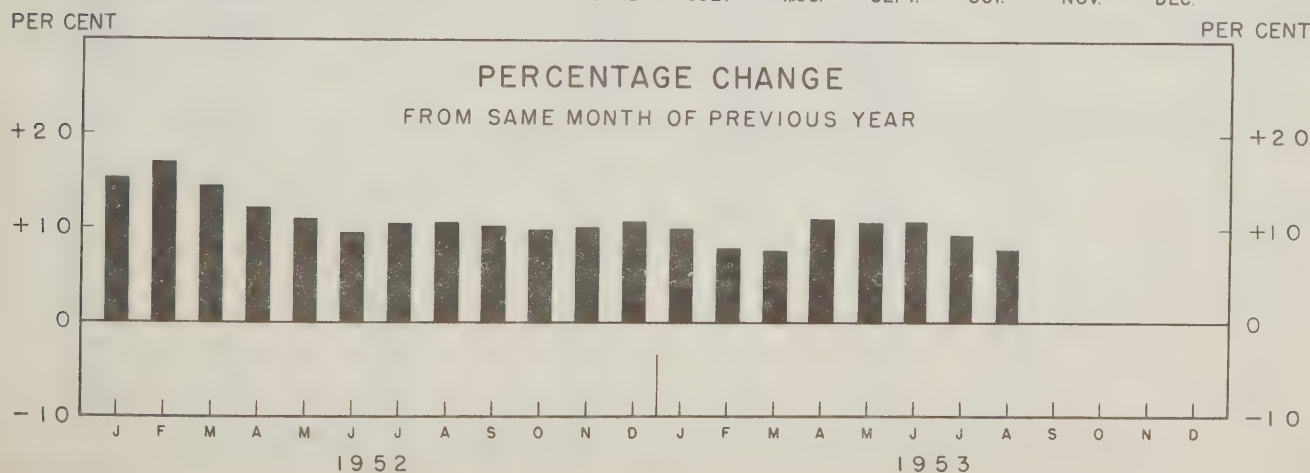
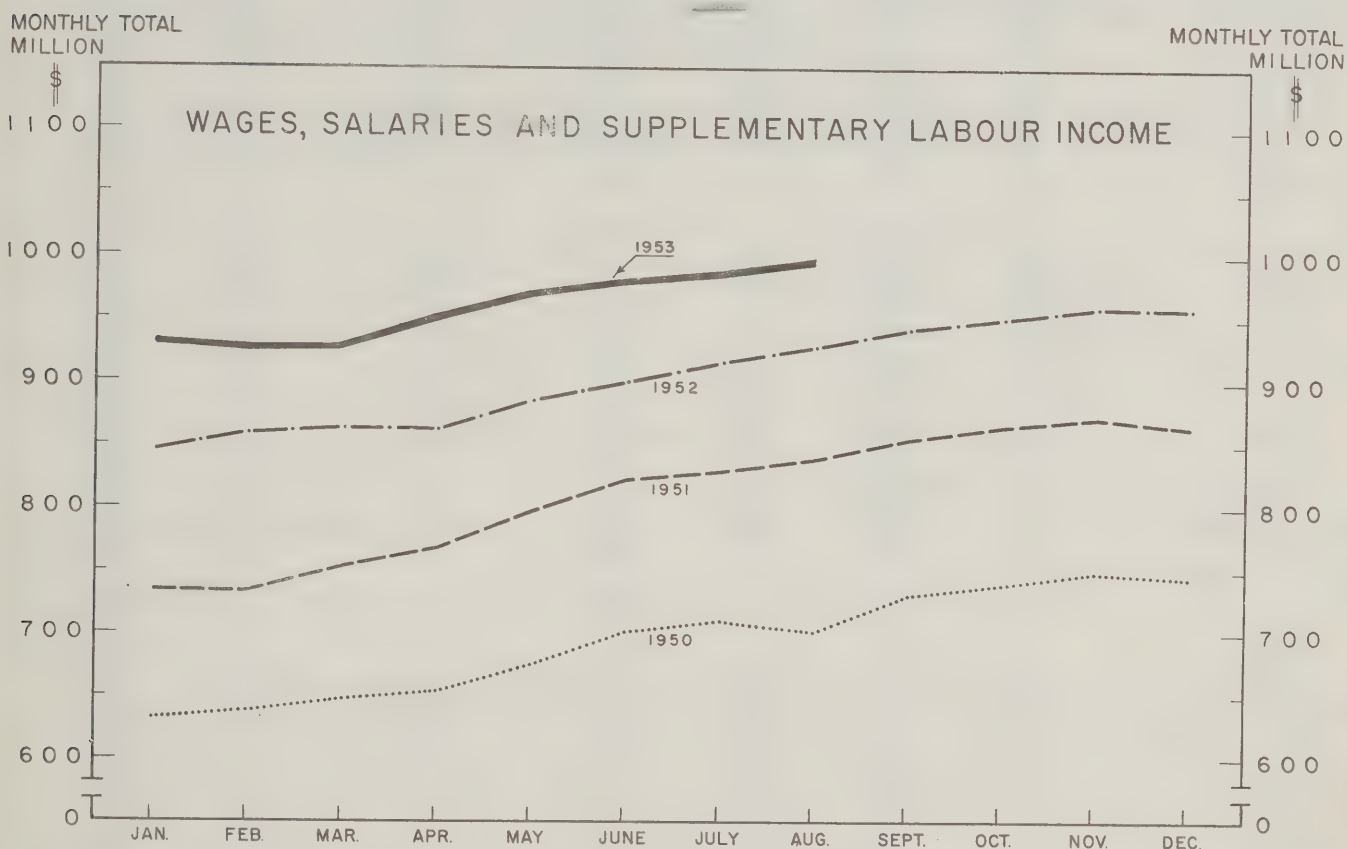
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
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1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
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April	60	263	45	199	171	27	765
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April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

August 1953

During the month of August, Canadian labour income increased by \$7 million to reach a total of \$993 million. This represented an advance of \$74 million or 8 per cent over the estimate for August 1952.

Increases of \$3 million in total wages and salaries were indicated between July and August for agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining and for manufacturing. Most of the gain for the primary industry group was attributable to the harvesting of the Prairie grain crop. The rise of \$5 million in the construction total resulted from the continuing high level of activity in both residential and non-residential construction. The decline of \$4 million in the finance and services group was due to reductions in total wages and salaries for community service, finance and government.

The following table shows a comparison of the labour income totals for the first 8 months of 1952 and 1953.

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
	(\$ Millions)						
1953-1st 8 months	563	2,599	535	1,984	1,707	260	7,648
1952-1st 8 months	585	2,326	463	1,797	1,562	239	6,972

The estimate of paid workers in non-agricultural industries of 3,912,000 from the labour force survey of August 22, 1953 was nearly 3 per cent above that from the survey of August 16, 1952. Between the two periods a decline took place in the number of paid workers working part-time (less than 35 hours) from 14.4 per cent to 12.2 per cent in August 1953. There was an increase in the proportion of those working 35-44 hours from 54.2 to 60.1 per cent, accompanied by a reduction from 31.4 to 27.7 per cent in the number working 45 hours or more. Over the same period, the per capita weekly earnings rose from \$54.55 to \$57.65.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) increased slightly from 115.7 on August 1 to 116.2 on September 1, reaching almost the identical level of 116.1 for September 1, 1952.

Components of Labour Income

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72-005

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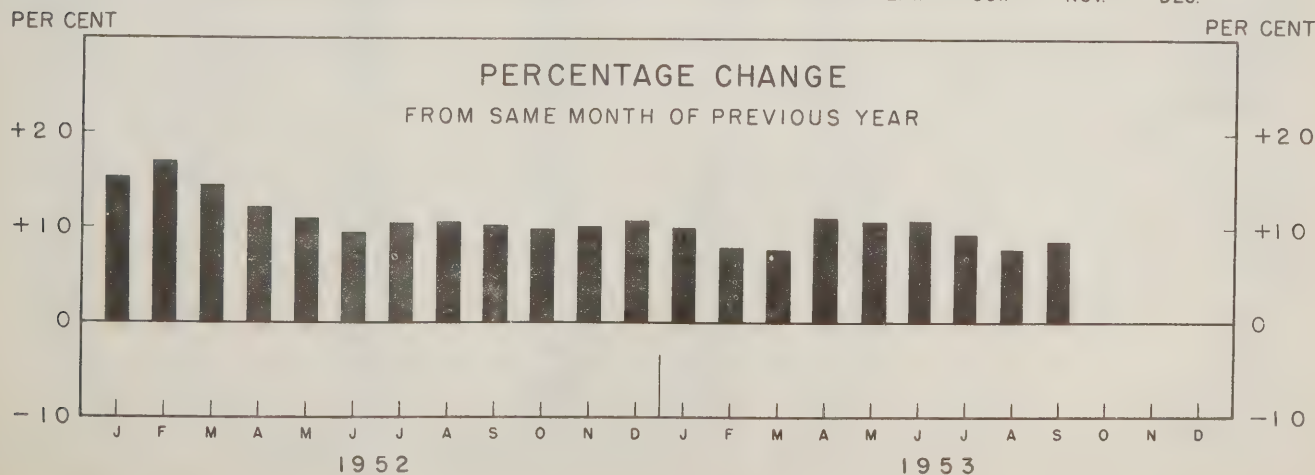
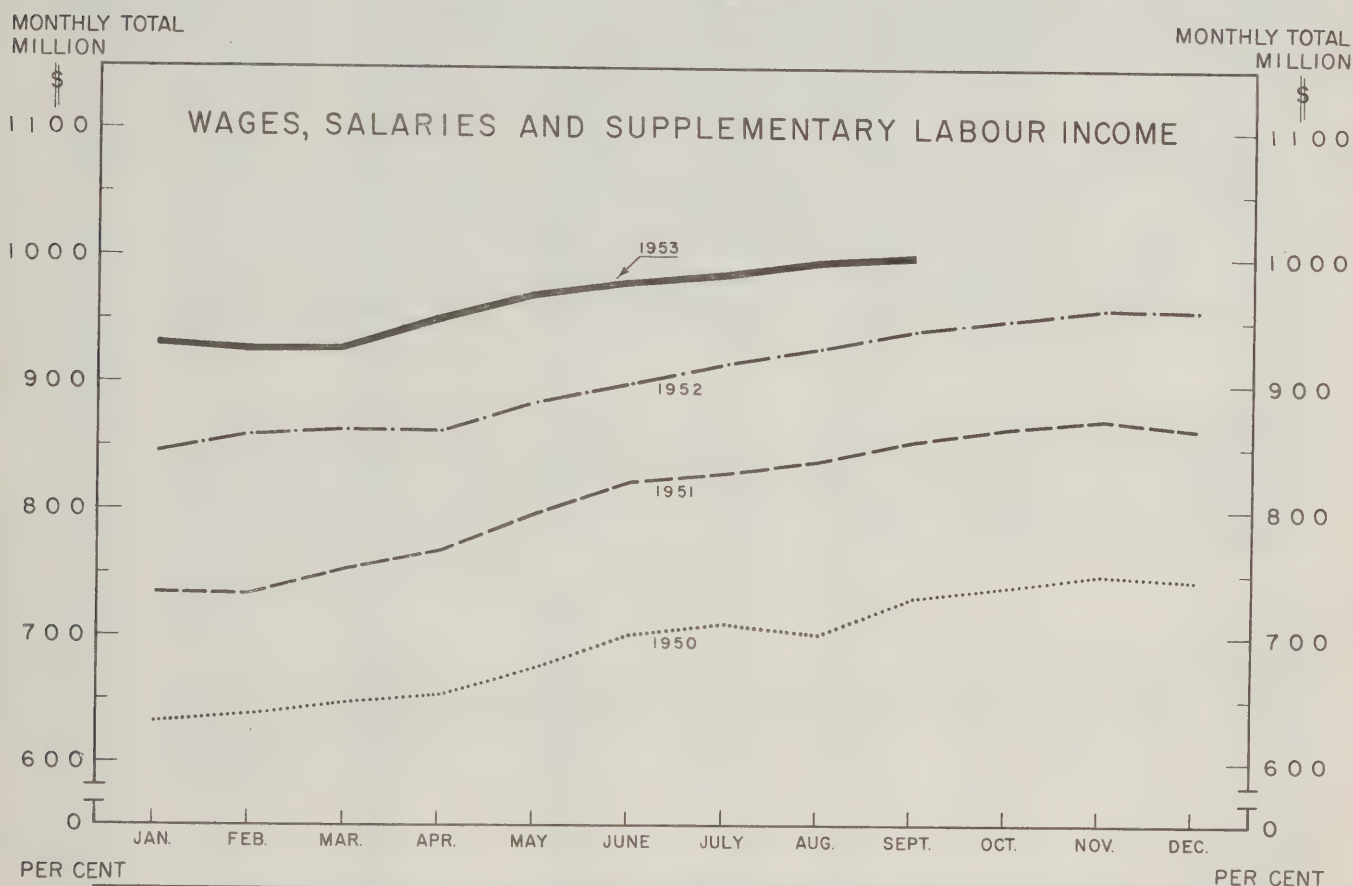
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
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February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September 1953

During the month of September, Canadian labour income increased by \$19 million to \$1,012 million, thereby exceeding the billion dollar level for the first time. This estimate was \$81 million or 8.7 per cent higher than the figure for September 1952.

All of the major industrial divisions shared in the August-September gain in total wages and salaries, ranging from \$1 million for the primary industries group and for construction to \$9 million for the finance and services group. Along with the fall in the number of persons not at work due to vacation from 238,000 in mid-August to 60,000 a month later, the percentage of paid workers in non-agricultural industries working short time (under 35 hours) declined from approximately 12 to 8 per cent.

The labour income total for the first 9 months of 1953 at \$8,660 million was \$757 million, more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above that for the corresponding period of 1952. This relative increase was roughly allocated in the proportion of 7 for average weekly earnings to 3 for employment. The per capita weekly earnings for the nine principal industries covered by the D.B.S. monthly employment and payrolls survey was \$58.10 for October 1, 1953, as compared with \$55.12 one year previously.

The largest gain between the first 9 months of 1952 and 1953 in total wages and salaries, amounting to nearly 15 per cent, was recorded in construction. The total for manufacturing advanced 11 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls for both the distributive industries and the finance and services group rose 10 per cent. The primary industry group was the only one showing a decline of about 3 per cent, which was attributable to lower activity in forestry.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100), in continuation of the moderate rise in evidence for the past several months, increased from 116.2 at September 1 to 116.7 at October 1. At October 1, 1952, the index stood at 116.0.

Components of Labour Income

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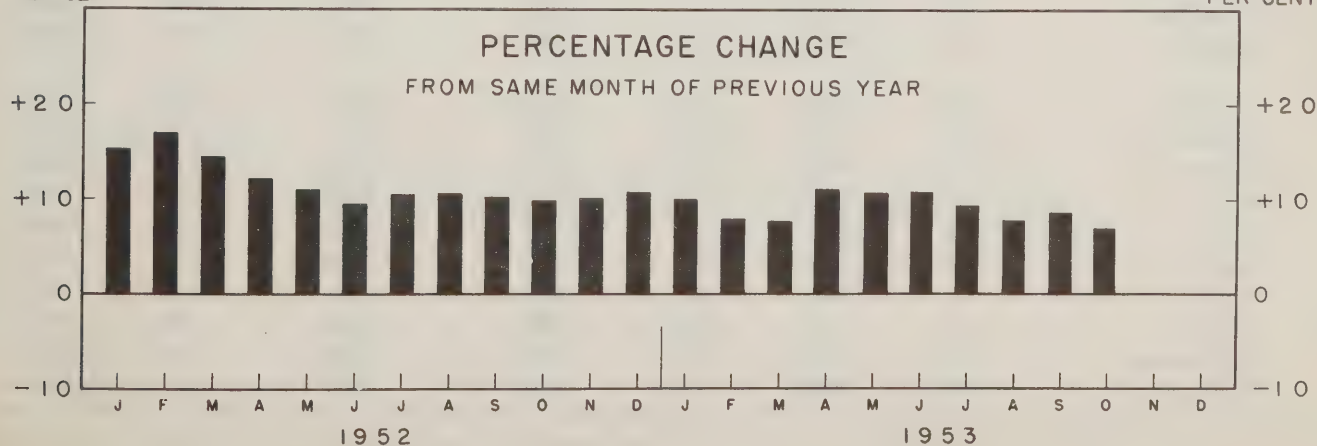
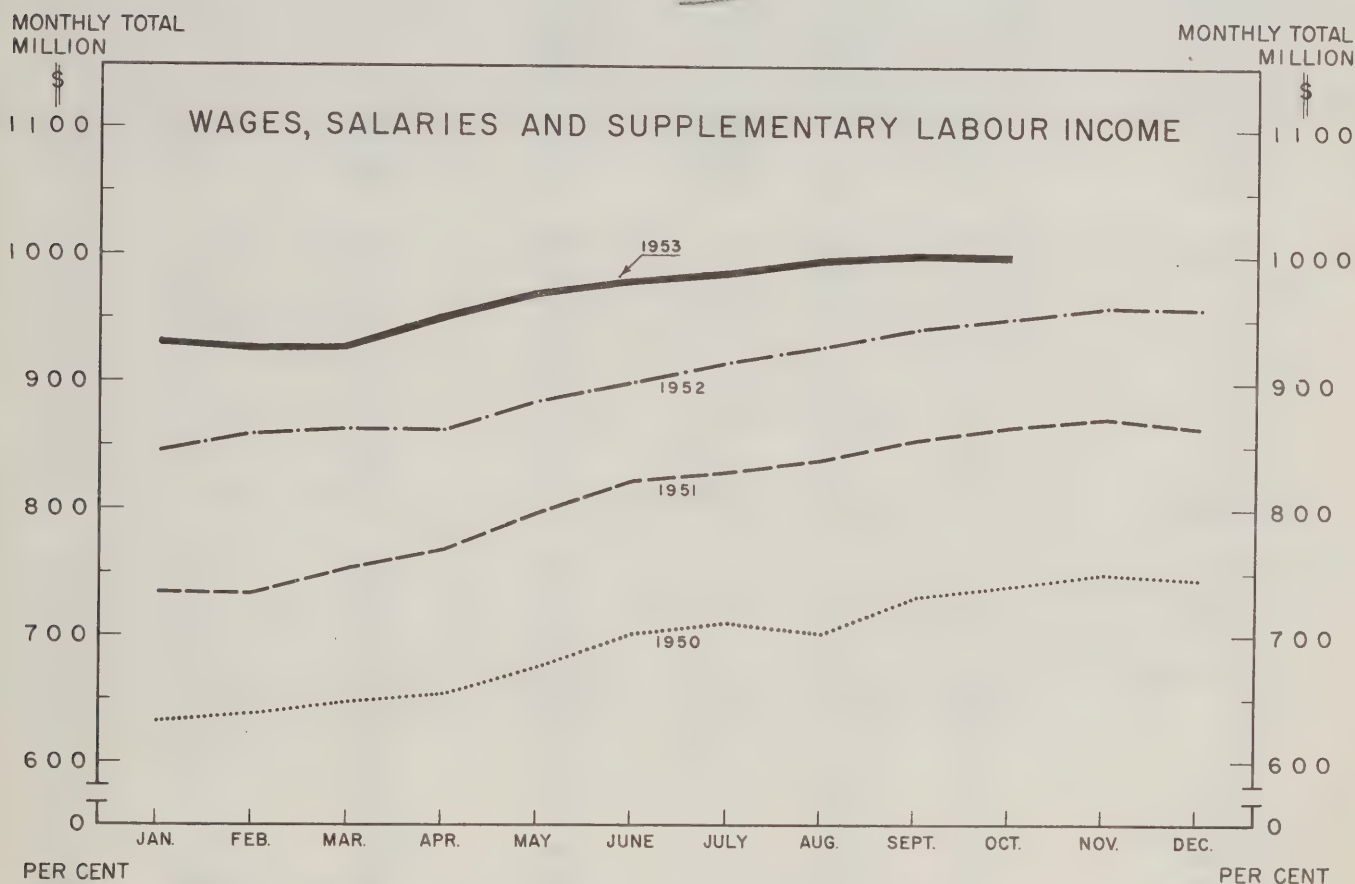
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

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September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	328	83	259	227	34	1,009

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
October 1953

Total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income for the month of October 1953 was estimated at \$1,009 million, representing a small decline of \$3 million from the previous month. The current total was, however, \$63 million or 6.7 per cent above that for the corresponding month of 1952. This relative gain compared with one of 9.3 per cent for the first 10 months of 1953 over the same period of 1952.

A decline of \$5 million in total wages and salaries for manufacturing was the most important contributory factor to the down-turn in labour income. The loss was distributed among such component groups as food and beverages, textile products and clothing, saw and planing mills and motor vehicles. There was also a reduction of \$3 million in the total for the primary industry group with agriculture and fishing totals seasonally lower, and the seasonal increase for logging less than a year ago.

During October, labour income increased by \$1 million for construction and for the distributive industries, and by \$3 million for the finance and services group. The continuing high level of activity in residential building more than counterbalanced the diminution in non-residential construction. The seasonal advance registered in trade was larger than the decline in transportation, storage and communication. The increase in the finance and services group occurred largely in the private service sector.

The number of paid workers employed in non-agricultural industries, as reported by the monthly labour force survey, declined slightly from 3,928,000 in September to 3,878,000 in October. Over the month the rise in the index of aggregate payrolls (1949=100), which had been maintained continuously over the previous six months, was interrupted by a decline from 158.7 at October 1 to 157.2 at November 1. Average weekly earnings, however, gained slightly to attain the record level of \$58.14. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) eased off a little from 116.7 at October 1 to 116.2 at November 1.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, published in the monthly bulletin "Employment and Payrolls". For other industries various wage rate and employment data are used to provide estimating series. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952" (May 1953).



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Labour and Prices Division
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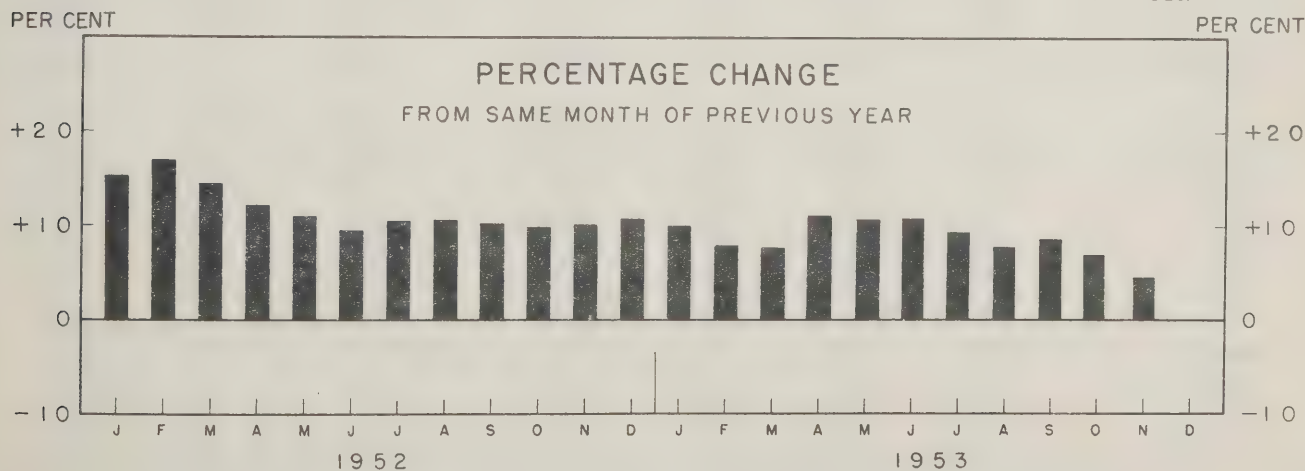
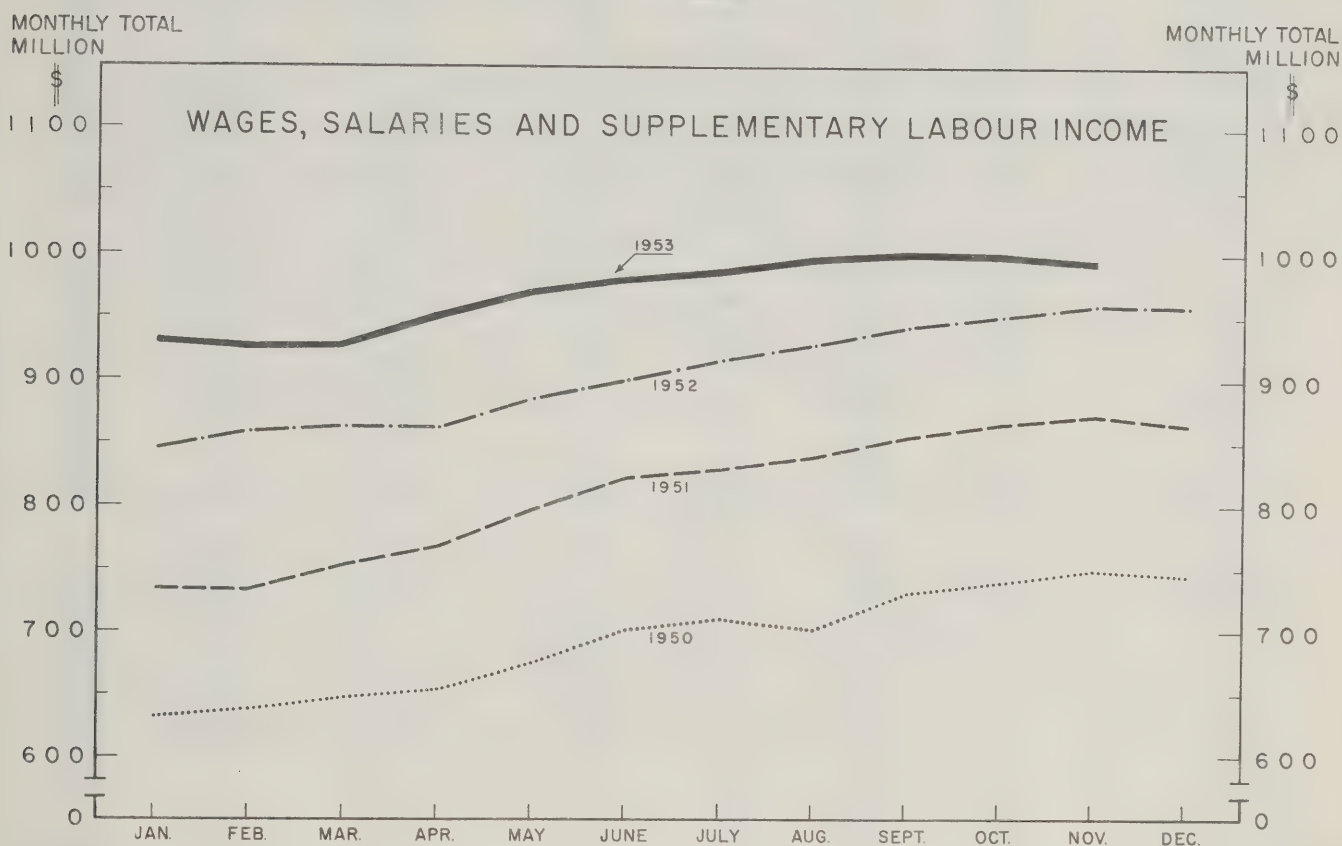
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1951 - May	66	266	52	205	177	28	794
June	72	273	55	211	179	28	818
July	71	273	55	212	179	30	820
August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
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September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	328	83	259	227	34	1,009
November	77	324	76	258	227	33	995

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

November, 1953

During the month of November, Canadian labour income declined by \$14 million to \$995 million. This total was \$43 million above that for November 1952, while the percentage increase was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as compared with the average of 8.8 per cent for the 11 months of 1953 over the corresponding period of 1952. In the latter half of 1952 there had been an unusual advance in business activity accompanied by corresponding increases in labour income.

The decline in labour income during November was mainly attributable to the seasonal reduction in construction and to the lower level of factory production. More than half of the \$7 million fall in construction payrolls took place in non-residential construction. A loss of \$4 million in total wages and salaries for manufacturing was dispersed among such component industries as canning, textile production, clothing, wood products and rubber products. A decline of nearly \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in the total for transportation, storage and communication and an advance of over \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million for trade resulted in a net decline of \$1 million for the distributive group. Similarly, there was a net decline of \$1 million in the primary industry group, resulting from a loss of approximately \$2 million in farming and a gain of over \$1 million in logging.

The estimate of all paid workers of 3,962,000, according to the labour force survey of mid-November 1953, was less than one per cent above the estimate a year ago; however, average weekly earnings in the principal non-agricultural industries rose $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent from \$56.12 at December 1, 1952 to \$58.19 at December 1, 1953. There was a reduction of $\frac{7}{10}$ of an hour to 41.4 hours in the average factory workweek in the year ending November 1953. Between November 1 and December 1, 1953, the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) declined from 116.2 to 115.8, which was identical with the level at December 1, 1952.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income;

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, published in the monthly bulletin "Employment and Payrolls". For other industries various wage rate and employment data are used to provide estimating series. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin. "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952" (May 1953).

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Labour and Prices Division

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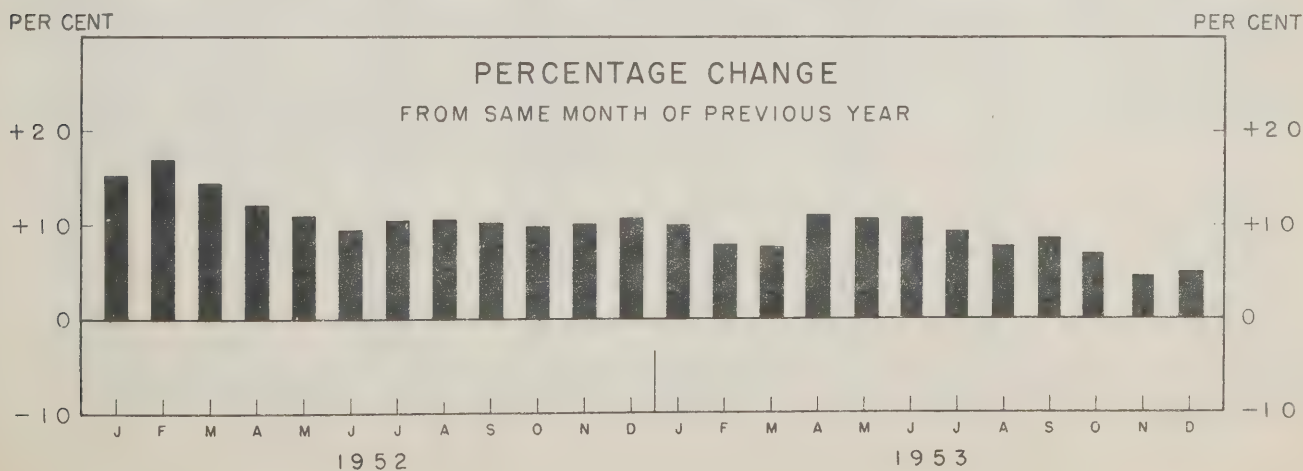
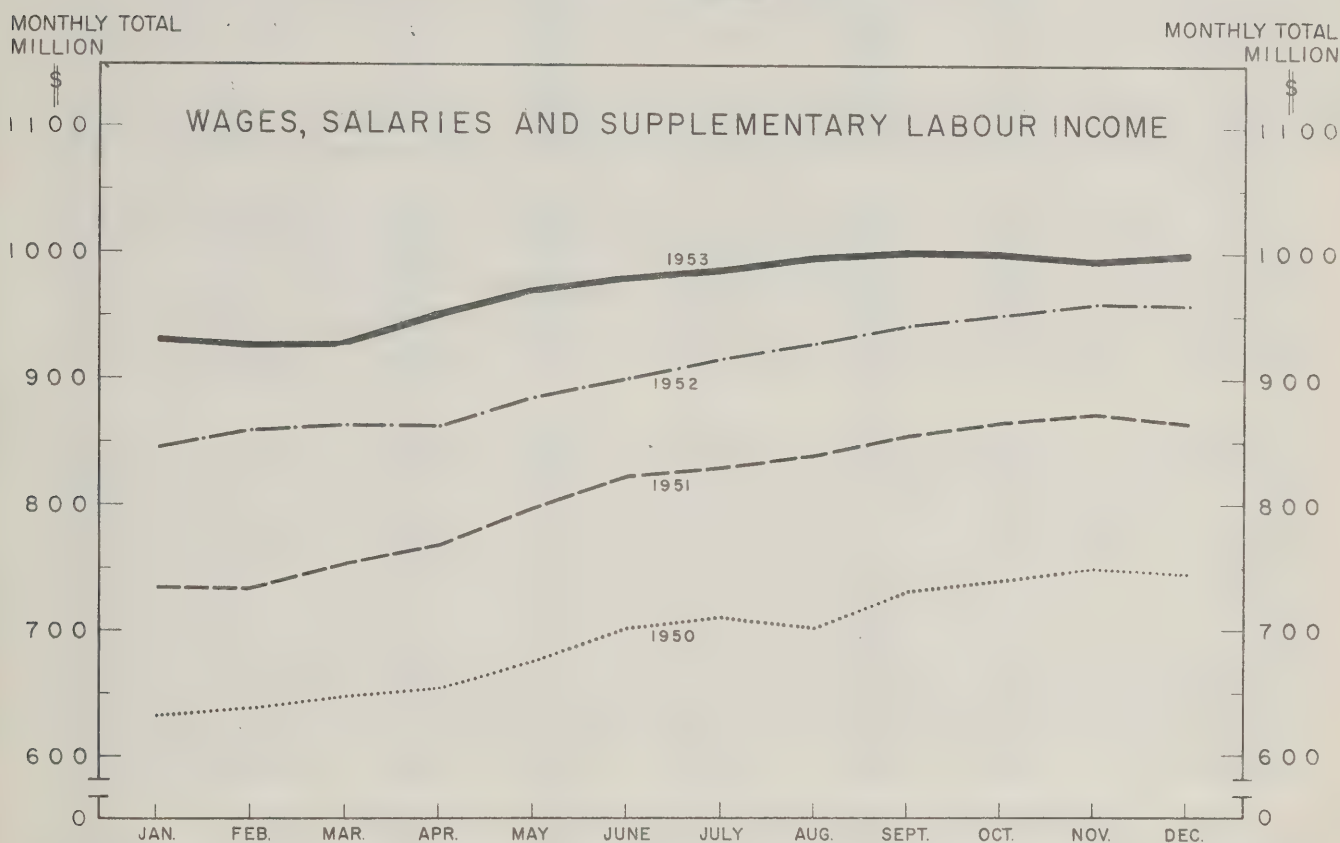
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER, 1953



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1953 - Average	73	326	70	251	218	33	971
1951 - July	71	273	55	212	179	30	820
August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
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December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
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September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	328	83	259	227	34	1,009
November	77	324	76	258	227	33	995
December	72	330	69	257	228	33	989

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

December 1953

In continuation of a moderate contraction dating from September, Canadian labour income declined by \$6 million in December to \$989 million. This was, however, \$47 million or 5 per cent above the December 1952 estimate.

The slight decline during December was the net result of losses in labour income recorded in 3 major industrial divisions, offset in part by gains in manufacturing and in the finance and service group. The fall of \$7 million and \$5 million in construction and in the primary industry group, respectively, reflected a customary year-end reduction of construction and farming activity, and from the early completion in many areas of lumber and pulpwood cutting.

The average of labour income for the 12 months of 1953 was \$971 million, up \$76 million or 8½ per cent from the 1952 average. The changes in the component industrial divisions ranged from an increase of 12 1/2 per cent for construction to a decline of 4 per cent for the primary industry group. The remaining three divisions showed increases between 9 and 10 per cent. The high level of activity in residential building was mainly responsible for the larger than average gain in construction wages and salaries. The decline in the primary group of industries was attributable to a loss of 15 per cent in logging, which was partially counterbalanced by a 5 per cent increase in agriculture.

Within the year the flow of labour income reached a crest in September, and receded moderately in the last quarter. Percentage increases of the monthly estimates of 1953 over the corresponding estimates of 1952 became gradually smaller in the second half of 1953. The margin in favour of 1953 which averaged 10 per cent for the first half, was down to 5 per cent for the month of December. This change in the second half of the year could be ascribed largely to the decline between the third and last quarters of 1953 in the commodity producing industries in contrast to an increase of 2 per cent in distribution, finance and service. Over the corresponding quarters of 1952, the two sectors had increased by nearly 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

The estimate of non-farm paid workers in 1953 averaged nearly 2 per cent higher than in the previous year. Average weekly earnings stood at \$56.67 at the end of 1953, as compared with \$53.81 one year previously. The average work week in manufacturing for 1953 as a whole was 41.3 hours, 1/5 of an hour shorter than in 1952. The level of consumer price index in 1953 of 115.5 (1949=100) was slightly below the 1952 average of 116.5.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, published in the monthly bulletin "Employment and Payrolls". For other industries various wage rate and employment data are used to provide estimating series. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

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Relation to the National Accounts

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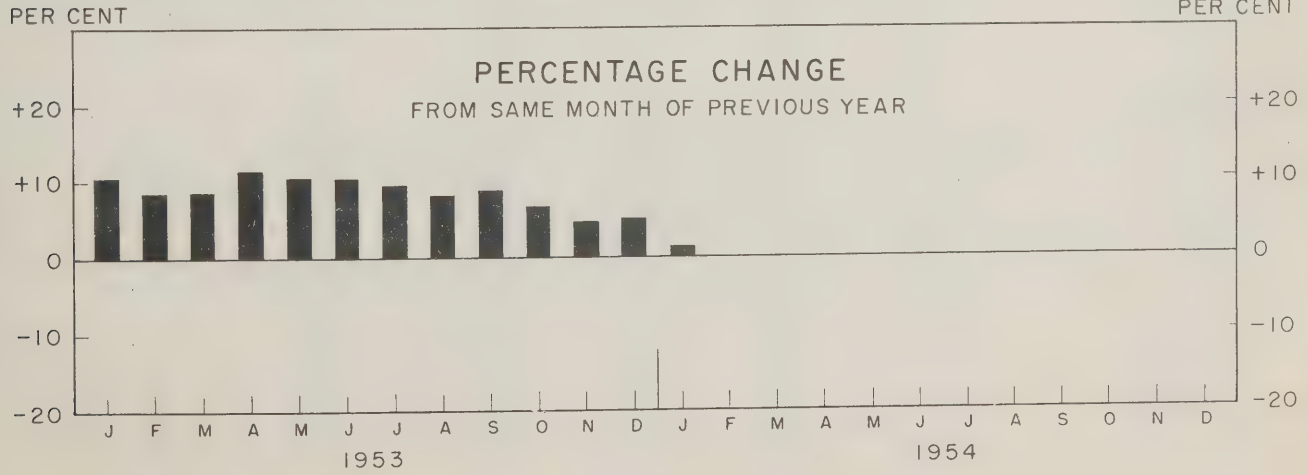
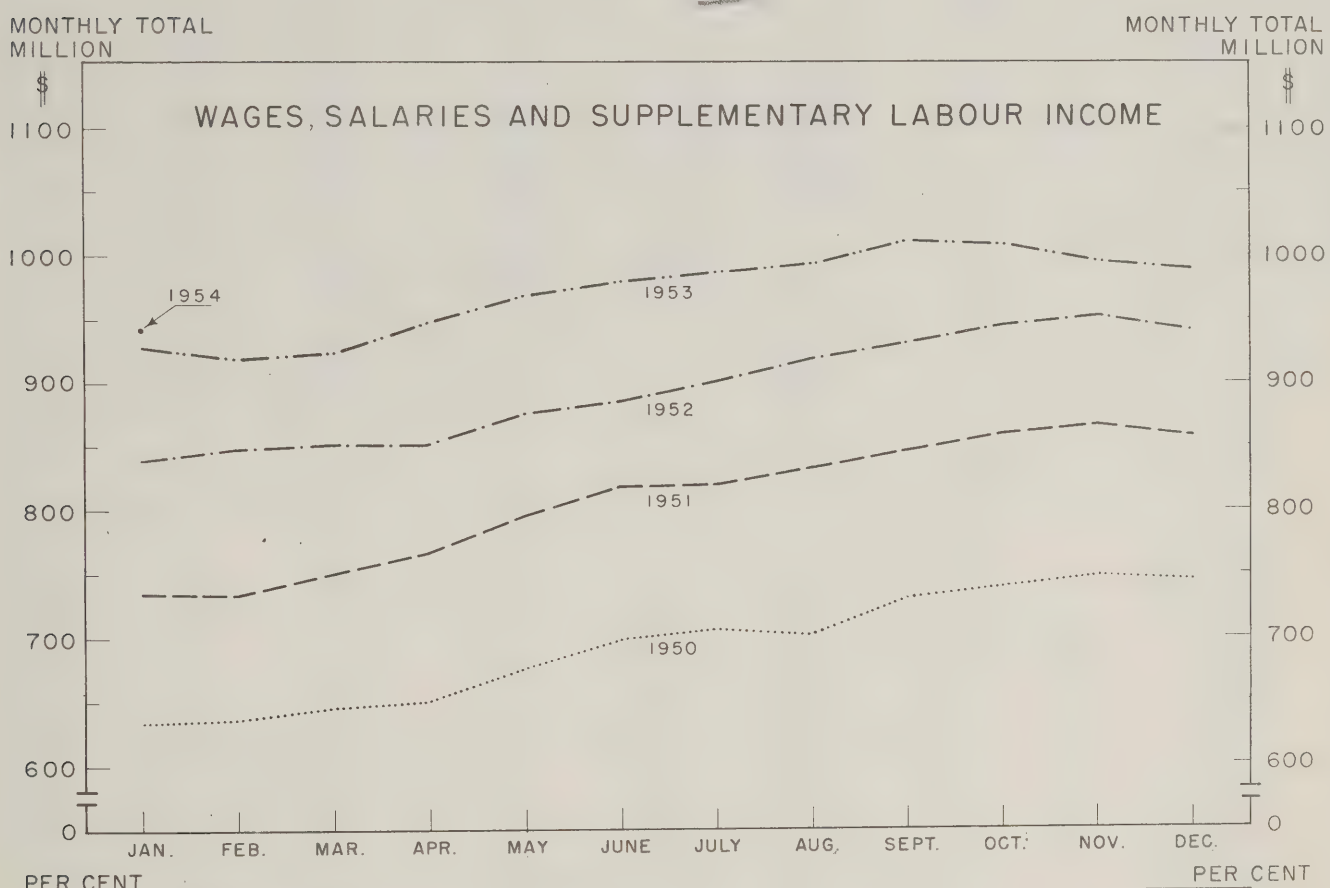


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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY, 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
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1953 - Average	73	326	70	251	218	33	971
1951 - August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	328	83	259	227	34	1,009
November	77	324	76	258	227	33	995
December	72	330	69	257	228	33	989
1954 - January	65	317	56	247	224	32	941

xincludes Newfoundland, since 1949.*Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

January, 1954

The January 1954 total of labour income was estimated to be \$941 million, down \$48 million from the previous month. The current total was, however, \$13 million or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that for January 1953, which included retroactive wage payments to railway employees.

Every major industrial division shared in the decline in aggregate wages and salaries during January, with amounts ranging from \$4 million for the finance and service group to \$13 million for construction and for manufacturing. The loss of \$7 million in the primary industry group took place in farming and logging. Trade accounted for $\frac{5}{4}$ of the \$10 million decline in the distributive group of industries.

The number of paid workers, in non-agricultural industries, according to the labour force survey, declined from 3,803,000 at mid-December to 3,704,000 at mid-January. The prevalence of severe weather conditions resulted in the growth of the number of both the persons working short-time and the persons not at work. There were 42,000 persons, who usually work full-time, working less than 35 hours during the survey week in January, as compared with 30,000 persons on short-time one month previously. The number of persons with jobs but not at work due to bad weather also increased. Average weekly wages and salaries, on the other hand, reached a record high of \$58.42 at the end of the month. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100), which did not change during the month, stood at 115.7 at February 1st.

The following table shows the percentage relationship between January 1950 and the January estimates for the succeeding years.

	<u>January</u>				
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Primary industries	100	134	168	151	138
Manufacturing	100	117	132	150	150
Construction	100	114	132	157	151
Distributive industries	100	113	129	148	148
Finance, services	100	111	127	137	151
Supplementary labour income	100	123	132	145	145
Total	100	116	133	147	149

By January 1953, total labour income and each of its principal components had climbed roughly 50 per cent above January 1950, with the exception of the finance and service group with a smaller gain of 37 per cent. Between January 1953 and January 1954, the primary industries and construction declined moderately; manufacturing and the distributive industries remained constant; and the finance and service group was the only one that registered a gain.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and also in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters 1947-1952" (November 1953).

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 61 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1953. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1953" (February 1954).

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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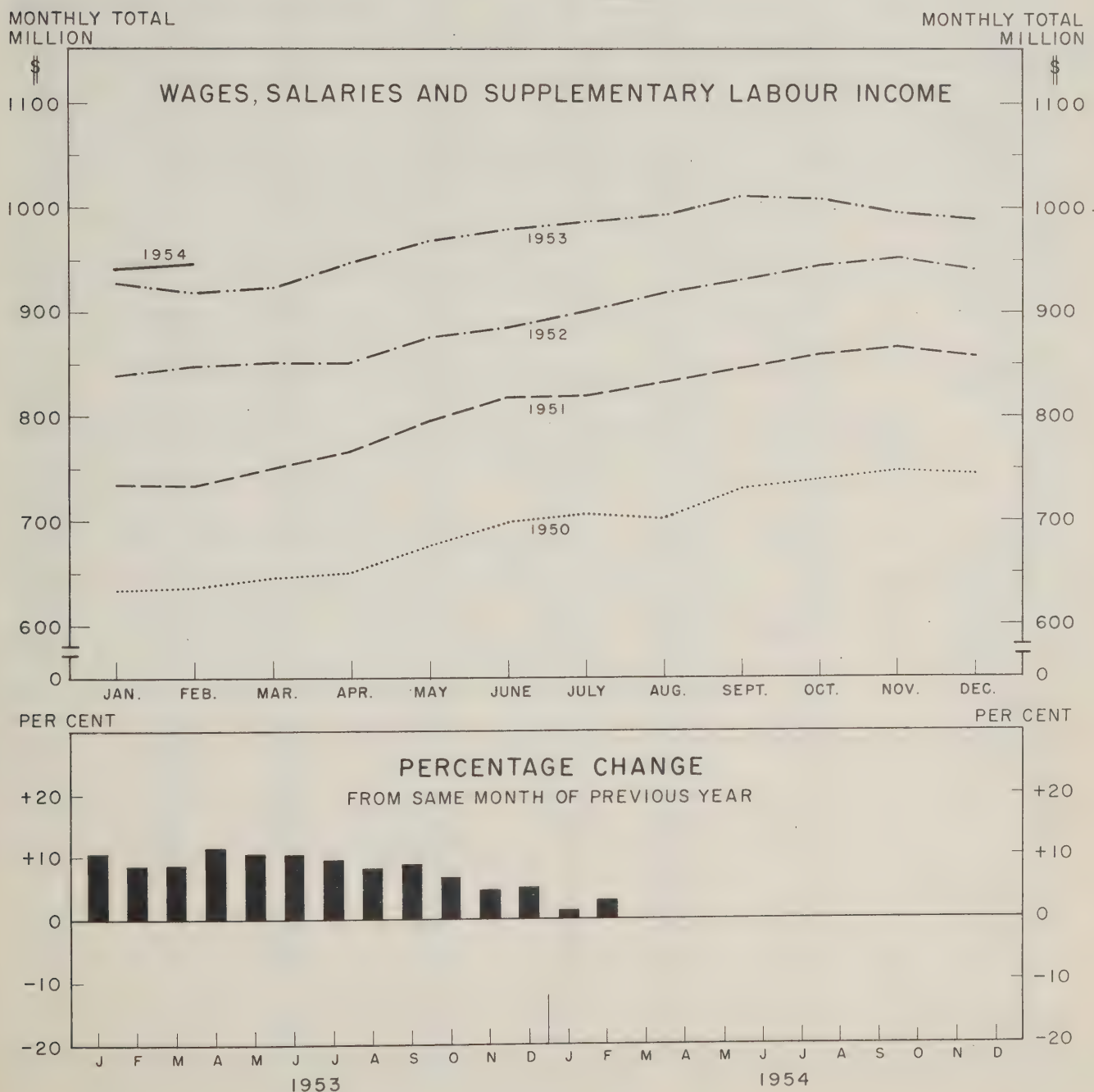
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

FEBRUARY 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1953 - Average	73	326	70	251	218	33	971
1951 - September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012
October	78	328	83	259	227	34	1,009
November	77	324	76	258	227	33	995
December	72	330	69	257	228	33	989
1954 - January	65	317	56	247	224	32	941
February	66	320	54	249	226	32	947

x Includes Newfoundland, since 1949. * Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

February 1954

Canadian labour income for February was estimated at \$947 million, up \$6 million from the previous month. This total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income was \$27 million or nearly 3 per cent higher than the estimate for the corresponding month of 1953.

All the major industrial groups, with the exception of construction, contributed to the small rise in labour income during February. Total wages and salaries in manufacturing advanced \$3 million; each of the totals for the distributive group of industries and for finance and services increased by \$2 million, and that for the primary industries by \$1 million. A decline of \$2 million in construction wages and salaries followed the seasonal pattern of recent years.

The wages and salaries total for the commodity producing sector, comprising the primary industries, manufacturing and construction, showed a decline of \$7 million from \$447 million for February 1953 to \$440 million for February 1954. Over the same period, the total for the distributive group and finance and services rose \$33 million to \$475 million in February 1954. Average weekly earnings for the main non-agricultural industries surveyed reached a new record of \$59.30 at the beginning of March 1954, as compared with \$57.40 one year previously.

The level of the Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100), which declined fractionally during the current month, was 115.5 at March 1, 1954, in comparison with 114.8 at the beginning of March 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and also in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters 1947-1952" (November 1953).

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 61 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1953. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1953" (February 1954).

72-005

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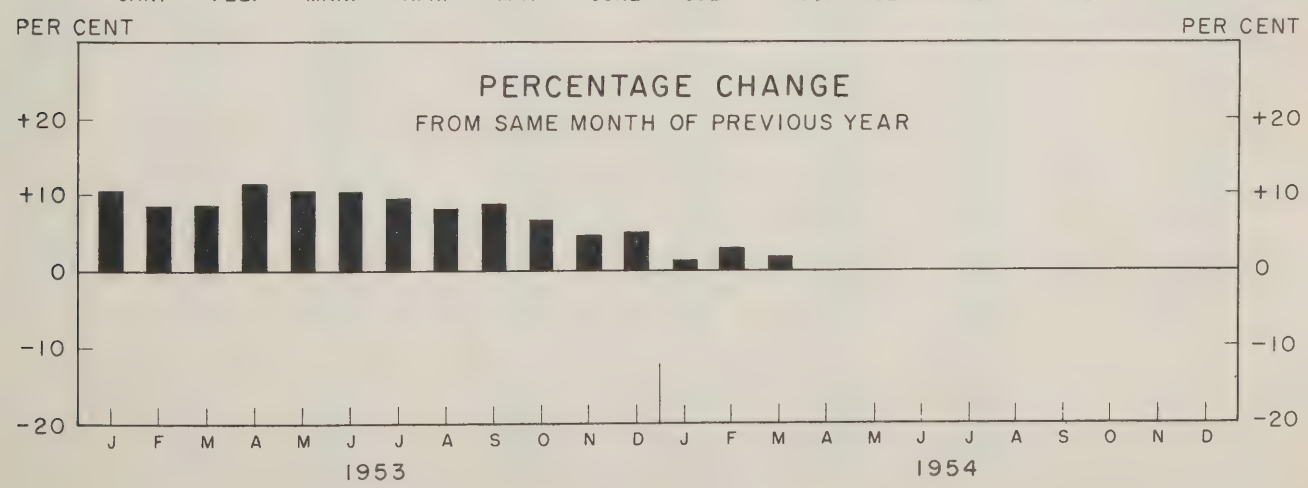
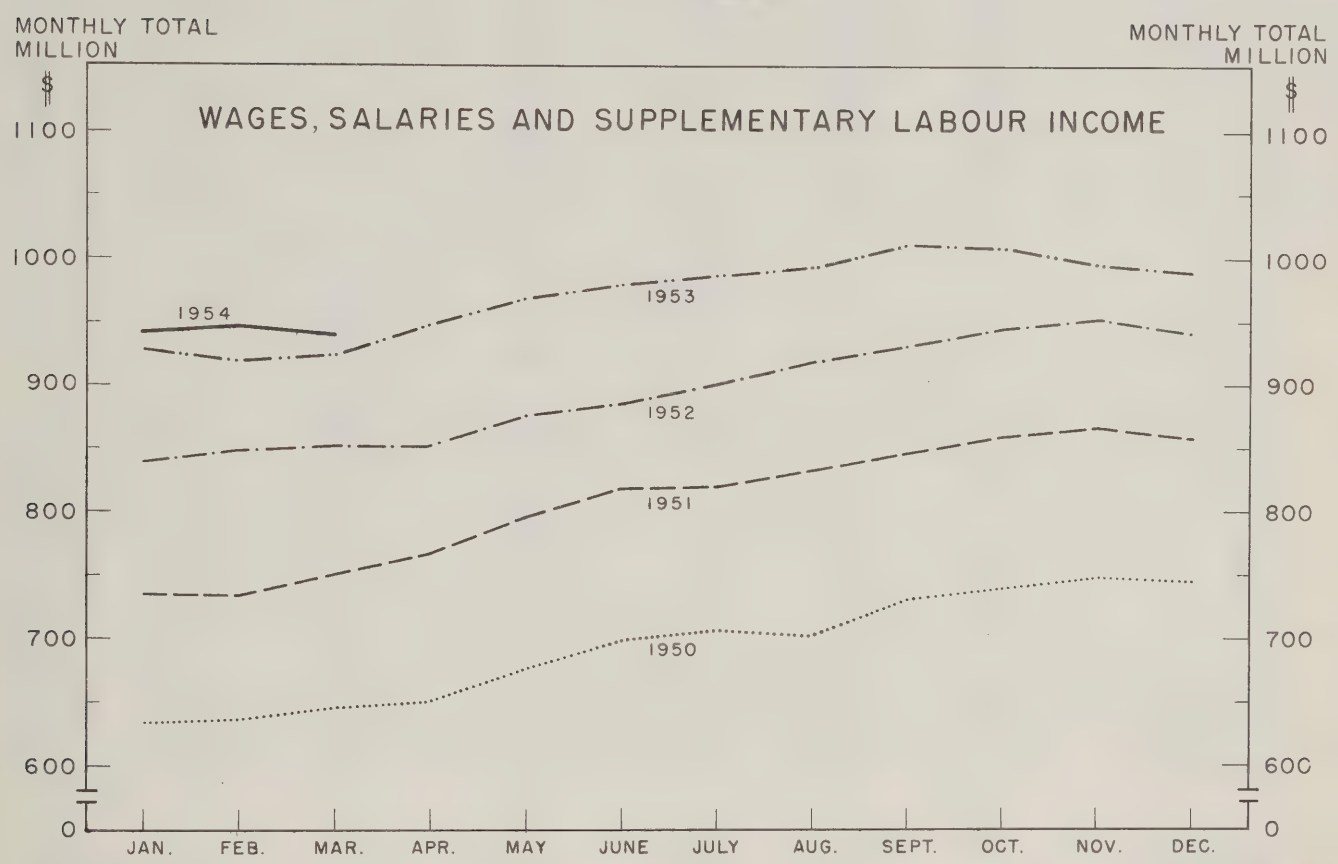
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MARCH 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
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November	77	324	76	258	227	33	995
December	72	330	69	257	228	33	989
1954 - January	65	317	56	247	224	32	941
February	66	320	54	249	226	32	947
March	62	319	54	247	227	32	941

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

March 1954

Canadian labour income for the month of March was estimated at \$941 million, a decline of \$6 million from February. The March total was however \$17 million, or nearly 2 per cent above that for the corresponding month a year ago.

A decline of \$4 million in the primary industry group was attributable mainly to the curtailment of logging operations in central and eastern Canada. The total for the distributive group of industries decreased by \$2 million, and that for manufacturing by \$1 million. The construction industry estimate remained unchanged during the month, while the finance and service group alone registered a slight gain amounting to \$1 million.

Labour income of \$2,829 million for the first quarter of 1954 was \$57 million or 2 per cent higher than the first quarter estimate for 1953. Losses over the year of 4 per cent were recorded in the primary industries and in construction, and of 1 per cent in manufacturing, while the distributive industries and the finance and service group showed advances of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, respectively.

This moderate growth of labour income between the first quarters of 1953 and 1954 was accounted for entirely by advances in per capita weekly earnings, which averaged \$59.06 at the end of March 1954, as compared with \$57.33 at the end of March 1953. Percentage increases in average weekly earnings from the same month of the previous year had progressively slowed down during the past 12 months from a rate of 6 per cent, which prevailed in the first quarter of 1953, to 3 per cent for the March 1954-March 1953 comparison. Paid workers as estimated by the labour force survey numbered 3,712,000 persons during the week ended March 20, 1954, as compared with 3,766,000 one year previously. Average hours worked per week in manufacturing had declined from 42.1 to 41.0 hours over the year. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100), which increased fractionally during the month to 115.6 at April 1, 1954, stood at 114.6 at April 1, 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and also in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters 1947-1952" (November 1953).

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Relation to the National Accounts

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72-005

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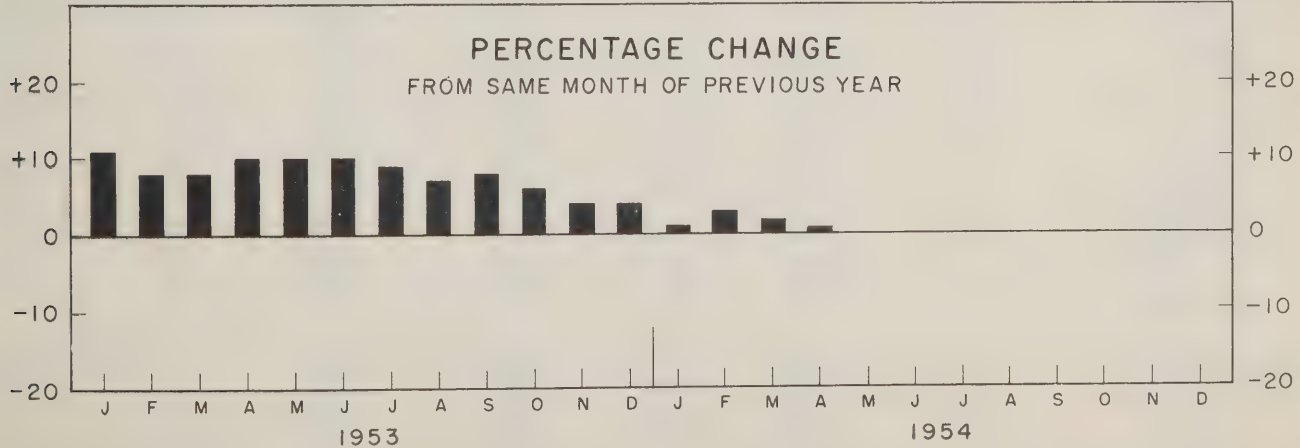
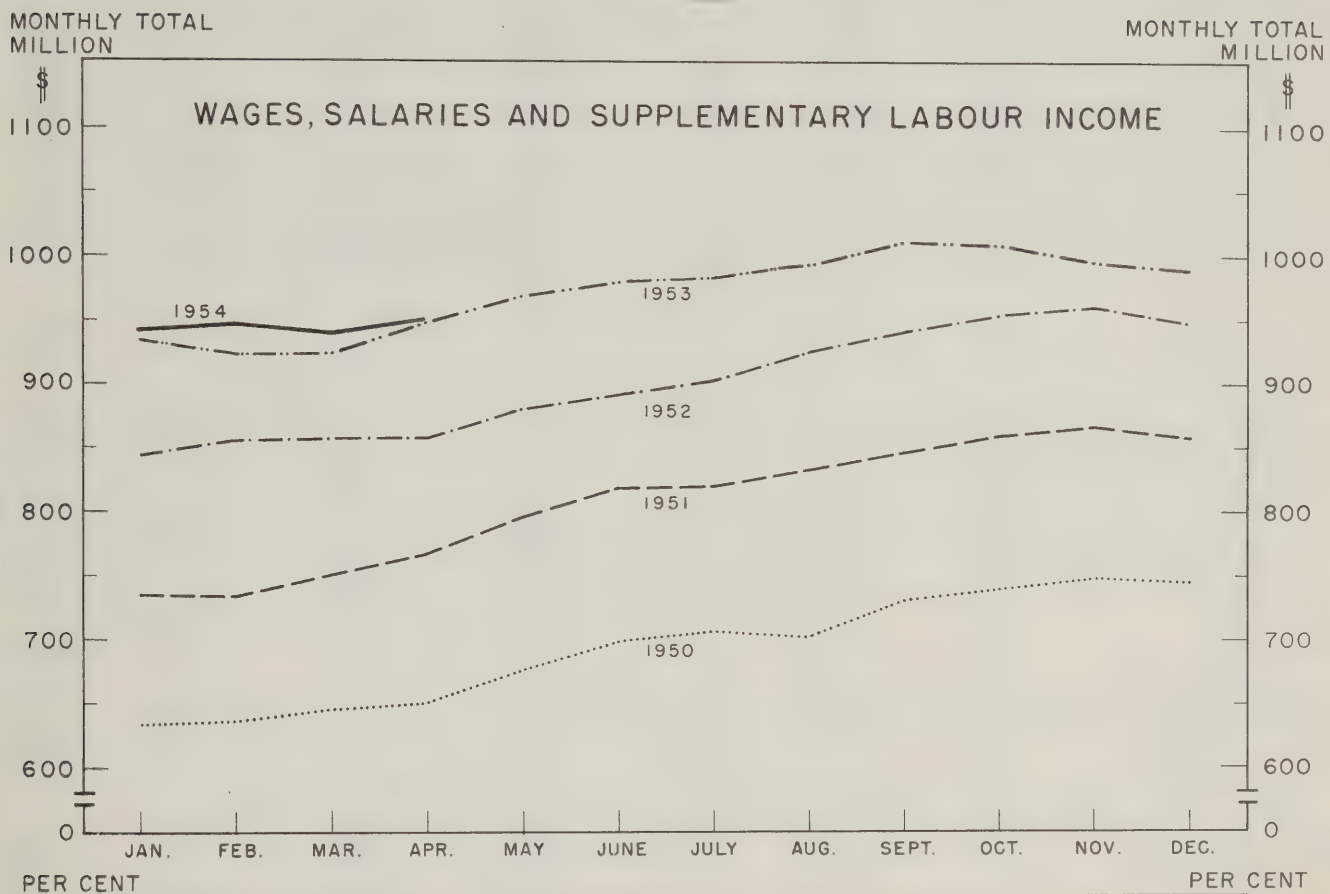
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

APRIL 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1951 - November	85	283	59	223	190	30	870
December	83	289	50	223	188	29	862
1952 - January	80	282	48	215	188	31	844
February	82	287	47	216	193	30	855
March	75	293	48	217	193	31	857
April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
May	70	295	59	227	198	31	880
June	72	295	61	231	202	31	892
July	72	297	70	234	198	32	903
August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
October	83	317	78	238	205	34	955
November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	205	34	948
1953 - January	72	321	58	246*	203	34	934
February	70	326	55	234	205	33	923
March	62	328	57	234	210	33	924
April	60	328	63	251*	210	34	946
May	69	331	72	246	214	34	966
June	75	333	72	251	216	34	981
July	77	330	76	253	212	35	983
August	80	334	81	253	212	34	994
September	80	337	82	256	224	35	1,014
October	78	333	83	257	226	35	1,012
November	77	328	76	256	224	35	996
December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
1954 - January	65	322	56	245	223	34	945
February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

April 1954

The estimate of labour income received by paid workers in Canada increased during April by \$11 million to \$954 million. This total was slightly higher than that for April 1953 of \$946 million, which included retroactive wage payments to railway employees.

Advances in total wages and salaries were recorded during April in construction (\$5 million) and the distributive industries (\$6 million), accompanying the seasonal revival of activity in building, water transportation and trade; there was also an increase of \$3 million in the finance and services group.

The totals for the primary industries and for manufacturing decreased \$3 million and \$1 million, respectively. The loss in the primary group reflected further reductions in logging operations which outweighed a modest upturn in agriculture. Leather products, clothing, iron and steel products and transportation equipment were some of the groups within the manufacturing industry whose total wages and salaries declined in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Contraction not only in employment but also in the average factory week and premium overtime pay contributed to the decline in manufacturing labour income. The index of employment (1949=100) for manufacturing stood at 107.3 at the end of April, as compared with 113.1 for the corresponding period for 1953. Average hours worked per week declined from 42.1 hours to 40.9 hours over the year. On the other hand, hourly wage rates, according to the Department of Labour wage surveys, increased roughly 3 per cent over the year to April 1954; the gain from October 1953 to April 1954 was slightly over 1 per cent.

The Consumer Price Index slipped fractionally during the month to 115.5 at May 1. It was 114.4 per cent of the 1949 average at May 1, 1953.

The estimates of labour income in this issue have been adjusted to bring them into agreement with the latest annual estimates for 1951, 1952 and 1953, as revised in the publication "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

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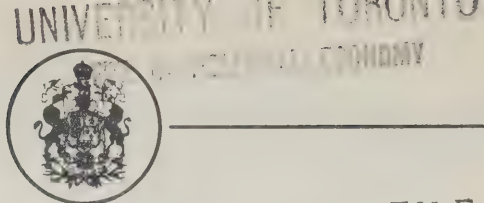
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72-005



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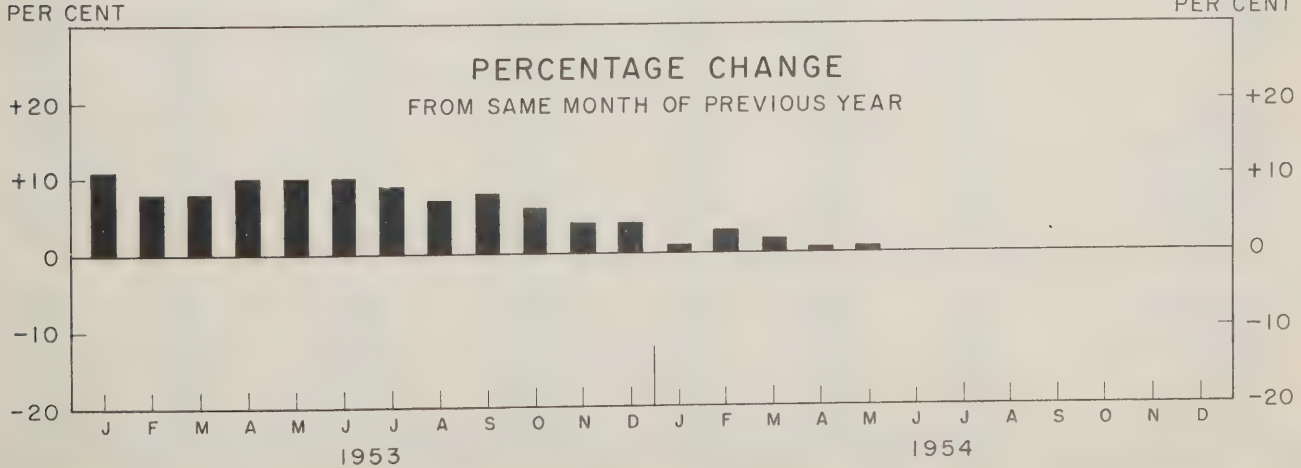
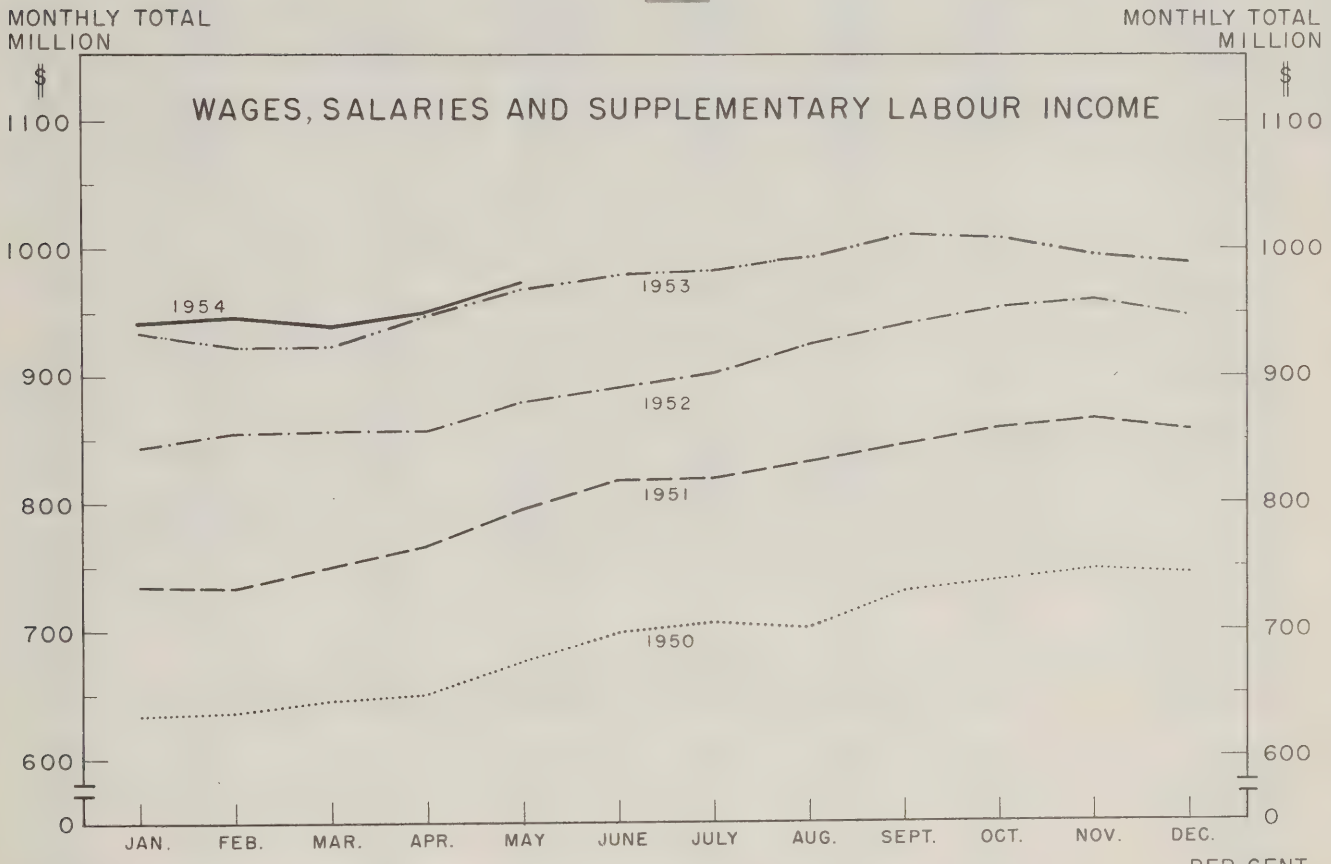
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MAY 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
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1952 - January	80	282	48	215	188	31	844
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March	75	293	48	217	193	31	857
April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
May	70	295	59	227	198	31	880
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August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
October	83	317	78	238	205	34	955
November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	205	34	948
1953 - January	72	321	58	246*	203	34	934
February	70	326	55	234	205	33	923
March	62	328	57	234	210	33	924
April	60	328	63	251*	210	34	946
May	69	331	72	246	214	34	966
June	75	333	72	251	216	34	981
July	77	330	76	253	212	35	983
August	80	334	81	253	212	34	994
September	80	337	82	256	224	35	1,014
October	78	333	83	257	226	35	1,012
November	77	328	76	256	224	35	996
December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
1954 - January	65	322	56	245	223	34	945
February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954
May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

May 1954

At \$975 million, the total for May of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income was up \$21 million over that of the preceding month, and also slightly above that of \$966 million for May 1953. Labour income for the first 5 months of 1954 totalled \$4,767 million, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than \$4,693 million for the corresponding period of 1953.

With the stimulation of outdoor activities customary at this season of the year, gains in labour income were recorded during May in farming, logging and construction. The total for the primary group of industries rose \$10 million and that for construction \$8 million. Moderate advances of \$2 million and \$3 million also took place in the distributive industries and in the finance and services group, respectively.

A decline of \$2 million in total wages and salaries for manufacturing was distributed among such industries as leather products, textiles, clothing, transportation equipment and iron and steel products. For manufacturing as a whole, the index of payrolls (1949=100) declined from 150.3 to 149.1 during the month of May.

Paid workers with jobs in all branches of the economy, as estimated by the labour force survey, increased from 3,728,000 to 3,885,000 persons between mid-April and mid-May. The index of employment in manufacturing advanced slightly from 107.3 to 107.7 per cent of the 1949 average during May. Average hours worked in manufacturing declined from 40.9 hours at the beginning of April to 40.6 hours at the first of May.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) rose from 115.5 at May 1 to 116.1 at June 1; it stood at 114.9 at June 1, 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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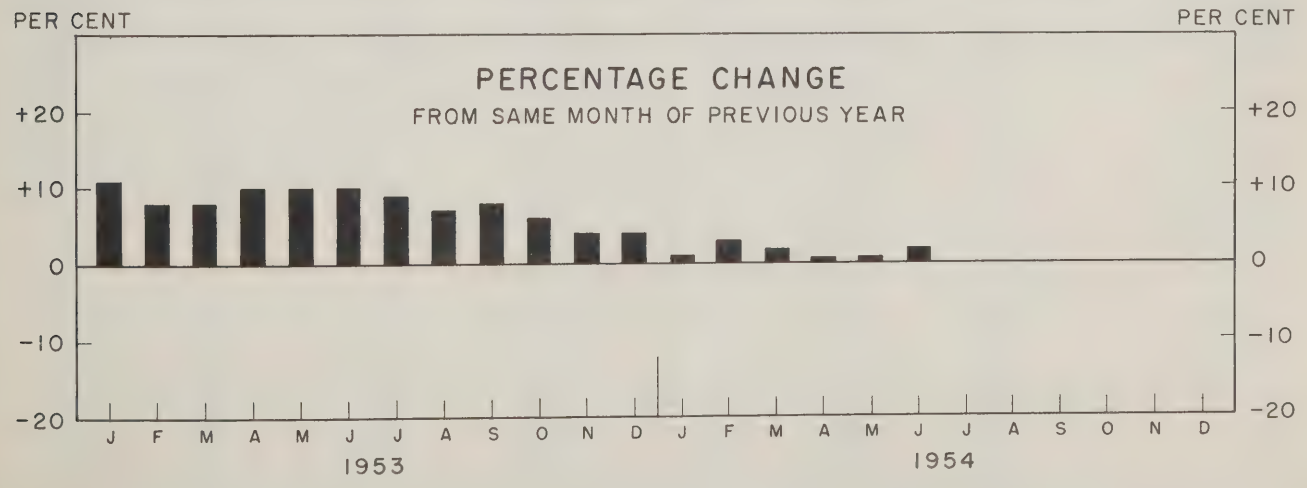
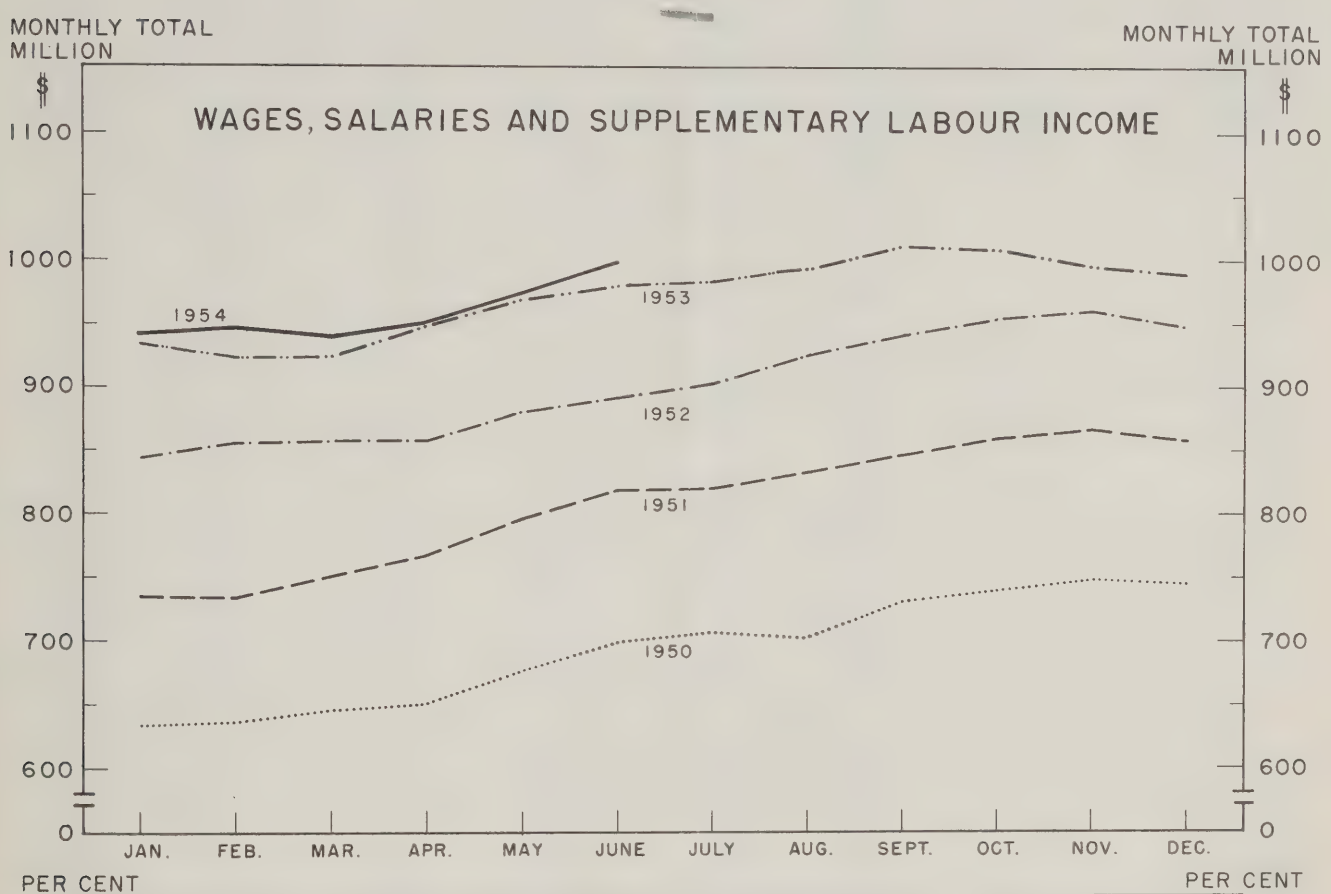
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
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1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1952 - January	80	282	48	215	188	31	844
February	82	287	47	216	193	30	855
March	75	293	48	217	193	31	857
April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
May	70	295	59	227	198	31	880
June	72	295	61	231	202	31	892
July	72	297	70	234	198	32	903
August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
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February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954
May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
June	74	325	70	259	237	35	1,000

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

June 1954

The total for June of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by wage and salary earners in Canada was estimated at \$1 billion, an increase of \$25 million from May. The June estimate was \$19 million or 1.9 per cent above that for the corresponding month a year ago. Advances in total wages and salaries were recorded during June in all the major industrial divisions. The total for the distributive group rose by \$6 million, that for construction by \$3 million, and the estimate for each of the remaining three divisions gained \$5 million. Most of the increase in the distributive industries was derived from trade, steam railways and water transportation. Farming, logging, fishing and mining all contributed to the rise in the total for the primary group of industries, with logging accounting for the largest share. Aggregate payroll increases were distributed among many of the important components of the manufacturing industry (with the exception of transportation equipment) in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The cumulative total of labour income for the first 6 months of 1954 was \$5,767 million, up \$93 million or 1.6 per cent above the total for the first half of 1953. Gains of 9 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively for the finance and service group and the distributive industries were reduced by losses of 1.5 per cent for manufacturing, 3.2 per cent for the primary industries and 4.5 per cent for construction.

On the average the estimated number of paid workers with jobs for the first 6 months of 1954 was about one per cent lower than in the same period 1953, while the per capita weekly earnings were more than 2.5 per cent higher. Paid workers with jobs in all branches of the economy numbered 3,976,000 persons, according to the labour force survey of mid-June 1954, in comparison with 4,005,000 persons, adjusted to include those in some of the remote areas not covered in June 1953. The percentage of paid workers in non-agricultural industries working less than 35 hours increased from approximately 7.5 per cent to 9 per cent as between survey dates June 1953 and June 1954. Average weekly earnings of the major non-agricultural industries surveyed amounted to \$58.94 at the end of June 1954, as compared with \$57.57 one year previously.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100), which rose fractionally during June to 116.2 at the beginning of July 1954, stood at 115.4 on the corresponding date in 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and also in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters 1947-1952" (November 1953).

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 61 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1953. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953" (June 1954).

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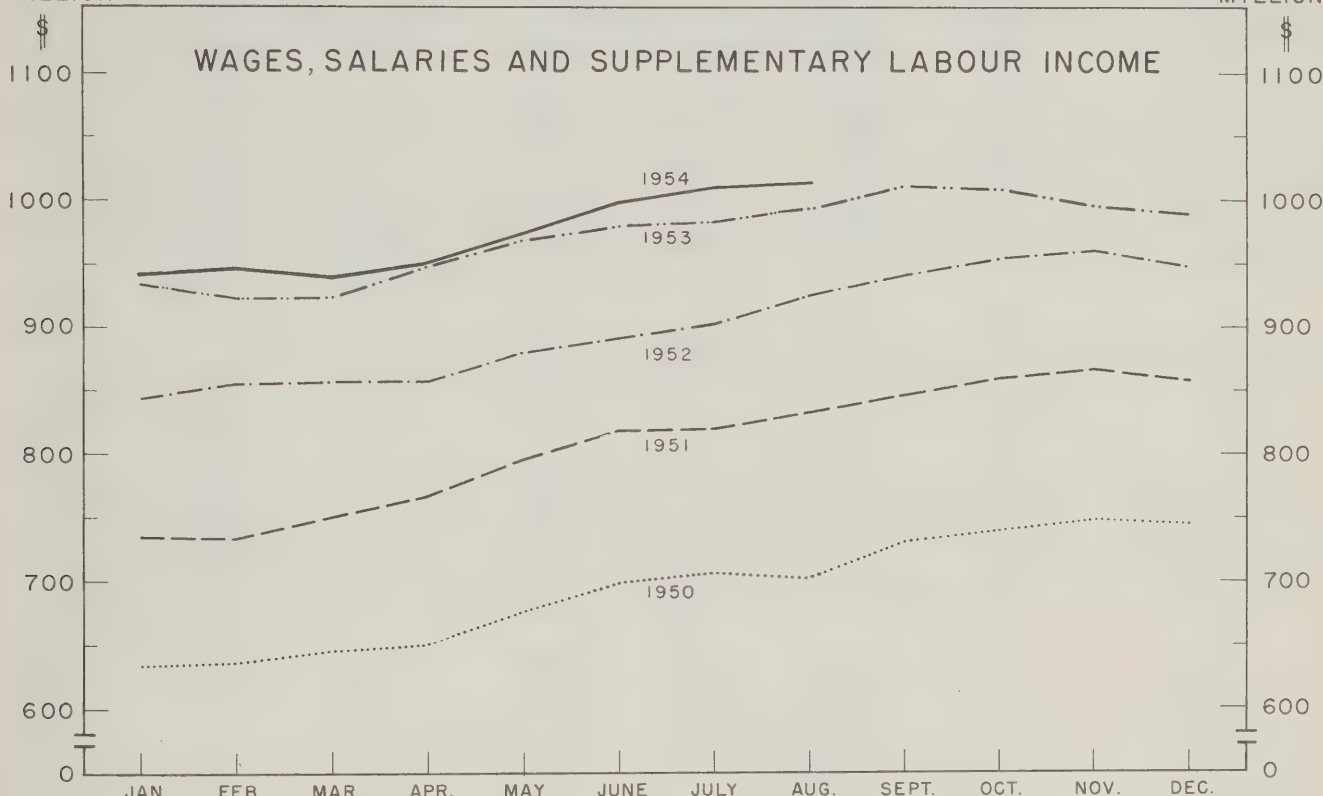
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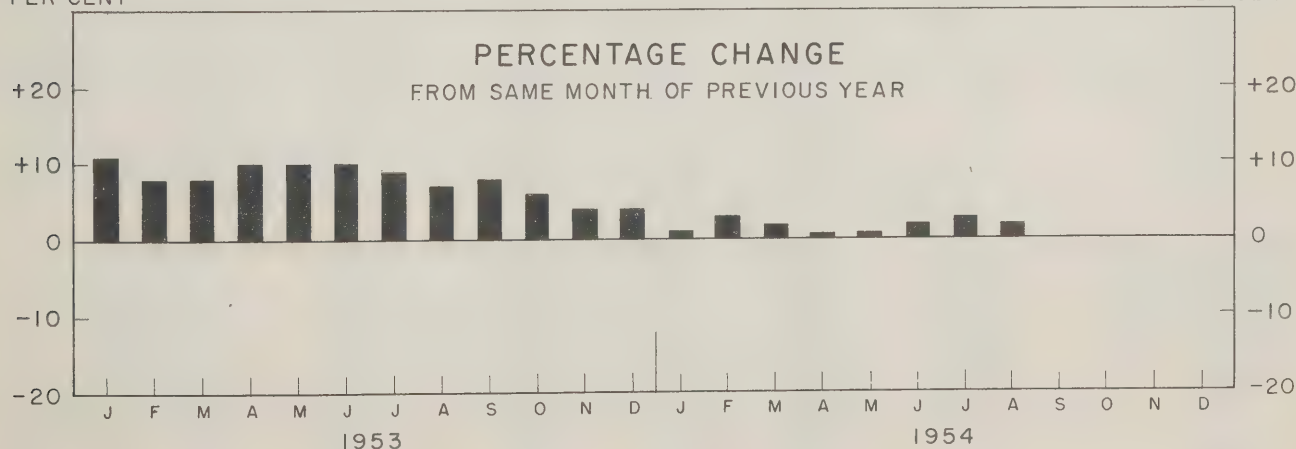
ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST 1954

MONTHLY TOTAL
MILLIONMONTHLY TOTAL
MILLION

PER CENT

PER CENT



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
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x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1952 - March	75	293	48	217	193	31	857
April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
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May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
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July	80	323	77	262	233	35	1,010
August	83	323	76	261	235	36	1,014

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

August 1954

During the month of August, Canadian labour income increased by \$4 million to attain a level of \$1,014 million, which was \$20 million or 2 per cent above that for August 1953. The cumulative total of \$7,791 million for the first eight months of 1954 was 1.8 per cent more than \$7,651 million for the corresponding period one year ago.

The moderate increase in labour income of \$4 million during the current month was mainly derived from the primary group of industries and from the finance and service group, whose total wages and salaries rose by \$3 million and \$2 million, respectively. Aggregate wages and salaries for manufacturing remained unchanged from July, while the totals for construction and the distributive industries each declined by \$1 million.

The total number of paid workers, as measured by the labour force survey, increased from 3,991,000 persons in mid-July to 4,031,000 persons for the survey week ended August 21st. Average weekly earnings in the leading non-agricultural industries covered by the monthly establishment survey declined from \$59.17 at the end of July to \$58.95 at the end of August, which compared with \$57.61 one year previously.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) eased from 117.0 at the beginning of August to 116.8 at the start of September; it stood at 116.2 on September 1, 1953.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of labour income by major industrial divisions during the first eight months of the years from 1950 to 1954. Except for the minor decline in the share accounted for by the primary industries and for the offsetting increase in the finance and service share, the distribution for 1954 appears mostly similar to that of the four preceding years.

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
<u>Total of January-</u> <u>August</u> (p e r c e n t a g e)							
1950	7.6	33.3	6.6	26.0	23.1	3.4	100.0
1951	8.5	34.0	6.2	25.7	22.0	3.6	100.0
1952	8.5	33.5	6.6	25.6	22.3	3.5	100.0
1953	7.4	34.4	7.0	25.7	22.0	3.5	100.0
1954	7.2	33.1	6.6	26.0	23.6	3.5	100.0

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

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72-005

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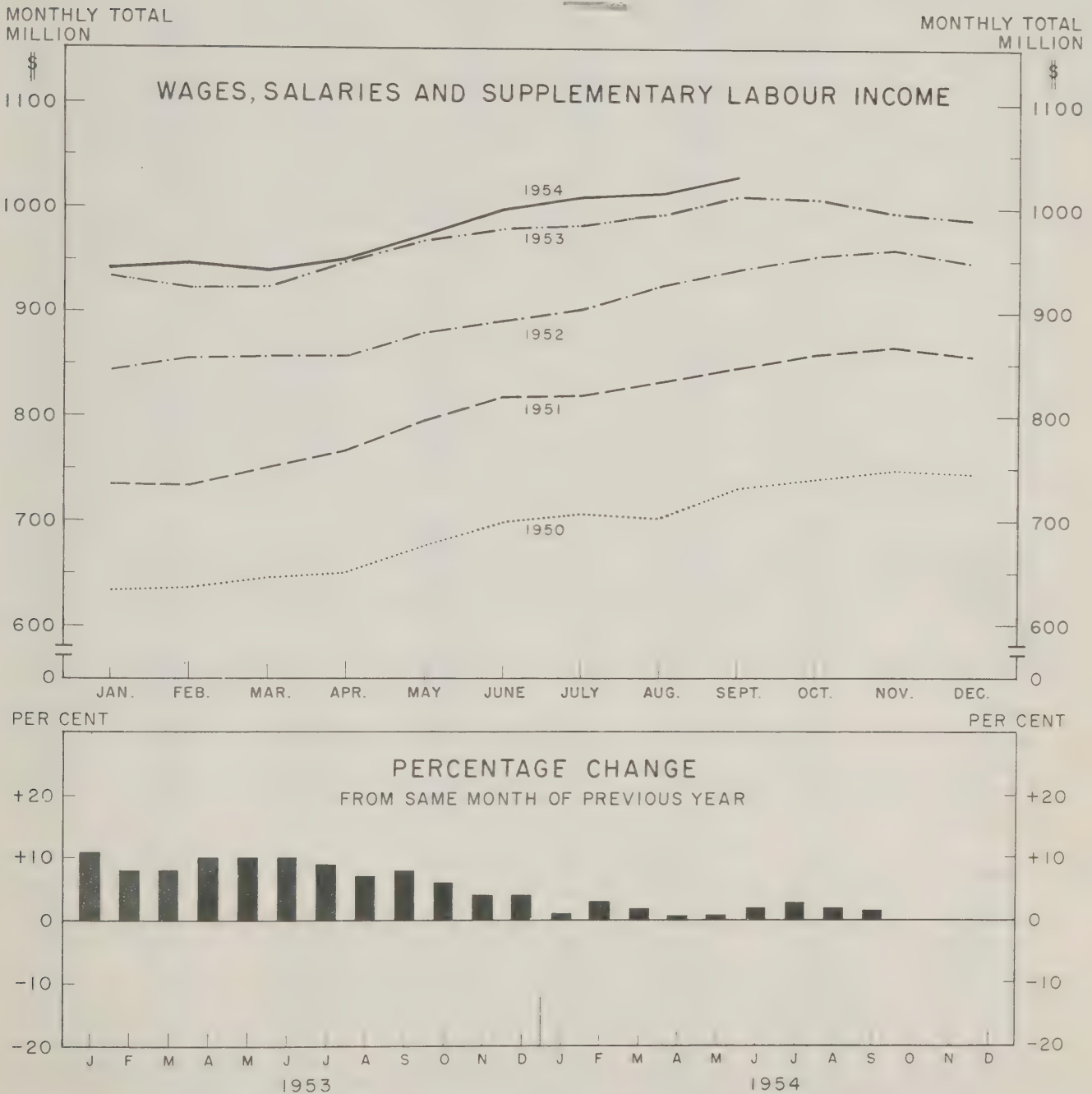
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
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1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1952 - April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
May	70	295	59	227	198	31	880
June	72	295	61	231	202	31	892
July	72	297	70	234	198	32	903
August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
October	83	317	78	238	205	34	955
November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	205	34	948
1953 - January	72	321	58	246*	203	34	934
February	70	326	55	234	205	33	923
March	62	328	57	234	210	33	924
April	60	328	63	251*	210	34	946
May	69	331	72	246	214	34	966
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December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
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March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
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May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
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July	80	323	77	262	233	35	1,010
August	83	323	76	261	235	36	1,014
September	84	326	78	263	244	35	1,030

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September 1954

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received in September by Canadian paid workers was estimated at \$1,030 million, up \$16 million or 1.6 per cent over the estimates for August 1954 and September 1953.

Increases in total wages and salaries took place during September in every major industrial division, ranging from \$1 million in the primary industries to \$9 million for the finance and services group. The estimates for construction and the distributive group of industries both increased by \$2 million, and that for manufacturing by \$3 million. A decline in total wages of farm workers was more than offset by a rise in logging payrolls. Increases in total wages and salaries were noted in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in such industries as textile products, clothing, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products. The return of school teachers to classrooms after summer vacation contributed to the \$9 million gain in the total for the finance and services group.

Paid workers in non-agricultural industries, as estimated by the monthly labour force survey, increased slightly over the month from 3,853,000 to 3,863,000 persons at mid-September. At the same time the number of employed persons on vacation declined from 258,000 to 71,000 persons.

The cumulative total of labour income of \$8,821 million for the first 9 months of 1954 was \$156 million or 1.8 per cent higher than the estimate for the corresponding period of 1953. This relative change was accounted for by an advance of over 2.5 per cent in average weekly earnings and a decline of roughly one per cent in employment over the comparative 9 month periods of 1953 and 1954. The per capita weekly earnings of paid workers in the non-agricultural industries covered by the monthly payroll survey amounted to \$59.27 at October 1, 1954, as compared with \$58.11 for the corresponding date in 1953. The factory work week for the three quarters of 1954 averaged about one hour shorter than for the same period of 1953. The gap, however, has been closing in the past few months, so that the average weekly hours worked numbered 40.9 hours at September 1, 1954, as compared with 41.0 hours one year ago.

The following table shows the percentage changes in the labour income components that took place:

(a) between the first 9 months of 1953 and of 1954

(b) between the third quarters of 1953 and of 1954

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (including Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	Total
(a)	-0.5	-2.0	-4.1	2.8	9.3	1.0	1.8
(b)	4.2	-2.9	-3.3	3.1	9.9	1.9	2.1

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) of 116.8 for October 1 did not change from that of the previous month and compared with 116.7 for October 1, 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

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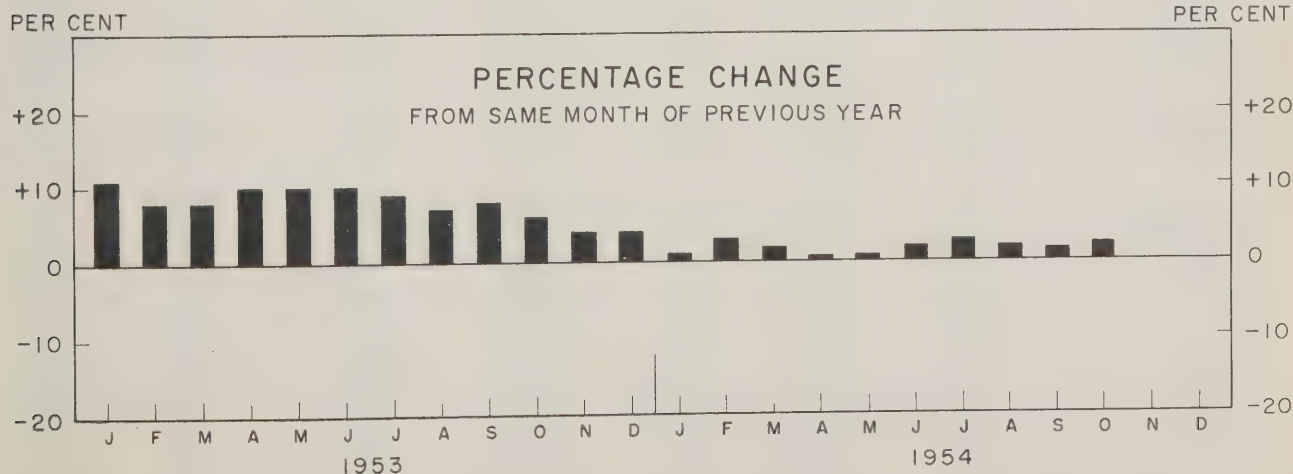
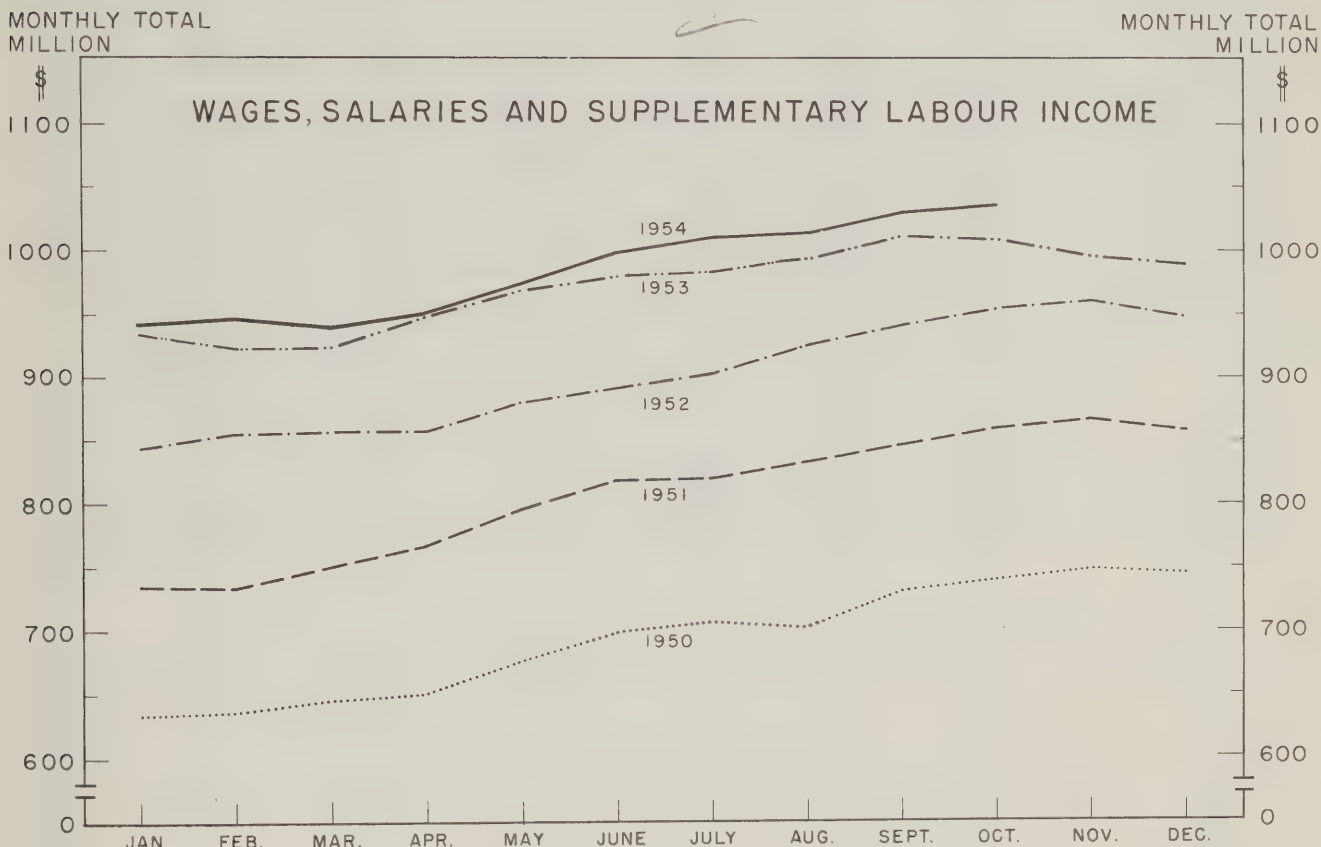
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
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August	80	334	81	253	212	34	994
September	80	337	82	256	224	35	1,014
October	78	333	83	257	226	35	1,012
November	77	328	76	256	224	35	996
December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
1954 - January	65	322	56	245	223	34	945
February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954
May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
June	74	325	70	259	237	35	1,000
July	80	323	77	262	233	35	1,010
August	83	323	76	261	235	36	1,014
September	84	326	78	263	244	35	1,030
October	86	323	82	265	244	36	1,036

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

October 1954

Total labour income received by Canadian wage and salary earners in October was estimated at \$1,036 million, an increase of \$6 million from the previous month. The October estimate was \$24 million or 2.4 per cent above that of the corresponding month in 1953. This relative gain was slightly higher than the one of 1.9 per cent for a comparison of the first 10 months of 1953 and 1954; the respective figures for these periods were \$9,677 million and \$9,857 million.

Small advances in total wages and salaries, ranging between \$2 million (for the primary and distributive groups of industries) and \$4 million (for construction) took place during the month of October. A large part of the increases resulted from the seasonal growth of activity in logging, residential building and trade. The total for finance and services remained unchanged from September, and that for manufacturing declined \$3 million. It was noted that aggregate payrolls declined in such industries as leather products, wood products, iron and steel products and transportation equipment in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Some close-downs of plants due to industrial disputes and lay-offs for model change-over of motor cars contributed to the decline in iron and steel products and transportation equipment.

The latest monthly survey of employment and payrolls of the larger firms in non-agricultural industries indicated that total wages and salaries increased moderately during October in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) of 115.8 for November 1 stood at the same level as that for the preceding two months, and compared with 116.2 for November 2, 1953.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

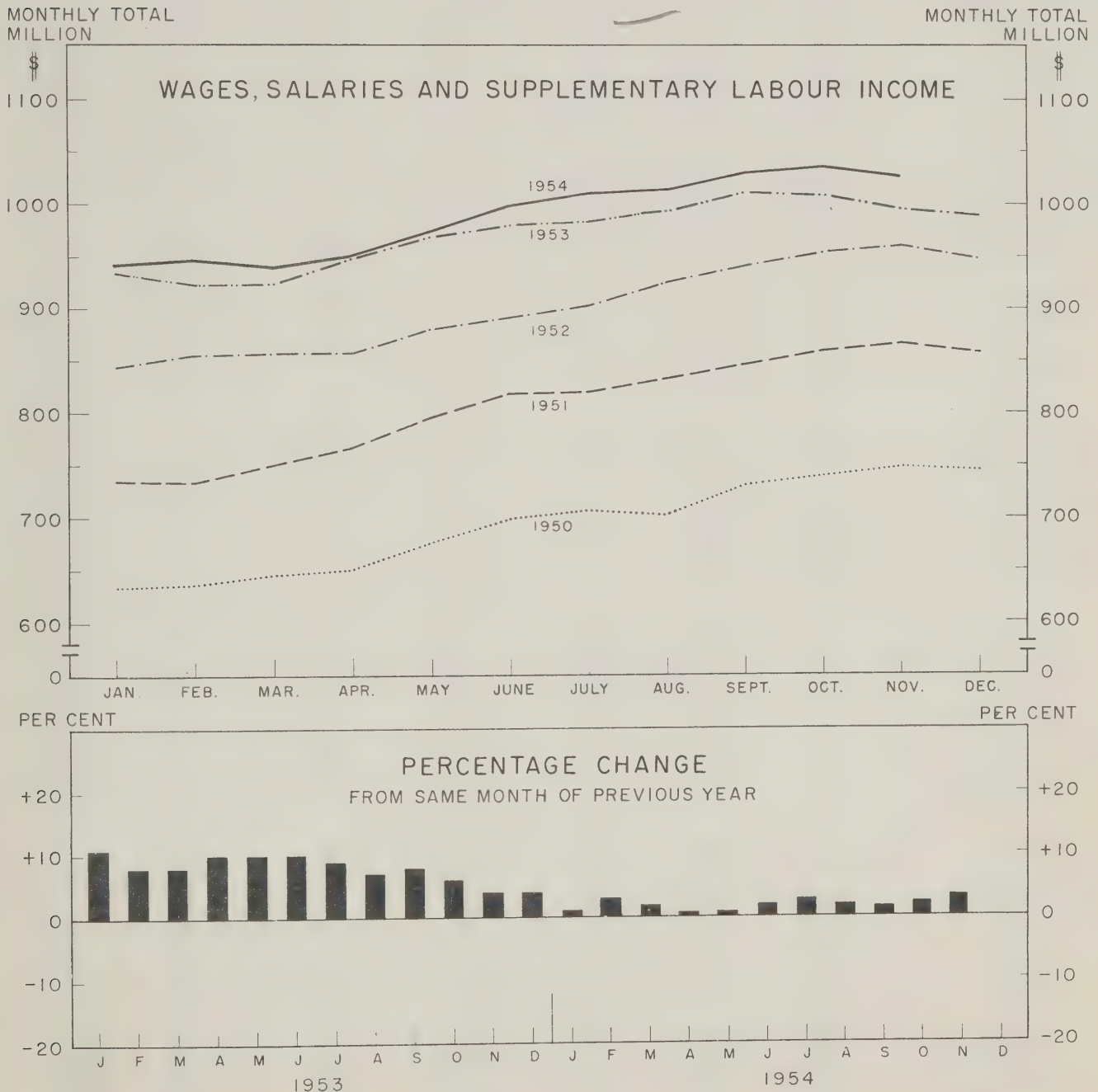
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 DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

VOLUME VIII No II

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

NOVEMBER 1954



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	141	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1952 - June	72	295	61	231	202	31	892
July	72	297	70	234	198	32	903
August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
October	83	317	78	238	205	34	955
November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	205	34	948
1953 - January	72	321	58	246*	203	34	934
February	70	326	55	234	205	33	923
March	62	328	57	234	210	33	924
April	60	328	63	251*	210	34	946
May	69	331	72	246	214	34	966
June	75	333	72	251	216	34	981
July	77	330	76	253	212	35	983
August	80	334	81	253	212	34	994
September	80	337	82	256	224	35	1,014
October	78	333	83	257	226	35	1,012
November	77	328	76	256	224	35	996
December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
1954 - January	65	322	56	245	223	34	945
February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954
May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
June	74	325	70	259	237	35	1,000
July	80	323	77	262	233	35	1,010
August	83	323	76	261	235	36	1,014
September	84	326	78	263	244	35	1,030
October	86	323	82	265	244	36	1,036
November	83	321	77	265	246	36	1,028

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

November 1954

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received in November by Canadian paid workers amounted to \$1,028 million, down \$8 million from the previous month. The November estimate was, however, \$32 million or 3.2 per cent higher than that for the same month in 1953. The improvement over the ~~1.3~~^{3.2} per cent gain for the October 1954 - October 1953 comparison followed from the fact that business activity was dropping in the last quarter of 1953. The cumulative total of \$10,885 million for the first 11 months of 1954 was 2 per cent above \$10,673 million for the corresponding period in 1953.

Minor losses in total wages and salaries were recorded during November in the commodity producing industries, including the primary group, manufacturing and construction. The usual seasonal reduction in outdoor work was reflected in the decrease of \$5 million in the construction total and of roughly \$3 million in agriculture. Decreases in the manufacturing payrolls in all the provinces, except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec, contributed to the \$2 million loss for Canada. Clothing, wood and paper products were a few of the industries which registered declines in Quebec and Ontario. Total wages and salaries in the distributive industries remained unchanged from October as the result of an increase in trade being offset by a decline in transportation, storage and communication. The finance and services group was the only industrial division which increased, by \$2 million.

The estimate of 3,973,000 paid workers, according to the labour force survey of mid-November, was a shade below the level a year ago. Average weekly earnings in the major non-agricultural industries amounted to \$59.62 at the end of November, as compared with \$58.13 in November 1953. The factory work week averaged 41.2 hours in the month under review, as compared with 41.4 hours in November 1953 and 41.9 hours for the average of the same month in the five most recent years.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) declined 0.2 to 116.6 at December 1, 1954; it stood at 115.8 one year previously.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950" (December 1951).

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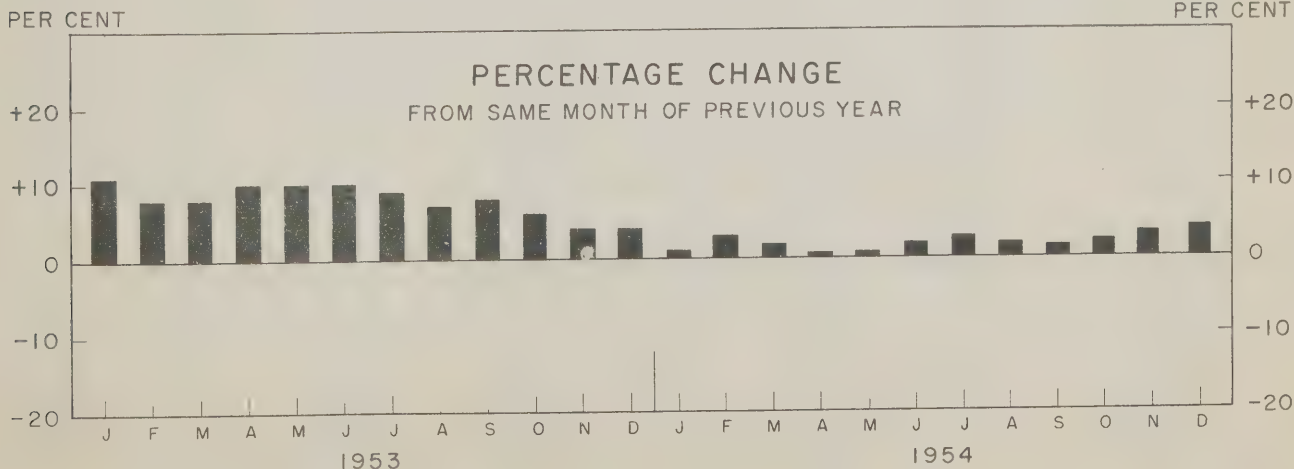
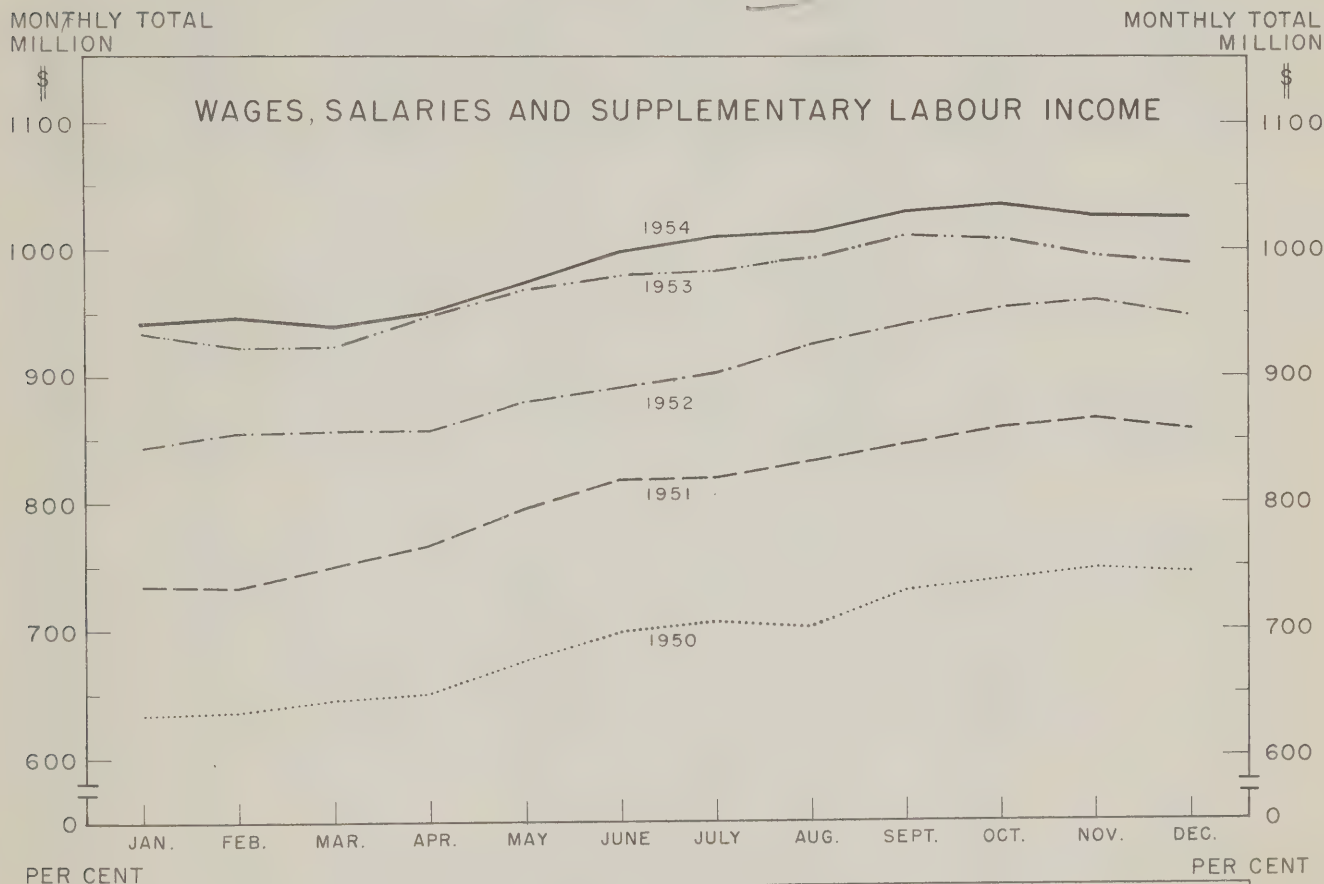
DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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VOLUME VIII No. 12

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER 1954



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(\$ Millions)

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November	83	321	77	265	246	36	1,028
December	79	325	71	264	250	36	1,025

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

December, 1954

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned by paid workers in Canada was estimated at \$1,025 million for December, 1954. The usual seasonal change was slightly less than in recent years, and the estimate declined by \$3 million from the previous month, but it was \$37 million or 3.7 per cent higher than the total for December, 1953. The minor decrease in labour income during December was the net result of the losses of \$6 million, \$4 million and \$1 million in total wages and salaries for construction and the primary and the distributive groups of industries, respectively. It was partially offset by increases of \$4 million each for manufacturing and the finance and services group.

The 12 monthly estimates of labour income for 1954 totalled \$11,910 million, up 2 per cent from the 1953 total of \$11,661 million. Increases in total wages and salaries from 1953 to 1954 of 2 per cent occurred in the primary group of industries, of 3 per cent in the distributive industries and of 9 per cent in the finance and services group. Within the primary group, the totals for agriculture, fishing and mining advanced, while that for forestry remained about the same. A 6 per cent to 7 per cent rise in total wages and salaries in public utilities and trade offset by a decline of less than 2 per cent in the total for transportation, storage and communication resulted in a net increase of 3 per cent for the distributive group.

Contract construction and manufacturing were the only two industries which registered losses of some 2 to 3 per cent. Notwithstanding the rather slow start in the first half of 1954 due to unfavourable weather conditions, total wages and salaries for residential building were up 9 per cent over 1953. On the other hand, with the completion of the construction stage of several major resource developments, labour income from non-residential construction declined some 10 per cent during 1954. The earnings of government employees engaged in construction activity are included under government service in the finance and services group.

The 2 per cent decline in 1954 labour income for all manufacturing resulted from sizable losses among important component groups, counter-balanced in part by gains in a number of other smaller components. Iron and steel products, transportation equipment and textile products showed losses of 9 per cent to 10 per cent, while clothing and leather products fell from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. These declines coincided with reductions in expenditures for defence, durable and producers' goods and a switch from accumulation to liquidation of inventories. Gains ranging between 4 per cent and 6 per cent took place in paper products, printing, chemicals, petroleum, coal and non-metallic mineral products.

The 1954 average of \$3,906,000 for monthly estimates of paid workers in all branches of the economy was about 1 per cent under that for the previous year. The per capita average of weekly earnings of \$58.88 for 1954 for wage and salary earners in the major non-agricultural industries was roughly 3 per cent higher than the 1953 average of \$57.30. The average factory work week declined by about half an hour from 41.3 hours in 1953 to 40.8 hours in 1954, while average earnings in manufacturing rose approximately 4 per cent from \$1.36 to \$1.41 per hour.

The general level of retail prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index with average 1949 as 100, showed monthly fluctuations within a narrow range in 1954, and averaged 116.2 as compared with 115.5 in the previous year. The index stood at 116.4 on January 3, 1955.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings-- before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions-- are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

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